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Harvard College Library



FROM THE

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One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT

of Waltham, Massachusetts, is to be expended for books for the College Library. The other half of the income is devoted to scholarships in Harvard University for the benefit of descendants of

HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,

who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1696. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

CHIEFLY RELATING TO

INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

[REPRINT THIRD SERIES.]

EDITED BY

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

IN THREE VOLUMES.

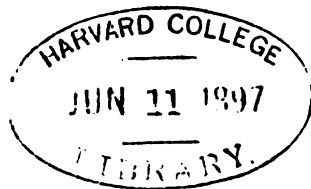
VOLUME III.

HARRISBURG, PENNA.:
HARRISBURG PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1896.

US 41768.8 (3)

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Bright fund

CONTENTS OF VOLUME THREE.

"Adamantine Guards,"	581
Allisons of Derry,	164
Armstrong, Col. John, A Characteristic Letter of,	466
Auglaize, The Battle of the,	404
Bald Eagle not killed by Brady,	488
Beyerly family,	532
Bibliophile, A Modern,	505
Biographical Sketches :	
Alexander, John,	67
Allison, William,	206
Anderson, Capt. Patrick,	58
Armstrong, Joseph, Sr.,	206
Armstrong, Joseph, Jr.,	207
Berryhill, Alexander,	17
Blythe, Benjamin,	433
Boas, Frederick Krause,	549
Boyd, Robert,	434
Brodhead, Luke,	491
Buchanan, John,	356
Buchanan, Thomas,	433
Burnside, James,	35
Campbell, Col. Thomas,	47, 550
Clunle, James,	95, 165
Cookman, Rev. Alfred,	123
Crawford, George Addison,	545
Culbertson, Alexander,	356
Duane, William,	113
Dunning, Ezekiel,	207
Dunning, Robert,	208
Edmonds, William,	202, 537, 542
Edwards, Col. Thomas,	560
Elder, John,	102
Espy, Prof. James Pollard,	78
Findlay, John,	67
Forster, Arthur,	217
Foulke, Stephen,	214
Frazer, Persifor,	490
Gleim, Col. Harrison A.,	363
Graham, Rev. William,	247
Gurney, Francis,	109
Hamilton, John,	97
Harris, John,	492
Harris, Robert,	103
Harris, William,	492
Hills, Stephen,	150
Horsfield, Timothy,	166
Jenkins, Steubon,	506
Jordan, Benjamin,	559
Kean, John,	90, 93
Kemble, Dr. George S.,	411
McCamant, James,	357
McClure, David,	418
McCoy, Robert,	208
McKean, Samuel,	195
McKee, Robert,	92
Marks, William,	48
Mayer, Benjamin,	118
Miffin, Thomas,	530
Mitchell, Gen. David,	47
Montgomery, John,	48
Montgomery, William,	413
Moorhead, Gen. James K.,	411
Ogle, Alexander,	125
Plunket, Dr. William, 153, 210, 289,	821
Potter, John,	222
Porter, Thomas,	103
Putt, Dr. Edward J.,	237
Read, Collinson,	116
Read, James,	115
Reynolds, William,	223
Schlosser, George Ernst,	183
Sturgeon, Daniel,	48
Smith, John,	213
Smith, Col. Matthew,	441
Talbot, Jeremiah,	223
Thompson, Col. James,	118
Thompson, Nathan,	122
Thompson, Col. Robert,	121
Underwood, John,	217
Waugh, Rev. Samuel,	413
Whitehill, Robert,	96
Worley, Rev. Daniel,	156
"Black Boys, The," An incident of,	271
Black of Derry,	505
Boyd of Northumberland,	190, 249
Brady Capt. Samuel, Incidents in Life of, 272, 278, 285, 292, 300, 313, 322, 333,	840, 350

Burds, The, of Tinian,	231
Buried Treasure,	553
Caernarvon, Lancaster County, Pioneer Settlers in,	79, 84
Cameron, Gen. Simon, Letter from New Orleans,	398
Campbell, Col. Thomas, of the Revolution,	550
Cattle, Marking of in 1755,	519
Clark Family,	87
Clark of Clark's Valley,	262
Coal, Experiments in Burning in Locomotives,	169
Connecticut Intruders, The,	472
Continental Money, Emissions of,	104
Covenanter History, Items of,	286
Croll Family,	361
Cumberland Valley Worthies,	206, 207, 214, 217, 222, 356, 418
Davies Family,	99
Davis Family of Chester and Lancaster,	52
Decoration Day,	492
Deininger Family,	381, 388
Downey, John, Letter of,	200
Edmonds, William, Incidents in the Life of,	537, 542
Egle, Dr. William H., Address at the Rutherford Golden Wedding,	296
Address on the Wyoming Massacre of 1768,	387
Elizabeth Furnace Estate, Sketch of,	224
Evans Family of Delaware County,	407, 414, 418, 426
Federal Constitution, Dates of Ratification,	359
Fort Pitt, Distances from, Westward,	380
Indian Treaty at,	347
Freight Charges Seventy Years Ago,	41
Geddes of Derry,	197
Genealogical Data :	
Agnew,	289
Allen,	168, 220
Allison,	164, 503
Anderson,	33, 269, 366
Armolt,	550
Bader,	550
Bell,	162, 366, 494
Beyerly,	532
Blaine,	175
Black,	505
Bollinger,	229
Boyd,	190, 249, 434, 565
Brenner,	428
Burd,	231
Callender,	233
Campbell,	163, 254, 495, 550
Carman,	543
Carothers,	265
Carpenter,	550
Chambers,	77
Chayne,	19
Clark,	37, 264, 262
Cooke,	37
Corrigan,	504
Cox,	165
Croll,	361
Crouch,	564
Cummin,	402
Davies,	99
Davis,	52
Defrance,	165
Deyarmond,	235, 514
Dietrich,	563
Dixon,	428
Dunning,	432
Early,	265
Edgell,	165
Ege,	402
Evans,	407, 414, 418, 426
Findley,	460
Fishburn,	224
Fisher,	549

Contents.

v

Forney,	507	O'Brien,	42
Foster,	77	Ogle,	108
Foulke,	214	Paris,	278
Fulton,	866	Patterson,	565
Garber,	289	Patton,	512
Geddes,	197	Paxton,	270, 512
Glossbrenner,	192	Pollock,	404
Graff,	212	Poor,	507
Graham,	88	Porterfield,	195
Gray,	88	Powell,	565
Gustine,	412	Preston,	224
Haas,	548	Rahm,	260
Haldeman,	556	Redecker,	581
Hall,	19	Reehm,	266
Hamaker,	220	Rhoads,	115
Hamilton,	1	Rogers,	226
Harris,	502	Rowan,	241
Harrison,	179, 307, 518	Sawyer,	176
Hause,	416	Schaeffer,	260
Hoover,	402	Schlosser,	188
Hudson,	514	Schropp,	158
Johnston,	165	Scott,	181, 186
Jordan,	180	Seager,	557
Keagle,	216	Seal,	152
Kean,	114	Shee,	872
Keimer,	46	Sherer,	501
Kelly,	63	Simpson,	209
Kessinger,	174	Small,	52
Kurtz,	518	Snaveley,	558
Landis,	84	Snively,	218
Lantz,	424	Spayd,	12
LaRue,	128	Sponsler,	66
Leech,	557	Sterrett,	204
LeRoy,	507	Stewart,	442, 467, 489
Logan,	472	Taylor,	502
McAllister,	7, 505, 518	Templeton,	169
MacBeth,	182, 201	Thompson,	48, 482
McCall,	494	Thornton,	169
McConnell,	502	Uhler,	518
McCullough,	508	Urie,	179
McElrath,	174	Wallace,	84
McQueen,	1	Walker,	495
Martin,	242	West,	215
Miller,	149, 406	Whitehill,	182, 201
Mills,	27	Whitley,	495
Minshall,	510	Whitman,	581
Montgomery,	41, 311, 565	Wilford,	163
Morrison,	278	Wilson,	7, 204, 495
Neville,	184	Wolfersberger,	260
O'Bannon,	184	Wright,	66
Genealogical Notes,			185, 140, 151, 154
Genealogy, the first printed in America,			229
Germans, English Settlers Contempt for,			552
Gettysburg, Origin of Name,			211
"Gibson's Lambs,"			421
Glossbrenner, Family of,			192

Graham family,	88
Gray, Robert, Reminiscences of,	478
Gray, Capt. William, Pension Records of,	83
Hamiltons of Lancaster,	1, 8, 18
Hanover Church,	27
Tombstone Records,	261, 268, 270, 274, 284, 312, 344, 358, 362, 383, 386, 401
Harrisburg, A Ride from Shank's Hill to,	19
The Inns or Taverns of,	39, 44, 49, 59, 65, 72
Reminiscences of Second and State,	213
Market Square in 1810,	307
In 1841,	311
From 1828 to 1840,	444, 447, 453
Harrisons of Virginia,	179, 307
Henry, John Joseph, Burial Place of,	368
Herold Family, An,	408
"Hue and Cry" in 1707,	515
Huguenots of Lykens Valley,	305
Inauguration, The First,	521
Indian Letter, An,	487
Names, Heckewelder on,	288, 244, 251, 254
Tribes in 1764,	319
Words (Shawanese),	364
Iroquois Indian Names,	63, 162
Kean, John, Autobiography of,	90, 98, 100, 106, 111
Kurtz Family,	518
Lancaster, Pastors of Moravian Church at,	417
Lantz Family,	434
LaRue Family,	123
Legislative Anecdote,	404
Legislature of 1828-29,	141
Lehigh, Early Fishing in the,	218
Lincoln, President, The Ancestry of,	479
Londonderry, A Neglected Grave-yard in,	57
Lytle Family,	474
Manor of White Church,	510
Martin of Northumberland,	242
Mason & Dixon's Line,	198
Mexican War, Pennsylvania in the,	499
Middletown Items,	247
Mifflin, Governor, Inauguration of,	524
Military Company in Hanover,	75
Mills, Old,	440
Montour, Madam,	204
Navigation, Early Susquehanna,	16
O'Brien Family,	42
Old Times and Old People,	327
Paxtang Church, Old Schoolmaster of,	181
Glebe, The Deed to,	58
In 1756,	508
Paxton Family,	270
Of Marsh Creek,	512

Pennsylvania-German Society,	547
Pennsylvania Senate of 1837-8,	160
Pennsylvanians, Death of Noted,	208, 481
Pioneer Life,	511
Provincial Times, Correspondence of,	77, 116
Railroad, First in the United States,	285
Reehm Family,	266
Revolution, Lancaster Battallions in,	27, 546
Revolutionary Heroine,	555
Soldiers, Deaths of,	98
Worthies,	490, 498, 496, 501, 509, 582
Road from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac,	29
Roads, Old,	12, 440
Roberdeau, Gen. Daniel, Claim of,	428
Rogers Family,	241
Rutherford Golden Wedding,	296
Sawyer Family,	176
Schropp Family of Northampton County,	168
Scott Family of Donegal,	131
Shee Family,	872
Simpsons of Paxtang,	209
Small Family of York,	52
Smith, Col. Matthew,	441
Snavely Family,	558
Snively Family,	218
Snodgrass, Rev. James, Reminiscences of,	27
St. Clair's Defeat, Officers Killed at,	564
Stewarts of the Cumberland Valley,	442
Stewarts of Donegal,	467, 489
Sunbury, Old Tombstone Records at,	280
Susquehanna. Islands in the,	311
Who First Descended the,	221
Swatara, Old Time Ruins in,	541
Teedyuscung, Anecdotes of,	196
Notice of,	551
Theater and Circus in the Long Ago,	199, 228
Thompeon Family,	482
Tombstone Records—	
Presbyterian Grave-yard at Middletown,	84
Shell's Church,	67
Weurich Church,	110
In the Cumberland Valley,	450
United Brethren Conference, The First,	374
Van Hoff, Rev. A. H., Baptismal Register of,	451, 456
Marriage Register of,	457, 460, 462
Western Pennsylvania in 1825,	5 8
Whitehills and MacBeths,	182, 201
Wyoming Massacre of 1763,	387
A Narrative of,	519
Settlement of the,	561
Yorktown Diary, A,	368, 376
Youngs of Hanover,	500

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES—CLXVII.

McQUEEN.—John McQueen, of Derry, owned a saw mill on Conewago creek, a short distance from Capt. Thomas Harris. He died in 1770, leaving a wife, Susanna, and the following children:

- i. [*A daughter*], m. John Fleming.
- ii. *Josiah*.
- iii. *Sarah*, m. Abraham Scott.
- iv. *Rachel*.
- v. *Margaret*.
- vi. *Robert*.
- vii. *David*.

The descendants of this family probably went to North Carolina.

THE LANCASTER HAMILTONS.—I.

THE FAMILY OF LEACOCK TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, the pioneer settler of this name, located in Leacock township, Lancaster county, about the year 1733. I find his name upon the records as owning land adjoining Hattel Varner, who owned the land at and around now Leacock Meeting House along the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road, about eleven miles east from Lancaster, as early as the year 1734. On April 11, 1749, William Hamilton and Jane, his wife, sold two hundred and six acres of land in Leacock township to Philip Eackert, the land having been patented to John Herr in 1734. The land upon which Mr. Hamilton resided, and owned, adjoined Leacock Meeting House on the east, and extended across the old road, then known as the "King's Highway," the Mansion House being near the head of a small stream, which ran in a northerly direction and emptied into Mill creek. This land was purchased from Hattel Varner or his son John.

Mr. Hamilton continued to follow agricultural pursuits exclusively down to August 29, 1767. He was a prominent member of Leacock Presbyterian church. On August 29, 1767, he purchased the tavern and twenty acres of land adjoining his farm from Robert Clinch, which was known in provincial times as the sign of the "Three Crowns." This was part of the John Varner tract. During the Revolution, when Colonel Lowrey's militia marched from Donegal to Chester, in the summer of 1777, they made a target of the old sign. This old emblem of royalty was taken down. Thereafter, while the tavern was owned and conducted by the Hamiltons, it was known as the "Brick Tavern."

Mr. Hamilton was an ardent patriot, and was conspicuous in his efforts in behalf of the Continental cause. Being well advanced in years, he was not able to endure the hardships of a military life; but he had stalwart sons, who enlisted in the army. His son, Col. James Hamilton rose from the ranks to a high position in the army. He became the progenitor of a very distinguished family in South Carolina. William Hamilton died in January, 1782. His tender regard for his son James, who was with the army in the South, was shown when he wrote his will. He devised a farm to each of his sons Hugh, William, John, and Robert. At this time he did not know whether James was living or not, and fearing he might return to his home a maimed soldier, and unable to make a comfortable living, gave him *two thousand pounds*.

He left surviving him his wife Jane, and children as follows:

- i. *Hugh.*
- ii. *William.*
- iii. *John*, d. upon the farm in Leacock inherited from his father, prior to the decease of his brother.
- iv. *James.*
- v. *Robert.*
- vi. *Jane*, m. Joel Baker.
- vii. *Ann*, m. James Wallace.
- viii. *Nancy*, m. Thomas Wade.

He also mentions a sister Mary. Col. James Mercer was a witness to the will.

Jane, the widow of Mr. Hamilton, married, secondly, John Wilson, Sr., who was a widower and had several grown-up sons, one of whom, John, Jr., married Jane Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton, Mrs. Jane Wilson's own granddaughter. Jane Wilson died in the year 1808. In her will she mentions the following: Granddaughter Ann Witmer, Granddaughter Jane, dau. of Robert Hamilton; Granddaughter Jane Weaver, Grandson John Hamilton, son of William

Hamilton. She names the following sons by her former husband: Hugh, William, John, Robert, Jane, and her stepson, Robert Willson, and her grandson, Hugh Wallace, Esq.

HUGH HAMILTON (son of William), born 1750, died in 1804, intestate, leaving a widow and nine children. On the 14th day of January, 1805, Hugh Hamilton, his oldest son, came into court and asked to have viewers appointed to appraise and decide, if possible, the deceased's farm of two hundred and seventeen acres. This farm adjoined the estate of John Hamilton, deceased (who was a brother of Hugh Hamilton, Sr.) In the petition of Hugh Hamilton, Jr., his brothers and sisters are named in the following order:

- i. Hugh.*
- ii. William.*
- iii. Jane.*
- iv. Sarah.*
- v. James.*
- vi. Robert.*
- vii. John.*
- viii. Lisle.*
- ix. Margaret.*

HUGH HAMILTON (son of Hugh, son of William), married ISABELLA KNOX, and had children:

- i. Lyle.*
- ii. Sally.*
- iii. Robert.*
- iv. Margaret.*
- v. William.*
- vi. John.*

Of this latter family William became the most prominent. He grew up on his father's farm in Leacock, and was sent during the winter months to the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he went to labor among the farmers of the neighborhood, and this continued until he attained the age of twenty-five years. After which he filled the position of supervisor on the old Columbia and Philadelphia railroad when yet owned by the State, in Paradise township, extending a distance of several miles. This position he held for five years. On February 29, 1848, he married Louisa Slaymaker, daughter of Henry and Susan Slaymaker, of Paradise township, and soon thereafter took up his residence in Williams-town, along the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike and a few miles from the place of his birth. This village was the place of residence of several of the Slaymaker families, and within a mile of

Mathias Slaymaker, the pioneer settler of the family. Mr. Hamilton inherited his faith in Democracy from his ancestors, who were all opposed to the Federal party. He did not experience a change of heart in political faith until 1855, when he became a candidate for the State Legislature on the Know-Nothing ticket, and was elected and re-elected in 1856. Thenceforward he became a prominent member of the Republican party, and was elected a State legislator in 1860 on the ticket with John A. Hiestand, now a member of Congress from the Lancaster district. He was in the Legislature during the trying period of the war of the Rebellion, and rendered valuable aid to the Union cause. Few men in his county had the influence he held among his neighbors. His will was theirs, and he used it with effect when it became necessary. His wife, *nee* Slaymaker, died February 22, 1857, leaving five children, namely:

- i. *Isabella-C.*, m., in 1885, Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg.
- ii. *Mary-M.*, m. John Boreland, of Salisbury township.
- iii. *John* (deceased).
- iv. *Elizabeth-Slaymaker*.
- v. *Louisa*.

In 1858 he married, secondly, Ann Lemer, widow of O. J. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa., who survived. Mr. Hamilton was stricken with paralysis several years before his death, which occurred a year or two ago.

JOHN HAMILTON, the son of the first William Hamilton, who died in 1803, upon the farm in Leacock township, left the following family:

- i. *Jane*, m. Adam Weaver.
- ii. *Ann*, m. John Wallace.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Margaret*.
- v. *Thomas*.

Jane and her husband, Adam Weaver (house carpenter), accepted the mansion farm at the appraisalment.

COL. JAMES HAMILTON (son of William Hamilton) was unquestionably the most distinguished member of this more than ordinary family. He was born upon the paternal farm in 1757, in Leacock township. He was probably one of the classical scholars of the Rev. Robert Smith, at Pequea church. When the tocsin of war sounded at Massachusetts Bay his heart was fired with patriotic zeal before he attained his majority. On March 16, 1776, he was enrolled as a second lieutenant in Capt. John Murray's company of riflemen in the

Second Battalion of Colonel Miles' regiment. He must have shown an aptitude for military affairs to an unusual degree in one so young to be placed in the line of officers. In his future career he demonstrated the wisdom of the selection. He was in active service in the Jerseys, and participated in the campaign there. He was in the hottest of the fight on Long Island in August, taken prisoner, and not exchanged until November 2, 1777. For gallant conduct in this action in September, 1778, he was promoted to a captaincy in the First Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. James Chambers (who subsequently married a Miss Hamilton). On December 10, 1778, he was promoted to major of the Second Pennsylvania regiment of the Line, commanded by Col. Walter Stewart. In May, 1780, he commanded a detachment, and, as senior major, his battalion at Yorktown, which was in General Wayne's command.

After the surrender of Cornwallis General Wayne with his brigade was sent to the relief of Charleston, and Major Hamilton was in service there when peace was declared. When there he met Miss Elizabeth Lynch, sister of Thomas Lynch, Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina. They were married, and for years they lived upon his plantation on the Santee. For some time prior and at the time of his death he resided in the city of Charleston. Among other children he had a son James, who was born in Charleston May 8, 1786, and became one of the most distinguished of the many prominent men of the Palmetto State. He received a collegiate education and graduated with high honors. His father had in view the profession of law for his son, but he preferred a military life and entered the army, serving with great credit as a major in the Canadian campaign under Scott and Brown in 1812. The battles there were the hottest and better contested on both sides than any others during that war.

After the war he commenced the study of the law with James L. Petigrew. For several years in succession Major Hamilton was chosen the chief officer in Charleston, which corresponds to that of Mayor in northern cities. He displayed eminent abilities in this position, which brought him into prominence. In 1822 he discovered the Vesey conspiracy to raise an insurrection among the slaves. In the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, where he at once distinguished himself as a debator. He was chosen a representative to Congress in 1824 and in 1826. He espoused the doctrines of *free trade* and advocated direct taxation. He believed in the duelling code, and was Randolph's second in his duel with Henry Clay, and second to Governor McDuffie in his duel with Colonel Cummings, of Georgia, and occupied the same position upon other similar occasions. He was a

strong partisan of General Jackson, and in 1828, when he became President, he offered him the post of Minister to Mexico, with authority to negotiate the annexation of Texas. This he declined. He quitted Congress to become Governor of South Carolina in 1830, at the interesting period when his State resolved to nullify the Federal tariff laws. He became a "nullifier," and was one of the ablest advocates of "State Rights." The war breeze kicked up in South Carolina caused great excitement throughout the country, and was not entirely allayed until the compromise of Henry Clay was brought about, when Mr. Hamilton retired from public life, and devoted himself to the care of his plantation. In a few years he became ardently interested in the cause of Texas, to which he gave his personal services, and a large portion of his private fortune. In 1841, while Texas was an Independent Republic, he was the Minister to England and France, where he procured the recognition of her independence. On the death of John C. Calhoun, in 1852, he was appointed his successor in the U. S. Senate, but declined the office for domestic reasons. In his efforts in behalf of Texas he expended his fortune and he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which harrassed the latter years of his life. He was on his way to Texas to seek indemnification for his losses, when he perished by a collision between the steamboats Galveston and Opelousas, in the latter of which he was a passenger. With his usual courtesy he yielded his own chance of safety to a lady among the passengers, to whom he was an entire stranger. His conduct was in sharp contrast to that of a prominent lawyer in Lancaster, who witnessed his wife's struggles in the Hudson river at the Henry Clay disaster without making a supreme effort to save her life. Mr. Hamilton was esteemed by his native State as one of her greatest citizens. S. P. Hamilton, who resides at Chester, South Carolina, is a son. Governor Hamilton had a brother Robert, who moved to the West, and it is supposed that Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, was one of his descendants.

ROBERT HAMILTON was the youngest son of William Hamilton, and inherited a large farm and the "Brick Tavern" from his father. He married Margaret Wilson, and had two children, *John* and *Jane*.

JOHN HAMILTON, the son of Robert, just named, married Elizabeth Baker, sister of Joel Baker, and daughter of Jacob Baker. He inherited his father's farm and the "Brick Tavern," which he continued to keep until a few years after the war of 1812. They were the parents of twelve children. He sold his farm and purchased that of Dr. Carpenter, below Bainbridge, where he farmed a few years, when he removed to the large stone tavern at the ferry at Bainbridge, built by Col. Bertram Galbraith. He continued there until the completion of

the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad, when he was appointed by the canal commissioners weighmaster in Columbia, to which place he removed. He died suddenly soon after his appointment in Columbia, and left surviving his wife Elizabeth and children:

- i. *Wilson*, m. Barbara Kenny, of Bainbridge. Both are living in Columbia. Their only daughter, *Josephine*, is living with them.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, m. Henry Horst, of Conoy township.
- iii. *Margaret*, living in Columbia.
- iv. *Paul*, for many years was engaged either as passenger agent or proprietor of passenger car line from Columbia to Philadelphia, and subsequently a heavy contractor in construction of union canals and railroads to avoid planes on the mountains. Died some years ago in Columbia; unm.
- v. *Robert*, m. Caroline Myers, of Columbia, leaving her a widow and one child, *Callie*, both living.
- vi. *Jacob*, m. Miss Sarah Kating.
- vii. *Hannah*.
- viii. *Charlotte*.
- ix. *James*.
- x. *Leah-Jane*.
- xi. *Rebecca*.
- xii. *Lavina*.

JANE HAMILTON, sister of the last mentioned, married Joel Baker, who became owner and lived upon one of the Hamilton farms at the "Brick Tavern" in Leacock township. Two of their children, Joel and Anna, are residing at Dayton, Ohio. SAMUEL EVANS.
Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXVIII.

MCALLISTER-WILSON.—Rose McAllister, widow of John McAllister, of North Carolina, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Derry, d. in 1769. She left children:

- i. *Grizel*.
- ii. *Elizabeth*.
- iii. *Jean*.

She had a step-daughter Mary. James Walker and John Campbell were witnesses to the will, and James McAllister and John Walker executors thereof. What is known of this family of McAllisters.

R. V. P.

THE LANCASTER HAMILTONS.—II.

THE FAMILY OF LEACOCK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES HAMILTON settled upon and owned several hundred acres of land in Leacock township, adjoining William Hamilton's on the south, about the year 1760. Although I have no positive proof of any relationship between this family and that of William Hamilton, his neighbor, I am inclined to think from all the surrounding circumstances that they were of the same kin.

In 1773 James Hamilton was appointed one of the overseers of the poor for Leacock township, and in 1779 he was chosen constable of the same township, and in 1781 supervisor of the roads. These offices in provincial times were filled by the most active and prominent freeholders in their respective districts, as well as during the revolutionary period. I find also that many of those who attained distinction in the army, or held civil positions of prominence, at one time or another occupied one of the offices just named.

James Hamilton died in 1807, and left surviving the following children:

I. WILLIAM HAMILTON. To him his father gave a farm. He was a "miller," and perhaps a fuller also. On April 1, 1799, he purchased a grist and merchant mill, including fifty-four acres of land in Lampeter township, along the south side of the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike, about four miles east of Lancaster, from Benjamin Buckwalter; and in 1801 purchased ten acres from Mr. Buckwalter, which adjoined the other tract. During or just prior to the war of 1812, Mr. Hamilton, in connection with his brother James, established a "cotton mill." About fifty-eight years ago Mr. Hamilton died intestate, leaving a widow and children, as follows:

i. *Margaret*, m. JOHN C. Culbertson.

ii. *Matilda*.

iii. *Jane*.

iv. *William*.

v. *Hays*.

vi. *Sarah*.

vii. *Mary*, m. James Porter.

The real estate was valued at \$16,000. On April 1, 1842, James Porter and his wife Mary sold the mill and land adjoining to Benjamin Eshleman, father of B. F. Eshleman, a prominent member of the Lancaster bar, and a candidate for Congress under the Republican rules.

This family was highly respectable, and intermarried with some of the best families in the country. While Mr. Hamilton lived his hospitable mansion was the resort of many of the most prominent men of the State who came to Lancaster during the sessions of the Legislature. At that period Lancaster was the most fashionable place outside of Philadelphia. I know of no descendants of this family now living in Lancaster county.

II. JAMES HAMILTON. He also received a farm adjoining that of his brother William, in Leacock township, adjoining lands of Col Nathaniel Watson, and the Hamiltons of the "Brick Tavern." He learned the milling business with his brother William, and resided with him prior to his marriage. In 1803 or 1804 he married Polly Elliot, daughter of Daniel Elliot, the Indian trader, and Elizabeth Lowrey, daughter of Col. Alexander Lowrey, at the homestead of Colonel Lowrey, in Donegal township, now owned by Col. James Duffy. This marriage took place a year or two prior to the death of Samuel Evans, Esq., which was in April, 1805. On May 19, 1813, Mr. Hamilton sold his Leacock farm to Andrew Hagerty, a merchant, who resided in Chartiers township, Washington county, Pa., for \$10,000. In a few days thereafter Hagerty sold the land to Samuel Clendenin. Mr. Hagerty also purchased about the same time a farm adjoining the Hamilton farm, which belonged to the Watsons, which he sold to Michael Musselman. There must have been some connection between Mr. Hagerty and the elder Hamilton; both owned large tracts of lands in Washington county. At or about the time Mr. Hamilton married Miss Elliot he purchased the grist mill and farm on the Swatara at Middletown. He also erected a furnace there. He owned a farm on the "Knob" near that town. He helped to establish the Swatara Bank there, was its first president, and became one of the most prominent and active business men in Dauphin county. He subsequently sold his mill property there and purchased a mill and farm at the mouth of Letort's spring, Cumberland county, then known as the Middlesex estate, consisting of a valuable water power, merchant mill, saw mill and distillery, with farm containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, in the year 1827. He lived two years after his removal to Cumberland county, and left surviving him his wife Mary, and the following children:

- i. *Alexander*, b. 1806.
- ii. *William*, b. October 5, 1811, who received a collegiate education, and removed to Pittsburgh with his mother after her second marriage.
- iii. *Sarah*.

iv. John.

v. George-Plumer, b. May 4, 1818, at Middletown, Dauphin county. He entered Washington College, and after completing his education went to Pittsburgh and entered the law office of the late Richard Biddle. After his admission to the bar at once settled into a good practice. In 1860 he entered into a partnership with Marcus Acheson, subsequently judge of the United States District Court. This partnership was dissolved in 1867 owing to the declining health of Mr. Hamilton, brought on by excessive work. After a short retirement his health was restored and he resumed his practice, and for fifteen years thereafter he was the leader of the bar in Allegheny county. Mr. Hamilton possessed in an eminent degree the elements of professional success. He had in addition to oratorical acquirements great powers of analysis, to which were added untiring laboriousness and industry, with a remarkable capability for sustained mental effort. He was a person of iron will, of fearless judgment, possessing at all times the courage of his convictions. He had a very large and profitable practice. In 1880 he retired from practice and removed to Philadelphia, where he died in November, 1882, surrounded by his family. He left a daughter, then the widow of Henry Patterson, another the wife of Mr. Felton, of Boston, a railroad manager, and George P. Hamilton, now a member of the Pittsburgh bar, who married Miss Letitia Holmes, of Allegheny, and who occupies a prominent position at the bar and will do credit to an honored ancestor.

III. JENNET HAMILTON, married a Mr. McIlvain.

IV. MARGARET HAMILTON.

V. MARY HAMILTON. She m. Dr. Samuel Humes, an eminent physician and a very prominent person in Lancaster. In connection with William Hamilton, his brother-in-law, he owned a cotton factory on the Buckwalter farm, and at one time the cotton factory on the Conestoga at the southeastern section of Lancaster city. Among other children they had:

- i. Hamilton.*
- ii. Elizabeth.*

VI. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, married (name unknown) and had issue:

- i. *Hamilton.*
- ii. *Mary.*
- iii. *Elizabeth.*

Her father gave her several hundred acres of land near Dunkard creek, in Washington county, Pa.

VII. SARAH HAMILTON married a Mr. Porter.

Mary Hamilton, widow of James Hamilton, the second, married secondly, Col. Robert Stewart, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh. She was a lady of a great deal of character. I will give one instance out of the usual course as an illustration: One of her sons, William or George, was sent to college, and for some reason ran away and returned to the paternal mansion in Cumberland county. His mother advised him to return to his school at once, but he could neither be coaxed or driven away by the ordinary methods, when she concluded to adopt the heroic plan. She deliberately took down a gun from its rack and ordered her disobedient son off the premises, and followed him with the gun until he was clear out of the place, and told him she would not permit him to return until he completed his college course. Young Hamilton deemed discretion his best course to pursue, and he returned to college much wiser than when he left. He became a great lawyer.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, the father of Mary Hamilton, was an Indian trader and probably at first in the employ of Col. Alexander Lowrey. He married Elizabeth Lowrey, born October 31, 1757, daughter of Colonel Lowrey, in the year 1772. He purchased a farm of several hundred acres of land in the same year at the mouth of Conewago creek, in Londonderry township, from Joseph Galloway, the Tory, and also three hundred acres of the lower part of the Big Island, opposite Conewago, which is now owned by Col. James Duffy. For some years he had his trading post on this island; subsequently establishing a store and post near Pittsburgh, in connection with his father-in-law. He died there. The oldest son, *John-Elliott*, inherited the Island farm, which became one of the most valuable shad fisheries along the river. He removed to Elizabethtown, where he owned a number of houses. He was an officer in the war of 1812. He married Miss Coble, his second wife, by whom he had several children, one of whom, Mrs. John Haldeman, of Conoy township, is now living. They have several children.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXIX.

SPAYD (*N. & Q. clxviii*).—In one of the old neglected grave-yards in Middletown, two years ago, was this inscription:

*Susanna Spayd, | daughter of Conrad Schwarz | and wife Anna Maria
| born in Lancaster 26 Jan., 1777, | married Christian Spayd | 30th
May, 1805, | died August 9, 1805 | of nervous fever.*

OLD ROADS.—Hon. Edward McPherson is publishing some very interesting and valuable historical notes in the *Star and Sentinel* of Gettysburg, concerning early roads west of the Susquehanna. From the Lancaster county court records he gleaned the following:

1742, May 4—Whereas it pleased the honorable Court last Nov'r to appt Robert McClure, Hance Hamilton, Peter Wilkins, John Corvel, William Baley, and Benjamin Chambers to view and lay out a road from the Walnut Bottom the best and nearest way to Lancaster. Now Hance Hambleton, John Corvel and Benjamin Chambers will not be at the pains to assist in lay-oute the said rode, therefore we humbly pray the honorable Court to lay out the sd rode and we ye humble petitioners shall for you pray.

ROBERT MCCLURE,
PETER WILKINS,
WILLIAM BAILEY.

1742, May 17—Robert McClure, Peter Wilkins, William Baley, Robert Duning, Jon. Lockard and Patrick Carson, were appointed to lay out the road.

RICHARD CAIN,
JOHN RANNELS,
JON. HAY, *Judges.*

1742, August 4—Thos. Wilkins represents that the road has been taken to Nathan Hussey's where there is no established ferry and ye petitioner lives at an established ferry. He requests that other viewers be app'd. James Crawford, Jno. Bonnet, Jno. Noblet, Jno. Hendricks, Joseph Green and Thos. Reilly were app'd, any four of whom could act.

The result was that the road was laid out from Walnut Bottom, near Cumberland county, across the Yellow Breeches creek at the present site of Lisburn, to Nathan Hussey's Ferry near Goldsboro, 30 miles; and in the next year the road was extended from Hussey's Ferry to Thomas Wilkins' Ferry over the Susquehanna below the mouth of the Conewago creek, 7½ miles. So that both interests were made happy. Hussey's Ferry, if not established in 1742 as claimed, was started in 1740 and many of the Quaker immigrants westward crossed the river at it.

THE LANCASTER HAMILTONS.—III.

THE FAMILY OF SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

Two brothers, William and James Hamilton, similar to those of Leacock, were the pioneer settlers of the name who became residents of the township of Salisbury. Of the two, I assumed that the former was the first who located here, and the elder of the two, and of him I shall first write.

WILLIAM HAMILTON was born in 1712, and died upon his farm June 11, 1794, aged eighty-two years. His wife Jane died in 1784, aged seventy-one years. His daughter Catharine, died in 1787, aged thirty-five years, all of whom are buried at Pequea church adjoining each other.

These brothers located about the same time that the Hamiltons of the "Brick Tavern" settled in Leacock, and were about the same age. I presume they were first cousins. The families were unquestionably related in the second and third generations, whether by marriage then or of a previous generation I cannot tell. If the way seems clear I will point out the relationship before I close the family sketches. In the year 1744 or 1745 William Hamilton moved to the farm containing four hundred and sixteen acres of land, which belonged to the estate of Stephen Cole, located along Pequea creek, in Salisbury township. On May 8, 1746, he purchased the whole of the greater part of this tract of land from Martha Cole, of the borough of Chester, and widow of Stephen Cole, for \$300. The deed recites that Mr. Hamilton was then living upon the land. He remained upon this farm fifty years. He also owned half of the mill and land on Pequea creek at the western boundary of Salisbury township, which he sold to John Houston in 1769. He was the father of several sons, who became prominent officers in the Revolutionary army. Mr. Hamilton was chosen overseer of the poor in 1763 for his township and in 1772 supervisor of roads. He was a prominent member of Pequea church, to which he bequeathed thirty pounds. It is probable that at the time of his decease he had outlived several of his children. In his will he mentions his brother James and his son James, and the following named grandchildren in the same order in which they are given:

Grandson—James Boyd.

Granddaughter—Jean Boyd.

Granddaughter—Mary Boyd.

Grandsons—John Watson and William Watson.
 Granddaughters—Mary Watson and Margaret Watson.
 Grandsons—Nathaniel Watson and James Watson.
 Granddaughters—Margaret Hamilton and Jean Hamilton.
 Grandson—James Hamilton.
 Granddaughters—Catharine Hamilton and Mary Hamilton.
 Grandsons—Thomas Boyd Hamilton and William Hamilton.
 Grandson—William Boyd.

JAMES HAMILTON, of Salisbury, and brother of William Hamilton of the same township, seems to have settled near Pequea creek in Lampeter township. He married, first, Catharine Carrigan, daughter of Patrick Carrigan, of Leacock township, who owned three hundred and fifty-two acres of land which was divided between Mrs. Hamilton and her sister, Jane Coats, who married Jonathan Coats. William Carrigan died in 1761. January 16, 1765, James Hamilton purchased one hundred and eighty-one acres of land from Isaac Richardson, in Salisbury township, known as the "Bull's Head." It is probable that this once famous tavern was built by Mr. Hamilton. He was the proprietor for fifty years. In the year 1772 he purchased another farm adjoining, containing one hundred and eighty acres. A few years after his decease the tavern and several hundred acres were purchased by "King" "Tommy" Henderson when he changed the name of the tavern to "Waterloo." Although no longer a tavern the place is known as "Waterloo," and is thus marked on the county maps. Mr. Henderson some years ago sold two hundred acres, with the old tavern, to Col. Nathaniel Burt, who made some additions to the old house, and now occupies it in the summer. The rest of the Hamilton land in that vicinity, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, Mr. Henderson sold to F. T. Fasset, who built an elegant residence upon it. It is now owned by Capt. Winfield S. Kennedy. Mr. Hamilton also owned several farms in Chester county a short distance from his residence.

In 1761 James Hamilton was appointed guardian over the estate of his nephew, John Watson, a minor son of David Watson, the latter having married a daughter of his brother, William Hamilton. At the same session of the Orphans' Court, James Boyd was appointed guardian over the estate of Janet Watson, a sister of John.

In 1780 Mr. Hamilton was chosen overseer of the poor for Salisbury, and in 1793 supervisor of the roads, and in 1795 constable of the township. By his first wife he had four children:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *Jane, m.* ——— Cochran; she received a farm of eighty

acres along the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road, and along the road which led to the "Old Forge."

iii. *Catharine*, m. George Jenkins, of Chester county; she received a farm of eighty acres; this family moved to the west.

iv. *James*.

Mr. Hamilton married, secondly, about the year 1786, Margaret Boyd, daughter of George Boyd, of Salisbury. George Boyd's wife was Mary Douglass, daughter of Archibald Douglass. By his second wife Mr Hamilton had issue:

v. *Mary*, m. John Clark, son of Brice Clark, who owned and resided upon the farm in Donegal, now owned by J. Donald Cameron. They had three children, two of whom arrived at the age of maturity, namely:

1. *James-Brice*, m. Miss Bladen, of Philadelphia; he died in Lancaster city a few years ago, and left a widow and several children.

2. *John-William* m. Elizabeth Zell, a great-grand daughter of Col. Alex. Lowrey; they purchased the mansion farm of the latter heirs, which they subsequently sold to Col. James Duffy; both are deceased, and left several children:

vi. *George-Boyd*, m. Lucinda Humes, daughter of James Humes, who owned the cotton factory near Lancaster, on the Conestoga. He received a large estate from his father and mother and ten thousand dollars from two maiden aunts, the Misses Boyd. He built a furnace in Venango county, which he named "Lucinda" in honor of his wife, and engaged in other speculations, which proved disastrous, and in a few years he lost his entire estate and died about fifteen years ago very poor. Among other children a son, *James-H.*, and a daughter, *Margaret*, settled at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Only a few weeks ago their dwelling and furniture were totally destroyed by fire.

James Hamilton died in 1815, and his wife, Margaret, died in 1812. They had also a son, Thomas Douglass, who died in his minority.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

EARLY SUSQUEHANNA NAVIGATION.

CRUISE OF THE ILL-FATED STEAMBOAT BEARING THE NAME OF THE RIVER—CONTEMPORANEOUS ACCOUNT OF HER DESTRUCTION.

More than sixty years ago, before the advent of canals and railroads, the enterprising merchants of Baltimore comprehended the importance to their material business interests of facilitating the mode of transportation of the lumber, grain, iron and whiskey trade of the Susquehanna Valley, then an important factor in the home traffic of that city, lying so conveniently at the lower extremity of Pennsylvania's rich agriculture and mineral center. Large sums of money had been expended in removing obstructions in the rocky channel of our noble (but rapid and impracticable for navigation) river below Columbia, so as to admit the passage of arks and rafts down stream on their way to tide. A canal had been constructed from Port Deposit, northward, in order that these up-river crafts might avoid the shoals and dangerous reefs of the first ten miles above tide water, after the spring freshets had subsided, but as yet there was no satisfactory way of returning to the producers of incoming commerce such articles of merchandise as they would naturally require in return for their new products of forest, field and mine.

It was decided to make the attempt to establish steamboat navigation on the river in order to overcome this serious obstacle in the way of exchange commerce. The first attempt at steamboat navigation above tide water was made in 1825. A small steamboat named the *Susquehanna*, had been built in Baltimore and towed up to Port Deposit in the spring of the year. The first mention we have in the newspapers of the day is found in the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, which says:

"The *Susquehanna* was expected at Columbia on Sunday night. Tuesday's reports were that she had not got to Columbia. Eye-witnesses to her progress put the matter to rest on Wednesday; they had seen her a short distance above the head of the Maryland canal with a posse of men tugging at the ropes, and when they had tugged nine miles gave up the job. So ended all the romance about the *Susquehanna*. She drew too much water (22 inches) for the purpose and started at the wrong point. Watermen say that the crookedness of the channel, with the rapidity of the current, makes it utterly impossible for a steamboat to ascend the falls between the head of the canal and Columbia."

If any of our readers, in their boyhood days, ever engaged in the arduous, though exciting, labor of "running to tide" on lumber rafts, and then tramping back over Lancaster hills for a fresh start next morning, they will appreciate the force of the above editorial remark. For further particulars apply to W. N. Jennings, whilom river pilot through Turkey Hill, Barger's reef, Eshelman's sluice, etc.

The *Chronicle* article says further: "We have a report that Mr. Winchester, of Baltimore, has contracted for the building of a steamboat at York Haven. We also learn that the York Company are making great progress with the sheet-iron steamboat, and that she will be launched about the 4th of July.

This sheet-iron boat was called the *Codorus*, and early in April of the next year ascended the river as far as Binghampton, after which she returned to York Haven, her captain, a Mr. Elger, reporting that navigation of the Susquehanna by steam was impracticable.

Some of our older citizens [of Wilkes-Barre] doubtless remember to have seen her lying moored to the shore about abreast of the present Market street sewer, and how the men, women and children of the old borough gathered on the common to admire so great a triumph in the art of marine architecture, and enjoy a ride to Forty Fort and return on the wonderful craft.

As regards the boat said to have been contracted for by Mr. Winchester, there seems to be some mystery. We find other newspaper mention of her saying that she was almost completed and would soon be ready to take to the water, and yet there is no certainty of her ever having been used in any way on the river. And again, we are not informed that the Susquehanna ever succeeded in passing the rapids below Columbia, and it is difficult to see how she could, and yet Mr. Pearce in his "Annals of Luzerne," says the Susquehanna was the identical boat that exploded her boiler at Berwick the next spring, while the Maryland commissioners in their official report give the name as the Susquehanna and Baltimore. It is just possible that the fatal explosion may have occurred on board Mr. Winchester's boat of that name, and that the original Susquehanna never succeeded in getting through the lower rapids.

The Susquehanna and Baltimore, say the Maryland Commissioners, was built in the spring of 1825 (the Susquehanna was on the river in early spring) at the expense of a number of citizens of Baltimore, for the express purpose of making an experiment to navigate the waters of the Susquehanna above the Conewago Falls, and was placed under the care of Captain Cornwell (Pearce says Collins), an experienced river pilot; she was accompanied on her trial trip on this portion of the river by a board of Commissioners of the State of Maryland, Messrs.

Patterson, Ellicott and Morris, three distinguished citizens of Baltimore. Captain Cornwell had already in March made several successful trips as far up as Northumberland and Danville on the North Branch and to Milton on the West Branch and returned to York Haven without accident. At noon on the 27th of April, 1826, the boat started for York Haven, having in tow a large keel boat capable of carrying a thousand bushels of wheat, and proceeded on her fatal trip, arriving at the Nescopeck Falls at 4 o'clock of May 3. At these falls there was an outer and an artificial inner channel of shallow water for the accommodation of the rafts and arks. It was decided by Captain Cornwell after consulting with other rivermen on board to try first the main, or deep water channel, as they feared the water might be too shallow in the artificial channel to allow the boat to pass. The current is very strong in the main channel, and the captain argued that if the boat would not stem it that he could then drop back and try the other one. The boat made a halt in a small eddy below the falls on the east side of the river and some of the passengers went ashore; this was the case with the Maryland Commissioners.

The boat was directed into the main channel, and had proceeded perhaps two-thirds of the distance through the falls, when she ceased to make further progress, the engine was stopped and she was permitted to drift back to the foot of the rapids, where she struck upon a wall dividing the artificial from the main channel, and at that instant one of her boilers exploded at both sides. The scene was as awful as the imagination can picture. Two of the passengers on board, named John Turk and Seber Whitmarsh, raftsmen from Chenango, N. Y., were thrown into the river where they met with an instant death, if not by the explosion certainly by drowning in the swift current of the river; William Camp, a merchant from Owego, was fatally scalded by escaping steam. David Rose, of Chenango, N. Y., was also fatally injured. Quincy Maynary, the engineer, as stated in the account published in the Danville *Watchman* one week after the occurrence, was not expected to recover. Christian Brobst, of Catawissa, father of our late townsman S. D. Brobst, and Jeremiah Miller, of Juniata, were seriously injured. Messrs. Woodside, Colt and Underwood, of Danville, were more or less injured, as were Messrs. Barton Hurley, Foster and Colonel Paxton, of Catawissa, Benjamin Edwards, of Braintrim, Luzerne county. It was said by somebody on board that at the time of the explosion a passenger was holding down the lever of the safety valve, but why this should be done after the boat had ceased her efforts to pull through is difficult to conjecture. Thus ended this second attempt to navigate the Susquhanna by steam power.

W. J.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXX.

HALL, OF LONDONDERRY.—Sarah Hall, of Londonderry township, Lancaster county, died in 1777. Her estate she devised to the following:

Granddaughter, Sarah Hall.

Granddaughter, Sarah Candour, daughter of Joseph Candour.

Son-in-law, Jacob Cook, who married Rose Hall.

Son, Samuel Hall.

Son, William Hall.

Granddaughter, Sarah Cook, daughter of Rose and Jacob Cook.

James Huey, Jane Hamilton and Joseph Candour were witnesses to the will; William Hall and Jacob Cook, executors.

CHAYNE.—Hugh Chayne, of East Pennsboro', Cumberland county, married a sister of Joseph McClure, of the same township. The latter died in October, 1784, leaving bequests to his brother-in-law, Hugh Chayne, and nephew, John Chayne. It has been noted (*N. & Q. cxlvi*) that the latter married October 24, 1799, Sidney Moffatt. By further reference we find that John Chayne was accidentally killed October 13, 1800, "leaving a disconsolate widow and distressed mother."

A RIDE FROM SHANK'S HILL TO HARRISBURG.

Some weeks since a very interesting article appeared in the *Middletown Press*, entitled "What Jacob Saw on His Travels." The writer represented Jacob as a young man making his first journey from Hummelstown to Harrisburg, describing the farms he passed and what he could learn of the various owners thereof.

Jacob traveled westward over the turnpike road until he reached the top of Shank's hill, where he veered slightly to the left, following the Chambers' Ferry road to Harrisburg. We propose to part company with him at this point and continue on the turnpike road. Before proceeding, however, let us stop a moment or so and look about us, for no finer prospect presents itself to the eye in Central Pennsylvania; and in order that we may make the most of it, let us tie our horses to the post in front of Mr. Allwine's house and walk a few hundred yards into the field north of the road.

To the eastward, almost beneath our feet, flows the winding Swatara, while beyond stretches to the very horizon, the beautiful and fertile Lebanon Valley, flanked in the distance by the Cornwall hills twenty miles away. To the right, the course of the Swatara, as it sweeps along in graceful curves, is visible almost to its confluence with the Susquehanna, and high above its wooded banks, rises the bald crest of Round Top, ten miles distant. Here to the left, in that farm house just below us, where Beaver creek emerges from the hills, dwelt in times past Samuel Gzell, a man of many gifts. His opportunities for an education, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, were so limited that it is doubtful whether he ever acquired a knowledge of the alphabet, but as a farmer and shrewd man of business he was far above the average. He was, moreover, deeply learned in that mystic lore which has come down the ages by word of mouth in a zig-zag course from male to female and from female to male, by which he was able to do many things, that to the uninitiated looked like miracles. Turning our eyes westward, a portion of Paxtaug Valley lies before us, with Beaver creek and the hills of Hanover to the right and the long line of the Blue Mountains from Dauphin to Indiantown Gap in the distance.

This barren hill upon which we stand was in times long past selected by John Shank and Polly, his wife, as a good place to pitch their tent. Fortunately for them, they were not dependent solely upon the product of the soil. Their house—the very one before which our horses now stand—was a somewhat public place; John was a weaver and Polly acted as collector of tolls for the turnpike company, and sold cakes and beer to travelers. She was a fearless, aggressive and eloquent woman, and in these respects overshadowed her husband, who was a modest, retiring and quiet man. The place was therefore known to the public as "Polly Shank's." This worthy couple ended their days here and were succeeded by their son, Christopher, who used to attend market every Saturday at Harrisburg, driving a large bald-faced sorrel horse to a Dearborn wagon. Every man who, as a school boy thirty-five years ago, trudged back and forth on the turnpike road, holds Christopher Shank in kindly remembrance. He was generous with his apples and always had room for another boy in his wagon. About 1856 Christopher took the western fever and sold out to Peter Hefflefinger, who in turn sold to Jonas Allwine, in whose family the property still remains—Mr. Allwine himself having lately passed away.

Mount, and let us push forward. To the right, as we descend the hill, lies the ancient home of the Hefflefingers on the banks of Beaver

creek, now the property of A. Rutherford. That house a little farther west, a half mile distant, was the home of the Zeiders, and only lately sold by their descendants to the present owner, Samuel Mahan. This snug and well appointed house on our left, which stands so close to the road, was once the "Black Swan" Hotel, built and opened early in the present century by Frederick Ricker—now used as a farm house by Simon Webner. Its surroundings have totally changed within the last thirty years—the extensive sheds and stables and all the paraphernalia of the old-fashioned country tavern have disappeared. The house, which is now white, was originally painted red with a blue porch, as was also the next house a short distance further west, where dwelt, years ago, Widow Stahl. This property, upon her death, was held a long time for sale, for the house was "haunted," and buyers were slow to bid; finally John Smith purchased it; he died about twenty years ago, and Philip Dimler is the present owner. Carpenters and plasterers are at work renovating the old place.

Here, on the north side of the road, where these ghostly apple trees are growing, once stood the "Dry Tavern," a hostelry built of logs, for the accommodation of travelers of the olden time. Not a vestige of it now remains, its lands and appurtenances having long since been incorporated in the farm of John Zeider, who lives yonder on the crest of the ridge to the left. This dwelling on the right, now owned by a German whose name I cannot recall, was years ago occupied by Geistwhite, the tailor, who, before the days of sewing machines and ready-made clothing, did the tailoring for the neighborhood.

Now we enter upon the old Stewart property, which stretches westward nearly a mile. Just here, on the eastern edge of the domain, stood one of those log school houses in which our ancestors, before the days of free schools, were taught to "read, write, and cipher," as far as "Double Position," by those famous Scotch-Irish masters, who had more to do with the moulding of the early history of the country than they are usually credited with. Yonder to the right, on the site of what is now the elegant residence of Mr. J. C. Behm, stood the domicile of the Stewarts, famous in revolutionary times and long afterwards for its "running pump." About the beginning of the present century John Ricker became the owner of the property. The large brick house which you see standing about one hundred yards in front of Mr. Behm's residence was erected in 1810 by Mr. Ricker for the purpose of an inn and used by him as such, with the sign of "The Two White Horses," until taverns were no longer required in the valley. His grandson now occupies it as a farm house. The two

houses just mentioned, together with that one a little farther west, half buried in apple trees, each represent different farms carved out of the original tract and all owned by the descendants of Mr. Ricker. Let us ride in to the famous old "pump" and slake our thirst with water, than which no better is to be found on the continent. The historic "pump" with its wooden stock has disappeared, and its waters now flow in a triple stream through iron pipes for the supply of the different farms; but at Mr. Behm's house we shall find the old stream pouring from its iron mouth in undiminished volume, notwithstanding the drafts made upon it by the other places.

We are now approaching what, in the early times of the Scotch-Irish settlement, was the estate of John Wilson, a tract of probably six hundred acres stretching across the valley from ridge to ridge. Three good sized farms and portions of three others now comprise the tract. Upon the death of John Wilson, his landed property descended to his two sons, John and William, whose respective homesteads you see yonder on the hill to the right. The one, on the site of which now stands the brick house and white barn with red gables, fell to John, who was a bachelor, and found housekeeping without a wife so serious an undertaking that he advised others against it. Since his day the property has had various owners, the Murrays, the Furreys, the Otts, the Shuhs, the Pages, and finally Colonel Motter, of Harrisburg, who now rejoices in its ownership. The present buildings were all erected by Jacob Shuh about fifty years ago. The other—where that white house and barn now stand—was the home of William Wilson, who married a Rutherford, and who, dying in 1759, left behind him a widow and three children, one of whom, a son, John by name, inherited the farm. He, in turn, went the way of all flesh, leaving no children, and the property passed by purchase to Jacob Walter. It has since been owned by Eli Hoffinan, Solomon Landis, who built the present house about 1840, and Abner Rutherford who built the barn in 1863, whose son now occupies the premises. This depression in the road, on Colonel Motter's farm, through which we are now riding, is "haunted" ground. Years ago the whole ridge on our left was covered with a dense forest, which in this locality reached to the road; and just here, by the side of that giant oak, was an old lime kiln which was the nightly resort of a club of disembodied spirits who kept the country side in fear. The lime kiln has disappeared, but ghosts are still seen occasionally dancing around the old tree. The spot is even now a lonely place, and the superstition connected with it was often utilized by foot-pads, who found the already half terrified traveler an easy prey. This property on our

left is a farm struck off from the Wilson tract and belongs to Abner Rutherford. That dingy looking building on the road in front of the house is a blacksmith shop, in which that stalwart son of Vulcan, John Reed, now swings the sledge—

“A large and mighty man is he,
With strong and sinewy arms.”

Of his predecessors, we recall Joe Roberts, Peter Carl, Mike Waltz, Mose Lyter, Peter Bowman, John Books and John Trullinger—all sturdy workmen, and two of them ministers of the Gospel.

In front of us, on the same side of the road, are the farm buildings and residence of Abner Rutherford, who began housekeeping there in 1839, and who, with his venerable neighbor and relative, J. B. Rutherford, are the last, in this locality, of a notable generation of men, who in *ante bellum* days were long known as Abolitionists.

To the right lies one of the old Rutherford homesteads. The buildings, there on the declivity of the hill, are very old, the house having been erected by John Rutherford about the year 1760, and the barn by his son William in 1805. This plantation in the time of John Rutherford comprised about four hundred acres, and like the Wilson property, which it joined on the west, stretched from ridge to ridge. Upon the death of John, in 1804, it was divided between his sons, Samuel and William, the latter receiving the homestead, now owned by his grandson, W. F. Rutherford. The western half fell to Samuel, who died in 1833, since when it has been the property of his son, John B., who, a few years since, erected a second set of buildings, those on our right, with the windmill towering above them, where dwells one of his sons.

Halt! there comes a locomotive, and we cannot cross the railroad until it passes. This is Rutherford station, and that miserable shed just above the crossing is the station house—a disgrace to the railroad company, to the neighborhood and to the nineteenth century. Well do we remember having heard, in our youthful days, men of intelligence express the conviction that a railway could never be built through Paxtang Valley on account of Allison's hill on the west and Shank's hill on the east. To the engineer of to-day such hills are as nothing, but forty years ago they were formidable barriers. That train which has just passed is the 10 a. m. passenger, forty minutes late, which admonishes us to quicken our pace if we expect to dine in Harrisburg at twelve. This farm which we are approaching has been the homestead of the Grays since 1732. It was long since divided into four farms. The first brick house on the ridge to the right, stands upon the site of the original mansion, and

was lately built by the present owner, J. N. Gray. The other was erected about ten years ago by the late Samuel Gray on the site of the old log house, where dwelt Robert Gray, who died in 1848, the last of the revolutionary soldiers in the valley. It is now owned by Mrs. Bigham, of Adams county, a granddaughter of Robert Gray.

The brick house on the rising ground to the left stands near the center of another of the Gray farms, but has been owned for two generations by the Hockers. This building, by the roadside, stands on the premises referred to, and is one of Swatara township's school houses.

That brick house and white barn on the hill to the right are the property of Widow Metz. They are modern, and have no history; but the white house and barn just beyond was the ancient dwelling of the Pancakes. There lived, years ago, Peter Pancake, who achieved distinction by his agility and reckless driving. It is related of him that he could jump over a five-barred gate with ease, and stand upon his head on the top of a fence post, getting up and down without difficulty; and that he sometimes drove two horses to a wagon without either pole, shafts or brake. Since Mr. Pancake's time the property has passed through various hands and is now owned by James Boyd, of Harrisburg, who has his country residence on the next farm to the west.

This property to the left, the buildings of which stand on the low ground, is another of the Gray farms, now owned by Josiah Espy, of Harrisburg, whose mother was a Gray.

Here, as we reach the top of the hill, a beautiful scene breaks upon the view—the ancient domain of the Dickeys—which stretched from our horses' feet to Paxtang church, whose steep roof you see rising among the trees on the hill away to the northwest. That large stone house which the present owner, Mr. Boyd, has greatly changed, was the mansion house of the Dickeys, and near by, on the site of that white frame mill, stood their old stone grist mill, known by different names to every succeeding generation—Dickey's, Elder's, Fogle's, Kingport's, Walker's and Boyd's mill. These names are indicative of the various owners. The Dickeys, at an early day, sold out to Joshua Elder, of Harrisburg, who divided the land into two tracts by a line running north from the road we are now traveling, and was succeeded as to the western half by Robert Elder, Philip Dougherty, James Dougherty and lastly by Artemus Wilhelm, who died only a few weeks since, and who has occupied it for several years past as a country residence, greatly altering and beautifying the place.

This farm on our left, whose buildings stand near the road, is a

portion of what was known in revolutionary times as the Mayes' property, but owned and occupied for two generations by the Shultzes, and afterward by Samuel S. Rutherford, whose heirs sold it to the present owner, Mr. Boyd.

Here is the toll gate, which we would pass in silence were it not that the spot has been rendered classic by the long residence of Conrad Peck, an eccentric genius who for many years was considered indispensable to the neighborhood. He was not only singing master of the vicinage, but was a finished mechanic—could make or mend anything. Like most gifted men, Mr. Peck had a violent temper, which sometimes carried him to extremes, more or less amusing to the neighbors. The place has seemed tame since his departure. In his old age he went to Michigan and shortly afterwards died.

The neat dwelling to the left is the residence of Miss Margaret Rutherford, a maiden lady much respected in the valley. And here, just beside it, on historic ground stands the house of James Walker. It occupies the site of the Mayes mansion, in which, under the sign of "The Green Tree," Jacob Shultz, the younger, opened the first tavern in the valley. The sign was afterwards changed by John Bigger to "Swatara Inn." In the days of stage coaches and Conestoga wagons this was the central point of interest in the locality, and tradition tells of gatherings, social, political and convivial held here. So sober, staid and quiet is the scene to-day that the lines of Moore (although upon another subject) involuntary force themselves upon the mind:

"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled."

There to the left, beyond the creek, is a nest of buildings—frame—in the midst of which Mr. Kunkel, another son of Vulcan, is hammering away. Here on the hill are several others, the most conspicuous being the residence of J. E. Horstick. The house is noteworthy as having been the last dwelling place of the late Capt. John P. Rutherford, one of Paxtang's foremost men and a soldier of the war for the Union.

Now, we are directly in front of Old Paxtang church with its ancient city of the dead sloping to the morning sun. It is a beautiful spot as seen from this point, and still more beautiful is it when you enter the grove and walk about its hallowed precincts. With its history you are doubtless already familiar. That stone mansion on the extreme southeast corner of the glebe, wedged in between the

cemetery and the public road, is the parsonage, erected by the congregation about thirty-five years ago, now occupied by Rev. A. B. Williamson.

All the buildings now in view before us, both to the right and left of the road, stand on the tract upon which Thomas Rutherford—the ancestor of all the Rutherfords hereabouts—located in 1755. The site of his house was that of the white cottage behind the orchard on the left. More than a century ago—for Thomas has been resting in yonder cemetery one hundred and ten years—the property was divided into two tracts, both of which are held by his descendants of the fifth generation. The owner of the portion over which we are now traveling, John A. Rutherford, lives in that stone house to the right. As we pass the orchard and schoolhouse we enter upon the other portion, now held by the heirs of Samuel S. Rutherford. The large stone building on the bluff to the left is the mansion house, erected by him about the year 1860 and now occupied by one of his sons. The brick house and yellow barn on the right is another set of buildings belonging to the same farm.

Here at the cross roads we enter upon lands which a century ago belonged to Parson Elder, a man prominent in church and State for half a century, and preacher at Paxtang from 1738 until his death in 1792. This property, like the one we have just passed, was divided many years ago into two farms owned respectively by Robert and Joshua Elder. The stone house on the right was built by Robert who inherited the eastern half—now owned by J. D. Cameron. The white house farther along on the same side of the road was the mansion house of the original farm. It was built by Parson Elder and occupied by him during the greater portion of his life. It fell to the portion of Joshua Elder whose grandnephew John is the present owner. The brick house to the left is modern and belongs to a brother of the latter.

You asked about that splendid structure away to the left? That is the Dauphin County Almshouse, and that puffing and hammering, just beyond the railroad, is caused by Colonel McCormick's steam drill in the quarry, from which the supply of limestone for his furnaces is obtained.

Ah! there is Harrisburg, and just here below us is Rudy's ice plant, and those two houses on the opposite hill are Mr. Rudy's residence and farm house. What o'clock is it? Eleven fifty-five. Is it possible? This is a good road upon which to try your horsemanship—apply the spurs, for we are due at the Lochiel at 12 sharp. Good! here we are with a minute and a half to spare. Good time—the last mile and a half! Young man—please take the horses. W. F. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXI.

MILLS.—William Mills, of Derry, died in 1784, leaving a wife, Susanna, and children:

- i. *Mary.*
- ii. *Rebecca.*
- iii. *Phebe.*
- iv. *Susanna.*

He owned a farm and shad fisheries on the Susquehanna. Where were the latter situated?

IN THE REVOLUTION.—In November, 1775, there were eleven battalions of associators in Lancaster county, as follows:

- First Battalion—George Ross.
 - Second Battalion—Curtis Grubb.
 - Third Battalion—Thomas Porter.
 - Fourth Battalion—James Burd.
 - Fifth Battalion—James Crawford.
 - Sixth Battalion—Bertram Galbraith.
 - Seventh Battalion—Matthias Slough.
 - Eighth Battalion—Peter Grubb.
 - Ninth Battalion—Philip Greenawalt.
 - Tenth Battalion—Joel Ferree.
 - Eleventh Battalion—Timothy Green.
-

OLD HANOVER CHURCH.

REMINISCENCES OF REV. JAMES SNODGRASS.

The Rev. James Snodgrass and the Rev. Nathan Grier, uncle of the Rev. John Hays Grier, of Jersey Shore, Pa., both had invitations to preach as candidates for the Hanover pulpit. As they were acquaintances and "in honor preferred one another," they could not decide which one should be the first to respond to the call. To relieve them from embarrassment, Mr. John Grier, father of the Rev. J. H. Grier, and an elder at whose house the ministers of that region (Chester county, Pa.) were accustomed to stop and receive entertainment, proposed an appeal to the lot. To this they agreed; whereupon Mr. Grier, the elder aforesaid, tossed up a penny, the fall of which decided that Mr.

Snodgrass should be the first to visit the Hanover congregation. It thus appears that a pastorate of over fifty years' duration was determined by so trivial an occurrence as the toss of a penny. Nevertheless it was not accidental. "*The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord.*"

In person, the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass was about 5 feet 11 inches in height. His frame was erect, strong, and in all respects well developed. His hair was changed to an iron gray, though it never became white even in his last years. He was of a pleasant countenance and amiable disposition, remarkably free from anything calculated to incur the dislike or displeasure of those with whom he had intercourse, fond of society, animated in conversation and in every way agreeable to all around him. His bodily health during the greater part of his life was almost uninterrupted. He was temperate, simple and regular in his mode of living; and for years in succession was not absent from his pulpit a single day on account of sickness.

As a preacher he had by nature the advantage of good voice. He spoke distinctly, was animated and earnest, and drew the matter of his discourses directly from the Bible. During a considerable portion of his ministry his Sabbath morning exercise was in the form of an exposition or lecture. He selected a book, generally from the New Testament, and commented upon it from beginning to end, selecting larger or smaller passages as his judgment dictated, and closing with extended, practical remarks. He was clear, logical and forcible in his statements of truth, and was regarded by his ministerial brethren, who knew him best, as an able, impressive and profitable preacher.

I remember Mr. Snodgrass as an old man, with silvery hair, and stooped with age. He was of medium height, and of a little more than medium weight. His complexion was light, and his features regular, except the end of the nose which was somewhat prominent, and inclined upwards; with a mild and pleasant expression of countenance. The color of his eyes I cannot with certainty recall, but I think they were gray.

He always preached memoriter. His sermons were written very compactly in a kind of short hand in which the vowels were omitted. When committing them he paced the room. They were methodical, clear, Scriptural, spiritual and evangelical. Father once remarked that he "had never heard grandfather use an ungrammatical expression in the pulpit." He was discriminating and accurate in his statements, and in the delivery of his discourses never hesitated or recalled a word. His voice and enunciation were good, though he

used but a few notes of the scale. There was not, therefore, as much variety in his tones as is desirable in a public speaker. His manner was solemn and impressive. His gestures, as I remember them, were confined for the most part to the hands, which appeared out of very long coat sleeves. They (the gestures) were made with the forearm resting upon the Bible or pulpit. His "principal prayer" was long, systematic and comprehensive. It embraced the parts of prayer given in the Directions of Worship, chapter v., and generally in the order there observed. He believed in the Divine control of nature's operations, and in time of drought prayed for "seasonable and refreshing showers." Nor did he omit to give thanks for the same when "the hopes of the husbandman were filled."

I remember hearing him say that "punctuality ought to have a place among the cardinal virtues." He exemplified this "virtue" by beginning the services from 10 to 5 minutes before the appointed time. That was his habit.

He took a deep interest in public affairs, and entered heartily into conversation upon the topics of the day, but habitually interjected serious reflections, and suggested a spiritual improvement of the subject, without interrupting the flow of thought or turning it into a channel distinctively religious. He had a very happy faculty of this kind. He used it with effect in impressing the minds of the young, and without giving offense to any class of the thoughtless or indifferent. In this respect his conversation came nearer that of the ideal minister than that of any I have ever known.

HARRIS' FERRY TO THE POTOMAC.

Of the early public roads which were laid out through the territory lying west of the Susquehanna river, the most interesting, historically, is the road up the Cumberland Valley from "Harris' ferry towards Potomac." It is the most interesting, because for a period of seventy years, it was the great highway up and down which passed the produce of that large and fertile region; because in the early provincial wars to which the Marsh Creek settlement gave many of its fathers and sons, it was the way by which they marched to meet the enemy and by which they marched to receive greetings from homes made safe by their valor; and because it has the unique distinction of having been the first effort of our forefathers to connect this wilderness with the civilization which lay beyond. It swept by our borders on the north and on the west; and by reason of its location became the highway from which radiated the roads which ran southward from the Conedoguinet region to Baltimore, and eastward from

the Conococheague region to both Baltimore and Philadelphia. And it was in this net work of roads and the choice of markets thereby afforded, our Marsh Creek fathers found their first impulse to prosperity.

This was the pioneer road of Southern Pennsylvania. It was laid out six years before Cumberland county was created, and while all the territory west of the Susquehanna was within the jurisdiction of the courts at Lancaster. Hence in the archives at Lancaster is the only record now attainable of the various steps by which this road came into being. It was in controversy for nine years. The first trace of it is in 1735. It was surveyed by courses and distances and ordained as a lawful road in 1744. I conjectured in my first letter on "Early Public Roads" that the date of its creation, undecipherable in an old manuscript, was 1741. The conjecture was based upon the fact that east and west roads through the region south of the South Mountain were petitioned for as early as 1742, and it was not considered probable that these movements ante-dated the actual laying out of the great road through the Cumberland Valley. But they did ante-date the laying of it out, though they followed the agitation and efforts to secure it.

I have said that the first trace of this pioneer road appears in 1735. It was in November of that year, when a petition was presented to the "Worshipful the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions" at Lancaster, from inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite to Paxtang, praying that a roadway be laid out "from John Harris's ferry towards Potomac." The petition was favorably regarded, and Randle Chambers, James Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence, and Abraham Endless were appointed the viewers, with power in four of them to act.

They reported a route for the road at the next sitting of the court, but the view had developed the usual result of great neighborhood agitation. In the winter of 1735, it is recorded that there met at the house of Widow Piper in Shippensburg a number of persons from along the Conedoguinot and Middle Spring to remonstrate against the road passing through "the barrens" and to ask that it be made through the Conedoguinot settlement as more populous and more suitable. When, therefore, the viewers made their report in February, 1736, they were confronted with the petitions of a "considerable number of inhabitants in those parts," who set forth that the said road, as it is laid, is hurtful to many of the plantations, is "further about, and is more difficult to clear" than if it was laid more to the southward. They, therefore, prayed that a review of the same be made by "persons living on the east side of the Susquehanna." This

conveys a delicate suggestion that personal or other interests had influenced the previous viewers, two of whom lived on the line as laid out. The court granted a review and appointed William Rennick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thomas Mayes, Samuel Montgomery and Benjamin Chambers, to "make such alterations in said road as may seem to them necessary for the public good." Some of these lived west of the Susquehanna—others east of it. So the court did not fully share the suspicion of the remonstrants, but conceded something to the excitement of the moment.

In May of the same year these viewers reported that they had altered "the easternmost part of said road which they find very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants." They reported these changes: "From the said ferry near to a S. W. course about two miles; thence a westerly course to James Silvers'; thence westward to a fording place on Letort's Spring, a little to the northward of John Davidson's; thence west northerly to the first marked road in a certain hollow; thence about S. W. a little to the southward by Robert Dunning's to the former marked road; thence along the same to the Great Spring head—being as far as any review or alteration to them appeared necessary"—which road altered as above said and altered from the return to go by James Silvers' house, was allowed to be recorded. So says the record of the court. All the authorities which I have seen fix 1736 as the year, and this line as the line of the road. But that is an error.

I do not find any other papers, or notes of proceedings in the court, by which to trace the further progress of this controversy. But I find among the court papers of February, 1744, the "courses and distances" as reported by five new viewers' from which I infer that the court on hearing both sides directed a re-view. This report, made in February, 1744, was confirmed in May of that year and was ordered to be recorded. I append these "courses and distances" in detail for two reasons: because one can judge from them what variations were sought, and because the record of these lines ought to be in shape for permanent preservation and for ready use.

From Harris' Ferry to the Temporary Line, May, 1744.

Beginning at marked White Oak on Susq'a river and extending thence S. 66 W. 110, S. 63 W. 120, S. 73 W. 120, W. 164, N. 80 W. 126, W. 791, N. 57 W. 580 to James Silvers' Spring; thence S. 50 W. 117, S. 70 W. 254, S. 73 W. 140 to Mr. Hogg's Spring; thence W. three miles and 213 p. N. 80 W. 270, N. 60 W. 112, W. 90, S. 60, W. 66 to Randle Chambers' Spring 210, S. 66 W. five miles and 210, S. 30 W. 66 S. 43 W. 48, S. 60 W. (109 to Archibald

McAllister's run) 150 S. 66 W. 620, S. 57 W. 60, S. 75 W. 128, W. 120 to Robert Dunning's Spring; thence N. 66 W. 36, S. 40 W. 44 S. 64 W. 620 S. 53 W. 160, S. 60 W. 386, S. 50 W. 260, S. 64 W. 220, S. 58 W. 272, S. 46 W. 140, S. 55 W. 340, S. 64 W. 280, S. 56 W. 64, S. 63 W. 34, S. 55 W. 280, S. 43 W. 100, S. 48 W. (200 to Shippensburg) 304, S. 66 W. 80, S. 72 W. 46 to Mr. Reynolds' Spring; thence S. 60 W. 96, S. 63 W. 356, S. 50 W. 180, S. 35 W. 89 S. W. 220, S. 56 W. 112, S. 67 W. 80, S. 50 W. three miles and 90, S. 34 W. 460, to Conogochege creek. Thence S. 40 W. 264, S. 46 W. 290, S. 23 W. 16 to the Falling Spring, S. 10 E. 24 S. 11 W. 220 S. 21 W. three miles, S. 29 W. 288, S. 47 W. 444, to John Mushel's Spring. Thence S. 15 W. for four miles and 55, S. 40 W. two miles and 256 to Thomas Armstrong's Spring. Thence S. 20 W. 564 to a marked black oak in the temporary line—being in the whole sixty miles and 109 perches.

RANDELL CHAMBERS,
 ROBERT DUNNING,
 ROBERT CHAMBERS,
 BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,
 JOHN McCORMICK.

Comparing the line as finally laid with the line recommended by the first reviewers, it will be observed that the point of difference was at James Silvers' Spring. The road continues a southwest course to Mr. Hogg's Spring, and thence west and northwest to Randell Chambers' Spring, and by McAllister's run to Dunning's Spring. While the reviewers recommended that from Silvers' Spring it should go westward to John Hays' meadow, by Letort Spring, and John Davidson's [also on the Letort near Middlesex], by a certain hollow to Dunning's Spring. These reviewers failed, and the "great road" took the other line and ran north of the site of Carlisle, which was not surveyed until 1751 or several years after the location of this road. The reviewers were nearly all from the west side of the Susquehanna.

No change was proposed by the reviewers west of Dunning's Spring; and that part of the road as finally laid out may fairly be assumed to have been as originally proposed by the first view. So that alike the Conedoguinet and the Middle Spring remonstrants all failed. The course through Shippensburg, it will be noticed, was without variation. And the road struck the "temporary line" between Pennsylvania and Maryland, about two miles southwest of Thomas Armstrong's Spring.

From these figures and data, it would be easy to recover the old site of the road, with little difficulty.

The road was not immediately opened through its entire length of

sixty miles. For I find that in December, 1750, the court warned the inhabitants of West Pennsboro' township to "cut, clear and bridge the Gread Road leading from the River Potomack to the River Susquehannah as far as the same extends through their township." As this is the region about Newville, it will be noticed that there was a reason why it should have been reported as late as 1755 that there was only a "tolerable road" as far up as Shippensburg. In time, however, all difficulties were overcome, and the road served abundantly its purposes.

The distance of the road from the site of Carlisle was inconsiderable, and access to the village was afforded by the cross-roads laid out from the North to the South Mountain; and traffic became so active that in 1762 the two streets—High and Hanover—were laid out by the court as public roads—High 2,600 feet in length, Hanover 2,200 feet. Thereafter they were repaired at the general charge. In 1771 a further enlargement took place, when a public road was laid out from "Carlisle Commons (near where the road from York and the Trindle road meet) thro' Pomfret street to the great road leading to Shippensburg."

From the southwestern part of this "great road," our two east and west roads of 1747 and 1748, as stated in Letter No. 1, started. The Chambersburg and York road, now Mummasburg and Hunterstown, started at John Mushel's plantation, which appears in the "courses and distances" and the Hagerstown road toward York started "at the temporary line," and ran northeast through Nichols' Gap."

My next letter will deal with the roads which ran south from this "old road" toward Baltimore, and gave the Marsh creek settlement its first direct connection with that town. EDWARD MCPHERSON.

October 18, 1887.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXII.

GRAY.—John Gray, of Paxtang, d. in 1785. His children were:

- i. *George.*
- ii. *Joseph.*
- iii. *William.*
- iv. *Hannah, m. George Dixon.*
- v. *John.*
- vi. *Robert.*

John and Robert, who were probably the eldest sons, were executors of the estate. To George and Joseph was divided the farm south of the "great road."

WALLACE.—James Wallace, of Paxtang, d. in 1784, leaving a wife Elizabeth and a daughter Rachel, who married Robert Elder.

LANDIS.—In Derry township, on the road from Annville to Schells-ville, to the right of the road on the top of the hill, is one of the Landis family burying grounds, enclosed by a strong stone wall. There are only two stones, although quite a number of graves. The inscriptions on the former are:

*Hier ruhet | Felix Landis, | Ein Sohn des | Henrich Landis | Er war
Geboren den | 31 May, 1794, und | Starb den 22 Septemb'r, | 1821, Sein
Alter war | 27 Yar 3 Monath und | 29 Tage.*

*Hier Ruhet | Elizabeth Landis, | Ehr Frau Der | Abraham Landis, |
Er war Geboren den | 19 December, 1802, und | Starb den 5 August, |
1824, Ihr Alt war 21 | Yar 6 Mont und 17 | Tage.*

OLD TOMBSTONE RECORDS

IN PRESBYTERIAN GRAVE-YARD, MIDDLETOWN.

[Some fifteen years ago, when making certain researches, we clambered over the fence of the old Presbyterian grave-yard at Middletown, and notwithstanding the briary weeds, we copied the following records from that then badly neglected resting place of many of the early dead of that prosperous town.]

Crabb, Henry, son of William and Jane, b. December 25, 1794; d. October 4, 1795.

Elder, Mury, b. 1803; d. October 9, 1832.

Gibson, Alice, *wf.* of Isaac, b. May 20, 1771; d. September 23, 1826.

Job, Mary, *wf.* of Jeremiah, b. 1727; d. June 11, 1793.

McCammion, John, b. 1774; d. July 23, 1838.

McCammion, Mary, *wf.* of John, b. 1777; d. February 14, 1840.

McCammion, Dr. James, b. 1778; d. November 27, 1819.

McClelland, Dr. Abraham, b. 1792; d. October 20, 1829.

McFann, Aaron, b. 1791; d. January 17, 1833.

McKibben, David, d. July, 1840.

McKibben, Mrs. Anne, d. April 19, 1836.

McKinney, Mary, *wf.* of Mordecai, b. 1767; d. October 22, 1793.

McMurray, Mrs. A., d. July 29, 1835.

Meyrick, Samuel, b. June 5, 1766; d. May 14, 1811.

Moore, Hannah, *wf.* of Henry, b. 1741; d. January 26, 1801.

Moore, Henry, b. 1741; d. September 10, 1795.

Reiver, Rebecca, b. September, 1768; d. December 21, 1831.

- Rogers, Thomas, b. 1792 ; d. August 21, 1849.
 Russell, James, s. of Washington and Eliza ; d. July 3, 1820.
 Russell, Eliza, *wf.* of Washington, b. October 1, 1801 ; d. April 20, 1820.
 Russell, Eliza, *da.* of James and Frances.
 Russell, Hannah, *da.* of James and Frances.
 Russell, William, b. December 16, 1789 ; d. August 12, 1792.
 Russell, Margaret, b. September 18, 1791 ; d. September 27, 1792.
 Russell, James, Jr., d. November 23, 1793.
 Russell, Mary, *da.* of William and Susanna Mills, b. June 4, 1765 ;
 d. November 24, 1793.
 Russell, Jane, *wf.* of Alexander, b. 1769 ; d. February 2, 1811.
 The following record we give in full. Who was he?

*In memory of | Samuel Sutton, | a native of Hampshire | county and
 State of Virginia, | who departed this Life | July 25, A. D. 1825 | aged
 47 years.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

BURNSIDE, JAMES.

James Burnside was born June 4, 1708, in County Meath, Leinster, Ireland. His parents were members of the Church of England, and gave their son a liberal education. In 1734 he immigrated to Georgia, and was for some time employed in the public store and as an accountant for the trustees of the Colony in Savannah. Purchasing a small plantation on an island near the town, in 1736, he was married the first time to Margaret Bevan, daughter of Charles and Margaret Bevan, by whom he had a daughter, Rebecca, born March 31, 1740, and baptized two days later by George Whitefield. His plantation dwelling house having been destroyed by fire, he removed to Savannah, where he met with a similar misfortune. Having become reduced in circumstances in consequence of these repeated losses, in 1740 he was engaged by Whitefield as general manager of the orphan house, "Bethesda." Here he became acquainted with the Moravian missionary, John Hagen—at that date Whitefield's gardener—and through him desired to know more of the Brethren. With this in view, lodgings were secured for him at the house of John Brownfield, where the Brethren held their meetings, which he attended.

After the death of his wife in 1743, with his daughter he sailed for Philadelphia and visited Bethlehem. The prospect of being appointed to a civil office in Charleston, S. C., led him to set out thither in the late autumn of 1744. Before doing so, however, he placed his

daughter in the boarding school at Germantown (founded by the Countess Benigna von Zinzendorf. Here she remained about a year, and was then transferred to the boarding school established at Nazareth in May of 1745. During the summer of 1746 the small pox broke out in the school, and among those who fell victims to this loathsome disease was Rebecca Burnside, who died after an illness of two weeks, on the evening of August 12, and was buried in the "Indian Grave-yard," so called.

Early in 1745 Mr. Burnside left Charleston for New York, and in May proceeded to Bethlehem, where he was admitted to church membership. On August 19 he was married to Marij Wendover (m. n. Peterse), widow of Hercules Wendover, one of the first friends of the Brethren in the city of New York and members of the congregation.

At the Synod, which assembled in Philadelphia in August of 1746, Mr. Burnside offered himself for service in his adopted church, and was employed in the Domestic Mission, especially in English districts. He made several journeys into New England and New Jersey, and in January of 1747, with Leonard Schnell, went to the vicinity of Albany and Canajohari, where dwelt numbers of Germans and Irish Presbyterians, and where they itinerated for three months, notwithstanding the Indians were devastating the country. His last field of labor was in Walpack and the Minisinks (1748-9), where he preached with great success, and when he withdrew from the mission service it was much to the regret of the church.

In 1749 he bought a track of 350 acres of land, lying on the west of the Manokasy, above Bethlehem, about 225 perches west of the site of the Indian village of Nain, and in July moved into his house, which had been erected by workmen from Bethlehem. Here he farmed until he died.

On the erection of Northampton county, in 1752, Mr. Burnside was elected the first member of the Assembly; William Craig, sheriff, and Robert Gregg, Peter Trexler and Benjamin Shoemaker, county commissioners. The election was held at Easton for the whole county, and Burnside was known as the "Quaker candidate," and his opponent, William Parsons, as the Proprietary candidate." He was elected by over 300 majority. On the 14th October he took his seat at Philadelphia, and from an examination of the votes of the Assembly we find that during the two sessions in which he served he took an active part in all the deliberations, and was a member of some of the most important committees. With Benjamin Franklin and other prominent members, he was on the committee for "Striking £20,000 to be made current and emitted on loan, and for remitting and continuing the currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province,"

and on the Committees for "Indian Affairs," to "Audit and Settle the Accounts of the Province," and "Amendments to the Charter of the Province."

At the election in 1754 he was defeated by William Parsons, who, writing under date of October 2, to Secretary Richard Peters, states: "Mr. Burnside is going from place to place, beating his breast, declaring he would serve the country to the utmost of his power if he was chosen."

Mr. Burnside died on his plantation August 8, 1755. "His body was brought into Bethlehem," writes the diarist, "and his neighbors who attended filled the chapel to overflowing, so that many had to stand outside. Rev. Abraham Reinck kept the funeral services. The body was carried to the grave by ten of our brethren, preceded by the boys and trombonists, and followed by justices of the peace, male and female neighbors, the widow accompanied by two Labouresses, the sisters and girls from the school."

Some time subsequent to the death of her husband Mrs. Burnside removed to New York, where she died in January of 1774.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXIII.

COOKE.—James Cooke, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, d. in 1772, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. *James.*
- ii. *John.*
- iii. *David.*
- iv. *Dorcas.*
- v. *Margaret.*

His brother, David Cooke, was executor of the estate. Col. Jacob Cooke, of Derry, was also a brother. What became of this family?

CLARK FAMILY.

JOHN CLARK came from the north of Ireland and settled in New Castle county, now in State of Delaware, prior to 1760, where he died in October, 1763. He left two sons:

I. WILLIAM CLARK, b. 1735; d. March 5, 1818; removed to Leacock township, Lancaster county, in 1750, where he purchased several hundred acres of land. He never married; was a colonel in the revolutionary war. He sold his lands in Lancaster county and removed to Cumberland county, Pa., but died at his brother's, Brice

Clark, Sr., in Donegal, Lancaster county, and is buried at Donegal church.

II. BRICE CLARK removed to Leacock township about the same time as his brother and purchased several hundred acres of land. He married Margaret, widow of Robert Anderson,* of Leacock, about the year 1781. He afterwards removed to Donegal and purchased the large farm from James Anderson, which had been formerly owned by Lazarus Lowrey, who was an Indian trader. It was purchased after his death from his executors by his son, Col. Alexander Lowrey, who was also an Indian trader. During the revolutionary war he sold this farm to Mr. Anderson for continental money which was worthless. This is the same farm now owned by Hon. J. Donald Cameron, who purchased it a few years ago from James Brice Clark, a grandson of the subject of this sketch. Brice Clark was a prominent Presbyterian, and when he came to Donegal he was chosen ruling elder of Donegal church, a position he held until his death. He was a very active and prominent citizen. I find that he settled up a number of estates. In the year 1794 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. His wife died April 27, 1818, aged seventy years. He died November 7, 1820, aged eighty-one years. They had the following children :

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. 1781 ; d. in 1814, unm.
- ii. *Jane*, m. Rev. Samuel Porter, who d. at Cumberland, Md., January 3, 1813, aged 28 years. She died at her brother John Clark's, on the Cameron farm, June 16, 1842, aged 60 years. No issue.
- iii. *John*, b. 1785 ; d. February 18, 1860 ; m. Mary Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, of Salisbury ; she was b. in 1793, and d. August 14, 1830 ; their children were :
 1. *James-Brice*.
 2. *Margaret*, d. unm.
 3. *John-William*, b. Oct. 5, 1819 ; d. Dec. 15, 1865.
- iv. *Brice, Jr.*, d. March 24, 1833, aged 46 years ; unm.

John Clark was the principal land surveyor in Donegal for several years, and was ruling elder and clerk of Donegal church for many years.

SAMUEL EVANS.

* ROBERT ANDERSON, of Leacock, left a widow Margaret (who married secondly Brice Clark, of Donegal). Their children were :

- i. *James*.
- ii. *Margaret*.
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Rebecca*.
- v. *Sarah*.

This family removed from Maytown to Washington county, Pa., in 1801.

YE OLDEN TIMES.—I.

THE INNS OR TAVERNS OF HARRISBURG.

[The following notes were made some ten years ago by a correspondent who has passed from earth. We give them as written by him, hoping to supplement the articles.]

Taverns on Paxtang Street.

A tavern was kept many years ago in the two-story brick house—now at the corner of Eleventh and Paxtang streets by — Rheem, who owned and built the house. Our older citizens, living at this date (1878), relate, remembering the Rheems, of the trained dogs the sons had, which were hitched to a wagon and frequently driven through the town. I think I heard my mother say that Mrs. Rheem sometimes drove them. G. W. Harris says the dogs were afterwards taken to Baltimore or Philadelphia and sold. The Rheems were spoken of with respect. The property is now owned by the Greenawalt Brothers.

Conrad Knepley kept a tavern on Paxtang street, opposite Second street, having the portrait of General Jackson swinging from the post, and the words "General Jackson Tavern Inn" encircling. Mr. Knepley was a straightforward, honest, industrious citizen, but often laughed at for the pronunciation of many of his English words, not being able to master the language as well as others. He owned and had a wagon and five or six horses on the road, hauling merchandise. He also filled the office of high constable, and was a terror to evil doing boys, who scattered as soon as the words were given, "here comes Old Cooney." The house is yet kept as a tavern by the widow of Louis Koenig, deceased, and owned by his heirs, as the "Paxton Hotel."

The sign of the "Spread Eagle" was owned and kept by Nicholas Ott. Mrs. Ott was a Miss Kissecker, from Cumberland county, and a sister of Mrs. Abraham Oyster. The house remains in its original condition to-day, at the north corner of Paxtang and Front streets, and is now owned and used as a store and dwelling by Richard Hogan. This tavern was a popular resort for wagons and drovers, its eligible location to Harris' Ferry and Ford brought it a large business. Nicholas Ott was a popular landlord and had a wide reputation on the main line of turnpike. He was the father of Col. L. N. Ott, George Ott and Mrs. Jacob Dock, deceased. The house had several landlords since that time, among them Messrs. Gosh, Brumbaugh, Richard Hogan, Sr., deceased, who purchased the property and conducted

the business until his death. Mr. Hogan was popular as a landlord—a jovial, kind-hearted gentleman. It may be here stated that this property was originally owned by Nicholas Ott's father, who built the frame house, the son adding the brick addition. Paxtang street was originally the old Harris' Ferry road.

The "Black Horse" was opposite, corner of Paxtang and Race streets. The building, a large log and weather-boarded house, is being removed, having come into the ownership of the School Board, now known as the Harris school house. It was built by John Harris, Jr., for the residence of his son, Robert, who lived there many years, and the following sons were born there: John, David, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson. After Mr. Harris removed to the stone mansion of his father the house was rented as a tavern, and was the Ferry House. The occupants were Messrs. Peters, Smith, and one other not remembered, who were succeeded by Simeon Westfull, Brumbaugh, Mrs. Nell, George Trullinger, and Peter Miller. The latter sold it to the School Board. This and the former tavern were regular wagon stations, and had extensive yards and stables. The writer recollects when a boy of seeing so many wagons that had put up for the night that they extended up the bank as far as the grave of John Harris, and the boys of the neighborhood were glad to assist the drivers in cleaning their horses so as to earn a few cents. It is said large numbers of wagons, horsemen, and travelers were compelled to remain for several days at these hostleries during the time that ferrying was stopped by the ice and floods. My parents related the difficulties and dangers often experienced at such times. When the ice was not sufficiently strong to carry the wagons and horses together, the load was removed from the wagon, one horse was hitched to the end of the fifth chain, and the empty wagon was drawn over; then the remainder of the load was taken across on sleds. It was no unusual circumstance for men and horses to break through the ice. The method for proving the strength of ice was for the ferrymen to walk, carrying their long poles at a balance in front of them, and with an axe ascertain the thickness, and thus lay out the road. In case of the ice breaking they sprang out by the use of their poles. There was also great delay and danger during very high water; then they were compelled to start a distance above and with long oars land at the lower end of the island; then work the flat upon the other side until they reached the head of the island and make a landing on the western shore. The same labor and danger was repeated coming back. It was no wonder that people desired a permanent bridge to come and go when they chose. Previous to the building of the bridge the lower end of Front street was the most desirable place for busi-

ness. Harris' Ferry was owned by the county of Dauphin, after the founding of the town, and the privilege of the ferry was sold yearly to the highest bidder. All the cattle, horses, sheep and hogs were driven then, and until they were carried by rail. During low water the cattle were driven through the water. Then the noise of the drivers urging their animals through the water could be distinctly heard over most of our then quiet town. It was the men engaged in these pursuits who resorted to the "Spread Eagle" and "Black Horse" taverns.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXIV.

MONTGOMERY.—Archibald Montgomery, of Derry township, d. in 1773. In his will he directed Robert Ramsey and Barnabas Quinn, of Derry, to sell his real estate. His children were:

- i. *Archibald.*
- ii. *Mary, m. Robert Walker.*
- iii. [*a dau.*], m. Samuel Hannah.

Adam Woods, of Leacock, was the executor, and probably a brother of Mrs. Montgomery.

FREIGHT CHARGES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—It may interest our readers to compare the freight charges of seventy years ago with that now charged on the main thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1817, it is stated, that in the course of twelve months 12,000 wagons passed the Allegheny mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, each with from four to six horses, carrying from thirty-five to forty hundred weight. The cost per carriage was about \$7 per hundred weight, in some cases as high as \$10 to Philadelphia. The aggregate sum paid for the conveyance of goods exceeded \$1,500,000. To move a ton of freight between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, therefore, cost no less than \$140, and took probably no less than two weeks' time. In 1886 the average amount received by the Pennsylvania railroad for the carriage of freight was three-quarters of one per cent. a ton per mile. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is 285 miles, so that the ton which cost \$140 in 1817 was carried in 1886 for \$2.27. At the former time the workingman in Philadelphia had to pay \$14 for moving a barrel of flour from Pittsburgh, against 28 cents now. The Pittsburgh consumer paid \$7 freight upon every 100 pounds of dry goods brought from Philadelphia, which 100 pounds is now hauled in two days at a cost of 14 cents.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY.

From the *American Volunteer* of Carlisle, for Thursday, February 19, 1824, the following notice is copied :

"It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of our worthy fellow citizen, Capt. Richard O'Brien, of North Middleton township. He died at the city of Washington, on Saturday night last, at eleven o'clock. Among other public trusts confided to him was that of Consul General for the United States at Algiers."

Capt. Richard O'Brien was of Irish origin. His father, William O'Brien (son of Henry O'Brien), was born in the town of Mallow, county of Cork, April 28, 1728, but came to America, and in 1757 married Rebecca Crane, at Roasic, in the Kennebec district, Maine, and Richard was born there in 1758. His father died there November 15, 1762, and was taken and buried in his native town of Mallow, Ireland. Following his taste and talent the son became familiar with the principles and practice of navigation, and his career was that of a very remarkable man. Possessing naturally a vigorous mind and ardent temperament, these were enlarged and strengthened by a series of events the most interesting and diversified. He was in succession an active and experienced seaman, an intrepid and successful adventurer in the privateering exploits of the American Revolution, and a brave commander in the regular naval service of his country. In 1785, however, he was captured by the Turks, and for a long time held in servitude by the Dey of Algiers. During seven years he carried the chain and ball, and then the Dey relieved him of this evidence of bondage, as an expression of his gratitude, for an act of prompt kindness rendered in an emergency to the governor's daughter. As he measurably conformed to the requirements of the Koran, as well as rendered himself useful to the Dey and his family, he was treated with increasing leniency and respect. He then wrote to Mr. Jefferson in regard to his condition, and desired recognition and relief. Hence, in 1797, he was appointed by Washington Consul General to Barbary. This position he held for eight years, and the merit of his public services was officially acknowledged by three successive Presidents. He was the first Consul of the United States to Barbary, and the first person who there raised the American flag. In 1805 he returned to his native land, and made Philadelphia his family residence. But he returned and continued his sea-faring life, in which occupation two of his sons engaged, and one of them was lost at sea. In 1810 he purchased a farm from General Irvine, a short distance from Carlisle, Pa., and there afterwards had his

home, becoming a worthy farmer, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and was a member of the Legislature. After a life of varied usefulness and abounding in romance, he died when in Washington city, February 14, 1824, aged sixty-six years, and was buried in the Congressional cemetery.

He married Elizabeth Maria Robinson, of Carlisle, England, and married her in Naples, Italy, at the residence of her brother, who was then and there serving an English consul. By this marriage he had eight children, four sons and four daughters; four of whom were born on Turkish territory; seven lived to adult years; six of these married, and most of them left issue. The Commodore's children are now all dead, and his widow died in 1858. But he has several grandchildren, &c., living in Carlisle, Philadelphia, New York, &c. His children were the following:

- i. *Elizabeth-Maria*, married Mr. Jonathan Holmes, near Carlisle, and has four children living, one of whom is married. The eldest daughter of the Commodore joined the First Presbyterian church, Carlisle, February 10, 1821.
- ii. *Charlotte-Robinson*, married Mr. John McGinnis, Jr., Carlisle, and has one daughter living and married.
- iii. *George-Africanus*, seaman, married a daughter of Dr. Atlee, of Philadelphia, and had seven children.
- iv. *Gabriel-Augustus*, seaman, and lost at sea, married Elizabeth Watketson, of New York, but left no issue.
- v. *Leonora*, married Charles Jack, Esq., of Philadelphia, and are the parents of Mrs. Ives, of that city.
- vi. *Richard-Henry*, married Miss Allison, of Philadelphia, and had eight children. He died at Centreville, Cumberland county, Pa.
- vii. *Joseph*, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, where he died, aged 21 years, but never married. A devoted Christian.
- viii. *Helenora*, died in childhood.

After the Commodore's death the O'Brien farm was sold to Mr. Hershey; but it is now owned by Jacob Whitman, and adjoins the poor house farm.

Col. George McFeely, of Carlisle, father of Gen. Robert McFeely, Commissary General of the United States Army, was the executor of the O'Brien estate.

J. A. M.

Carlisle.

YE OLDEN TIMES.—II.

THE EARLY INNS OR TAVERNS OF HARRISBURG.

Taverns on Front Street.

A tavern was kept in a two-story log and weather-boarded house between Hise & Lauman's brewery and the residence of Adam Zimmerman, now a three-story brick dwelling owned and occupied by William K. Cowden, No. 305 South Front street. David Harris, Esq., did not remember what was on the sign, but stated that a Mr. Weitzel kept it. It has been given by others as the sign of "The Bell."

The sign of the "White Swan" was owned and kept by Valentine Egle, Sr., on the north corner of Front and Mulberry streets. The house was of brick, three stories in height, and was considered a large building in that day. Its patronage was mostly from persons doing business on the river and had a good reputation from its source to tide water. Prior to the construction of canals and railroads in this State, all the productions of the Susquehanna and its branches were transported in large arks, which were constructed of pine planks. They were about sixteen feet wide and eighty feet long and four or five feet in depth, pointed at each end, and were governed by a large oar at both ends. Frequently two, three or four were lashed together. They could float safely only when the water was rather high. They carried wheat, corn, flour, whisky and coal. Robert Harris, Sr., constructed a large substantial store house on the river bank below the Ford at Paxtang street, and a stone wharf on the water side, to transfer the produce of the surrounding country into arks and boats to be carried to Baltimore, and it is said was a successful enterprise of the time. The building was long known as the "Red Ware House" and was removed only a few years ago to extend Front street.

Another means of transportation of that day and during low water when the rafting season was over was by flat-bottomed boats. These vessels were canoe shaped, and propelled by means of setting poles placed at the shoulders of the men who walked on each side on a walk made for that purpose. By this means produce of all sorts was carried down the river, and merchandise conveyed back. It was the only way storekeepers in the upper towns received their goods. These men patronized the "Swan Tavern." Unfortunately on the early morning of the 14th of July, in the year 1819, the house with others was destroyed by fire, it is supposed by an incendiary, who fired the

stable, and which communicated to the house. Mr. Egle then moved into the house now No. 207 South Front street, where he died.

About the year 1791 Mrs. Stehley, who shortly before buried her husband, purchased the lot on the south corner of Front street and Cherry avenue from Robert Harris and erected a log weather-boarded house, where she kept a tavern for several years. An examination of the old mansion will convince any one that the interior was planned for that purpose. It was afterwards bought by George Kunkel, who commenced storekeeping there. It was also the house where George and Bernard Geiger began their first store. John Lemer subsequently moved from Third and Market streets and kept a tavern. Mr. Lemer married a widow—Mrs. Varnick. His children were Dr. Lerue Lemer, John and Tobias, and daughters Elizabeth, who married John A. Fisher, Esq., Mrs. Jesse Winsor and Mrs. Nancy Hamilton, of Lancaster county. The house is now in possession of and the residence of Mrs. David Harris, and is No. 117 South Front street.

The sign of the "Rising Sun," at the south corner of Front and Chestnut streets, was owned and kept by John Bigler. Mr. B. had a good reputation as a landlord, and his house was well patronized by the usual travelers of that day. It was a popular stopping place for lumbermen. Mr. Bigler was an uncle to ex-Governor William Bigler. The stabling was on the corner of Cherry alley, and was afterwards converted by William Allison into the three dwelling houses now remaining. There was a cobbled-stone pavement on Chestnut street where the stables stood.

The "Green Tree" was kept by Jacob Hoyer, son of George Hoyer, of Market square, in a two-story log and weather-boarded white house on Front street, which was replaced by Gen. John Forster, with a three-story brick dwelling about the year 1841 or 1842, for a residence, now No. 7. Mr. Hoyer married Lucetta Brua, a sister of Gen. Simon Cameron's wife, and died there. The business was conducted a short time after by his widow. Mr. Jacob Houser informed the writer that this had been kept as a tavern for many years prior.

The "Sheaf of Wheat," at the north corner of Front and Market streets, was kept at one time by Col. Andrew Lee. The building is yet standing, and has been occupied for fifty years for stores and dwelling. It was here where George and Thomas Gallaher (prominent business men of that day, did business). It is now the property of Mrs. Eliza Hummel. Colonel Lee was a soldier of the Revolution, and much respected by the people. He was the father of Col. Washington Lee, a prominent man, who lived and died near Nanticoke, Luzerne county. Colonel Lee was succeeded by John Shoch, who

occupied the house for some years and then built the double brick house adjoining on Front street. After the removal of the State Government to Harrisburg many of the members of the Legislature boarded with Mr. Shoch. It was here Isaac Wills, brother of Alexander Wills, Esq. (who owned and lived in the stone house opposite the lower end of the city in Cumberland county), boarded at the time of his murder in the store of his brother, on the upper corner of Front street and Blackberry alley. Mr. Shoch's sign at the latter house was the "Golden Sheaf," presumably the same sign which formerly swung from the corner house. Among his patrons the writer remembers seeing Col. Richard M. Crain and Col. Richard Jacobs, the brother of Mrs. Jacob M. Haldeman, and others. Mr. Shoch was rather a large, corpulent man, greatly esteemed, and one of the wealthy men of the town. He was a shoemaker by trade, and the father of John, Samuel and Jacob Shoch, and of Mrs. John Geiger. John was a hatter and deceased; Samuel is still living at Columbia, and for many years cashier of the Columbia Bank; Jacob was a physician, and is now (1878) residing in Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Francis Wyeth says that a tavern was kept by Daniel Stine at an early day in the house now owned and occupied by him, on the north corner of Front and Locust streets.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXV.

KEIMER, OR KIEMER, of Lancaster county. James Keimer, Sr., b. February 23, 1718; d. March 29, 1784; m., first, Elizabeth ———, b. June 22, 1718; d. June 17, 1767; m., secondly, August 16, 1775, Sarah King (Penna. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. II.), who had a sister, Ann King, who married, it is supposed, September 13, 1770, William Davis. Sarah Keimer d. in 1810. Mr. K. settled in Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa. His will is dated March 28, 1784, and his children were:

- i. *David*, b. August 29, 1744; d. June 10, 1746.
- ii. *Thomas*, b. November 9, 1746; m. and had five children; what were their names?
- iii. *John*, b. February 25, 1748; d. October 17, 1751.
- iv. *James*, b. November 10, 1751; m. ——— Davis, and had three children, names unknown.
- v. *Elizabeth*, b. June 17, 1756; m. John White, and had *James, Mary and Elizabeth*.

vi. *Lydia*, b. February 20, 1760 ; m. John Davis, brother of the wife of James.

Information desired of the Keimer family.

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COL. THOMAS CAMPBELL.—The following obituary notice is taken from the *Carlisle Herald* of Thursday, January 26, 1815, and credited to the *Adams Sentinel*—a paper published in Gettysburg by Robert Harper:

“**DIED**, suddenly, on the 12th inst., at the house of William Gilliland, Esq., near Gettysburg, Col. Thomas Campbell, of York county. He was a firm advocate in the cause of American freedom, not in theory alone, for he fought and bled! He endured the hardships of the campaign of '75, continuing in the service until the battle of Germantown, where a ball, when he was in the act of taking aim at the enemy, passing through his wrist, entered his breast and was extracted at the opposite side. From the effects of this wound he endured throughout the remainder of his life many severe indispositions, terminating at last in dissolution. He has left a numerous connection to lament the sudden removal of his affections and his care.”

The Campbell farm, originally in Monaghan township, York county, but now in Carroll, was sold after the Colonel's death, and was bought by Col. Henry Logan. Thomas Campbell, Jr., lived for years in Dillsburg, a widower, with four children, three daughters and a son—Ann, Matilda, Isabella and James. But subsequently they removed to Ohio, and there the father died. The children, more or less venerable, are all living in Cleveland. Ann, who first married Samuel W. Sidle, in Dillsburg, is a widow, without children; Matilda S. married John DeVinney, Esq., and has a family; Isabella never married; James married and has a family. The writer officiated at the marriage of Ann in April of 1843, and at the marriage of Matilda in March of 1853. In 1875 he visited them in their pretty home at Cleveland, and has been kindly visited by them. J. A. M.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

MITCHELL, DAVID.

David Mitchell, soldier, son of John and Agnes Mitchell, b. July 17, 1742, in Cumberland county, Pa.; d. May 25, 1818, on the Juniata, now Perry county, Pa.; was in the provincial army under Forbes and Bouquet as a subaltern officer, served in the war of the Revolution, and was major of Watts' battalion at the battle of Long

Island; appointed by Governor McKean in May, 1800, brigadier general of the militia of Cumberland and Franklin counties; represented his county in the General Assembly continuously from 1786 to 1805, and was a Presidential elector in 1813 and 1817.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN.

John Montgomery, b. July 6, 1722, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parentage; d. September 3, 1808, at Carlisle, Pa.; came to America about 1740; entered mercantile pursuits; served in the Forbes expedition of 1758, his captain's commission in the Third Pennsylvania battalion bearing date May 7, 1758; was chairman of the committee of observation for Cumberland county in 1774; appointed by the Congress one of the commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians at Fort Pitt, in July, 1776; was colonel of a battalion of Associators in the Jersey campaign of 1777; elected by the General Assembly to the Continental Congress in 1782 and 1783; one of the burgesses of Carlisle in 1787, and commissioned an associate judge of Cumberland county in 1794; he was ostensibly the founder of Dickinson College, Carlisle, and a public spirited citizen. His son, John Montgomery, was mayor of Baltimore, Attorney General of Maryland and a representative in Congress.

MARKS, WILLIAM.

William Marks, son of William, b. October 13, 1778, in Chester county, Pa.; d. April 10, 1858, in Beaver, Pa.; his parents removed to Western Pennsylvania in 1783; a tanner by occupation; called into public life in 1809 by election to the General Assembly, serving in the House of Representatives until 1814; from 1821 to 1825 was in the State Senate, being Speaker of that body during his entire term, and elected U. S. Senator in 1825, serving until 1831; he was a brigadier general of the militia, a gentleman of sterling worth and a conspicuous personage in Western Pennsylvania.

STURGEON, DANIEL.

Daniel Sturgeon, son of Henry Sturgeon, b. October 27, 1789, in Adams county, Pa.; d. July 2, 1878, in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.; was educated at Jefferson College, from which he graduated; studied medicine under Dr. Stevens, of Fayette county, and in 1813 began the practice of medicine; in 1818 chosen a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, serving three terms; in 1825 elected to the State Senate, being Speaker of that body the last three years of his term; in 1830 was appointed by Governor Wolf Auditor

General of the State, which office he filled six years; in 1838 and 1839 was State Treasurer, and ended the "Buckshot war" by refusing to honor Governor Ritner's warrant for payment of the troops; in 1840 was elected U. S. Senator for the term commencing March, 1839; in 1845 re-elected to that body, his last term expiring March 3, 1851; in 1853 President Polk appointed him treasurer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, a position he held until 1858; although when in Congress he was called the "silent Senator," he was considered a hard-working committee member; never made but one speech, that to reiterate a remark he made in committee, which was wrung from him, "Any Senator who says anything which would tend to the disruption of the Union is a black-hearted villain." During the forty years of his active life he was an unflinching Democrat, but his honesty and integrity was of the strictest kind.

YE OLDEN TIMES.—III.

THE EARLY INNS OR TAVERNS OF HARRISBURG.

Taverns on Second Street.

The "Buck" Inn was kept by Capt. Jeremiah Reese in the two-story brick house now remaining at the lower end of Second street, east side, almost adjoining the bridge over the canal, the road being where it is, previous to making the canal. The property was owned by Mr. Reese, and came through his first wife, a daughter of Casper Smith, who established the tavern. The "Buck" Inn was a favorite resort for the men composing the best society of that day as a place for playing ball and other innocent games. The ball alleys of that time, as they were called, consisted of a high weather-boarded fence, at which the ball was thrown and caught as it rebounded. Captain Reese was a man much respected and of means at one time, but was unfortunate and became reduced by some investments with the late Dr. James Agnew. He commanded a company of volunteers in 1812 from this place. He was a toll gate keeper for many years for the old Market street bridge on the west side of the river. He was married three times and had several children; the eldest is now living, Cyrus J. Reese.

The next tavern above was owned and kept by John Lintermuth, at the corner of Second and Vine streets. The house is yet standing, a large log and weather-boarded building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Fritchey, and is No. 338 South Second street.

John Dumars built and kept the sign of "Sampson and the Lion," said to have been a good painting. This tavern was only a few doors above Mr. Lindermath's, a two-story brick house. It was kept by others after his death. Mr. Dumars is the grandfather of those of that name now living here. The tavern house was on part of a full lot, with a side yard. It was purchased a few years since by Martin Erb, who removed the old building and erected several three-story brick houses on the ground. It is No. 324 South Second street.

The sign of the "Mermaid." This was owned and kept by Jackson Watson. The original house is yet remaining on the corner of Second street and Washington avenue. Formerly there was no street there, but Harris alley terminated a short distance above. Mr. Watson was an Irishman and married Miss Wentz who survived him many years. He must have been a successful man as his estate was considerable after his decease. His children were Alexander, and two daughters, one of whom married Mr. Bergstresser.

The "Green Tree" was located on the east side of Second street, second house below Mulberry street, and was kept by Mr. Knepley, the father of Conrad and John Knepley. It was, as usual, a log and weather-boarded house. The other landlords are not known. The building is now No. 207 South Second street. It was afterwards discontinued as a public house, and Joseph Spring kept his store there for some years. Mr. Spring was a German, had two sons, Joseph and Amos, and a daughter, who married Philip Linn. He afterwards removed to the property now owned by George H. Bell, at Second and Chestnut streets.

The "Harp" was kept by Jimmy McNamee, in Mulberry street near Second. The house was a large two-story log structure, and was a stopping place for Irishmen at that time. The building was removed to open a private alley now there. The house was afterwards occupied for many years by John Fries as a soap and candle factory.

The "Seven Stars" Inn was on the east corner of Second and Chestnut streets, a double two-story brick house, having a side yard and stabling in the rear. It was built and kept by Jacob Fridley for many years, and until his death, when his widow, Rebecca, kept it for a long time. This was a well-managed house and had a large patronage. It was a resort for the numerous peddlers of that day and also for horse drovers, and for the farmers of the surrounding country. As churches were less numerous then than now, many were the weddings held in the plain side parlor, and by the Rev. George Lochman, D. D., who resided only a few doors below. Gigs were the conveyance then in general use, and it was a familiar sight to see two

and three gigs arriving at the "Seven Stars" containing wedding parties. Most of the journeymen printers and hatters boarded there, and when the weather was pleasant they had much amusement around the doors. Mr. Fridley left three daughters, namely, Susan, Maria, and Rebecca. The first married Jacob Seller, the second, Henry McGowan, and the last, William Brenizer. The tavern was continued after Mrs. Fridley retired by these sons-in-laws.

Col. Jacob Seiler kept the house from 1836 to 1838. William Brenizer then kept it until about 1846, when Henry McGowan took charge, the last of the sons-in-law. It was afterwards kept by Samuel Freeborn, Jacob Scholl, and lastly by Daniel Wagner. In 1868 or '69 Jacob Singer purchased it, and converted it into a grocery and wholesale queensware store. It yet belongs to Mr. Singer, and has been occupied as a furniture store for some years. It appears Mr. McGowan was there twice, as a Mr. Jameson kept it during the interval.

The "Fountain" Inn, on the north corner of Second and Chestnut streets, was kept in 1821 by John Walborn. The building was a large two-story log and weatherboarded; the stable was on Chestnut street, on the corner of Church alley, which ran from Cherry to Blackberry alley, the gable end fronting the street. The writer does not know who kept it prior to that time, and supposes Mr. Walborn was the last landlord. This house was, however, previously occupied by Messrs. Gen. John Forster and James Montgomery, Esq., as a store, and at one time by James Alricks as a store. Mr. Alricks was the father of Herman and Hamilton Alricks and Mrs. Ovid Johnson. Mr. Alricks lived there in 1812. Mr. Herman Alricks stated that the post office was kept in this house at an early day. The old house was removed twenty years ago, and the present brick building erected by George and William Bell. William Bell, Sr., purchased it from Joseph Spring. It is now No. 32 South Second street. Mr. Jacob Ziegler, who died July 1, 1868, aged 96 years, stated that he came to Harrisburg in October, 1794, with a knapsack on his back, and stopped at this tavern, then kept by John Horter—that he could not get accommodated on account of the house being full of soldiers and others on their way to quell the Whiskey Insurrection. The bar room was full of them, drinking and having a jolly time. He then went to Ziegler's tavern, in the Square. Mr. Zeigler afterwards married Mr. Horter's daughter.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXVI.

SMALL FAMILY OF YORK.

The recent death of George H. Small, Esq., of this city, brings to our attention the following memoranda :

LORENZ SCHMAHL arrived in Philadelphia from the Palatinate in September, 1742, and took the oath of allegiance to the Provincial Government, as the records in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth here show. He came with a wife and several children, sons and daughters, and died a few years afterwards. His children were *Jacob, John, Killian, and Lawrence*, with several daughters, whose names I do not remember.

Jacob was the father of Col. Jacob Small, of Baltimore.

John removed to Beaver county, Pa., soon after the Revolutionary war, and left a numerous progeny, whose descendants are still there.

Killian remained in York, and had sons John, Jacob, Michael, George, Peter, Joseph and Henry—no daughters. Of these children Michael settled in Baltimore, and was the father of Joseph Small, of that city, lately deceased ; George was grandfather of George, of Baltimore.

Lawrence also remained in York and left several sons and daughters.

H. C. W.

DAVIS FAMILY OF CHESTER AND LANCASTER COUNTIES.

DAVID DAVIS, SR., of Chester county, Pa., had :

I. DAVID, JR. He removed to Mill Creek, southeast corner of East Earl township, Lancaster county, where he engaged in merchandising, and was styled "Shopkeeper." He contracted March 28, 1760, to pay John Davis, yeoman, of Big Springs, Lancaster county, £50, contract witnessed by David Davis, Sr., and Thomas Davis. He and Meredith Darlington bought lands in Frederick county, Va., of Abel James, Philadelphia, of which 600 acres on Pearis (Parishes) Run, he sold or gave to his eldest son John. His will, probated at Winchester, Va., April 7, 1790, names wife Margaret, sons John and Gabriel, a nephew, John Darlington, making all four his executors. Only the widow and nephew qualified. He m. Margaret ——— ; their children were :

- i. *John*, b. October 8, 1746 ; d. April 6, 1810 ; m. Lydia Keimer, daughter of James Keimer, of Lancaster county, and had issue :

1. *David.*
2. *James-K.*
3. *Mary.*
4. *Elizabeth.*
5. *David-J.*
6. *Gabriel.*
7. *Thomas-E.*
8. *John-P.*
9. *Rees-Harvey,*
10. *Horatio-Gates.*
11. *Moses-H.*
12. *Lydia-L.*
13. *William-King.*
14. *George-H.*

- ii. *Gabriel.*
- iii. [*A dau.*], m. James Keimer.
- iv. *David.*
- v. *Thomas.*

II. MARY DAVIS, m. William Darlington, of West Nantmeal township, Chester county. Will dated September 17, 1757; probated in Chester county October 6, 1757. Names of children as follows, his wife and son, Meredith, being executors:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *Meredith.*
- iii. *John.*
- iv. *Joseph.*
- v. *Robert.*

Gabriel Davis, of Earl township, Lancaster county, assessor 1730; juryman, 1733; member of Provincial Council, 1776; was doubtless of this family and brother of David Davis, Sr. Information is very much desired concerning the early records of this family.

* * * *

THE DEED TO PAXTANG GLEBE.

[We are indebted to William Swan Rutherford, Esq., for a copy of the deed to Paxtang congregation. It will be seen that the original warrant for that tract of land upon which the church was built was granted as late as 1744, while the right and title to the church glebe was not given to the congregation until ten years afterwards. Why

this neglect, and why a church should have been erected thereon prior to gain of title is difficult to comprehend. However, we are convinced of one important fact, that in 1754 a stone meeting-house, the present structure, had been erected. We have always been of the opinion that the stone building had been erected prior to 1750. Be this as it may, the following is an important document, and throws a little more light upon the history of Paxtang church.]

THIS INDENTURE made the Eighth day June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty-four, Between Henry Foster of the Township of Paxtang, in the county of Lancaster, in the province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, Eldest son of John Foster, late of the said county, Yeoman, Deceased, and Ann his Wife, of the one part, and the Congregation that now belongs to the Reverend John Elder of the Township in the said county and province, Jointly, of the other part; WHEREAS, the said John Foster was in his life time, by virtue of a certain patent bearing date the fifteenth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty-four, seized in his Demesne as of Fee, of and in a certain Tract of Land containing three Hundred and twenty-one acres and allowance, and Dyed so thereof Seized, Intestate, Whereupon, according to Law of this Province, the same descended and came to and amongst all his children in Equal proportions, the said Henry as Eldest Son taking a double share to the rest of the children; *And Whereas*, the said Henry Foster, by his petition to the Orphans Court Held at Lancaster for the county Aforesaid, the fifth day of December, One thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-two, setting forth that his said Father so dyed seized of the said Tract of Land as Aforesaid, and that it would be inconvenient to divide the same, and that he was willing and desirous to hold the same and pay the younger Children their Respective shares thereof, according to a valuation to be made by indifferent persons, pursuant to the Direction of Act of Assembly in that case made and provided, and praying that proper persons might be appointed to make valuation accordingly, obtained an order of the same Court, That James Galbraith, Esquire, Thomas Forster, Esquire, Thomas Simpson and James Reed should value the said tract of land and make a Return of such Valuation to the same Court; Whereupon they, the said James Galbraith, Thomas Forster, Thomas Simpson and James Reed returned to the said Court that they had by virtue of the above mentioned order valued and appraised the said Tract of Land at the sum of Three Hundred and Eight pounds; And thereupon it was ordered by the court, that the said Henry Foster do hold the said Tract of Land on giving security for the payment of the respective shares of the other Children of the said John Foster, Deceased, which amounted

to forty-seven pounds ten shillings each, as by the records and proceedings of the same court, Relation being thereunto had will more more fully and at large appear; *And Whereas*, He, the said Henry Foster, hath now satisfied and paid or given security for the payment of the Respective Shares of the Other Children, and therefore is now by virtue of the Act Assembly in that case made and provided, become seized and possessed of the said Tract of Land to hold to him, his Heirs and Assigns, for Ever; Now, *This Indenture Witnesseth*, that the said Henry Foster and Ann his wife, for and In consideration of the sum of Ten pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to them or one of them in hand well and truly paid by the said congregation, at or before the Execution hereof, the Receipt and payment whereof are hereby acknowledged, Have and each of them Hath Granted, Bargained, Sold, Released and Confirmed, and by these Presents Do and each of them Doth Grant, Bargain, Sell, Release, Confirm unto the said Congregation, Jointly, their Heirs and Assigns, All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Paxtang aforesaid, in the County of Lancaster, Beginning at a Black Oak, thence South Eleven Degrees West Ninty-Three perches to a Black Oak, thence North Eighty degrees West Thirty-Six perches to a post, thence South Eleven Degrees East Ninty-three perches to a Black Oak, thence South Eighty Degrees East Thirty-Six perches to the place of beginning, Containing Twenty Acres, without allowance for Roads, for the use of the Said Congregation of Paxtang, on which the Stone Meeting House is Built, It being part and parcel of the Above mentioned Tract of Land Containing Three Hundred and Twenty-one Acres and Allowance, Together with all and Singular the Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Meadows, Pastures, Feedings, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Hedges, Ditches, Trees, Fences, Profits, Privileges, Advantages, Hereditaments, Improvements, Rights, Members, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders thereof, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Trust, Property, Possession, Claim, and Demand, whatsoever, both at Law and in Equity, of them the said Henry Foster and Ann his wife, of in and to the same, *To Have and to hold* the said Tract or parcel of Land, Hereditaments and Premises, hereby Granted and Released, with the Appurtenances, unto the said Congregation, their Heirs and Assigns, To the only use and behoof of the said Congregrtion, their Heirs and Assigns, forever, at and under the proportionable part of the yearly Quit Rent now due, and hereafter to become due for the same to the chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof; and the said Henry Foster doth hereby grant for himself

and Heirs, that he and they, the said Tract of Land, Hereditaments and premises hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, Unto the said Congregation, their Heirs and Assigns, against him the said Henry Foster and the said Ann his wife, Heirs, and against all and every other person and Persons, Whomsoever lawfully claiming, or to claim the same, or any part thereof, by, from, or under him, her, or them, shall and will warrant, and forever defend, by these presents.

In Witness, whereof, the said parties to these presents their hands and seals have hereunto interchangeably set, the day and year above written.

HENRY FOSTER, [L. s.]

ANN FOSTER, [L. s.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us by the within named Henry Foster.

HENRY FOSTER.

THOS. FFORSTER,

THOS. SIMPSON.

Sealed and delivered by the within named Ann Foster in the presence of us.

ANN FOSTER.

THOS. FFORSTER,

THOS SIMPSON.

Received the day and year first within written of and from the within named congregation the sum of ten pounds, being the full consideration money within mentioned to be paid to me.

HENRY FOSTER.

Witness:

THOS. FFORSTER,

THOS. SIMPSON.

The 8th day of June, 1754, before me the subscribers, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Lancaster came the within named Henry Foster and Ann, his wife, and acknowledged the within written indenture to be their act and deed and desired that the same shall be recorded as such, the said Ann voluntarily consenting thereto, she being of full age and secretly and apart examined the within, consent being first made known to her. Witness my hand and seal the same day and year above written.

THOS. FFORSTER, [L. s.]

Entered in the office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Lancaster in Book C, page 237, on the Eleventh day of June, Anno Dom., 1770. Witness my hand and seal of my office aforesaid.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,

Recorder.

[OFFICE SEAL.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXVII.

[A NEGLECTED GRAVE-YARD.—The following communication, as an advertisement, appeared in one of our Middletown contemporaries. It shows the fate of Farm Family Grave-yards. At another time we shall have something to say of this contemplated vandalism, only reproducing the advertisement in the hope it may meet the eye of members of the families interested.]

To whom it may concern :

Notice is hereby given that a grave-yard on the property of the undersigned in Londonderry Township, Dauphin Co., Pa., is in a disgraceful condition, overgrown with brushes and weeds, which spread in the field. This grave-yard is lying nearly in the center of a twenty-eight acre field.

No right or deed was given. The undersigned has paid the taxes of this plot of land for the past twenty years, and hereby gives notice to all persons having relatives buried on the above named plot of ground to remove them and their grave stones before the first day of March, 1888, as after that date the same will be cleared and plowed over. No one has been buried on the above named ground for the last thirty years.

This tract is sixty-three feet long and fifty-seven feet wide.

If the headstones are not taken out before the day above mentioned they will be sunk down below plowing reach.

The following is a description of all the headstones on the ground with the exception of a few that are marked with two letters only :

Samuel Bell, died June 7, 1849. By Middletown Council, No. 84, O. of U. A. M.

Leander Ruth, born August 15, 1836, died November 17, 1841.

Mary Ruth, born March 17, 1798, died October 6, 1841.

Catherine Ruth, born March 27, 1828, died September 18, 1841.

John Ruth, born June 10, 1820, died August 13, 1840.

Jacob Reiff, born March 12, 1775, died September 5, 1807.

John Detweiler, born December 8, 1790, died December 5, 1833.

Jacob Detweiler, born December 8, 1798, died December 6, 1833.

Barbara Detweiler, born March 3, 1796, died October 14, 1819.

Elizabeth Detweiler, born April 25, 1825, died September 17, 1825.

Mary Detweiler, born March 10, 1826, died 1826, died 10 hours after.

Elizabeth Sellers, born November 10, 1800, died December 11, 1849.

Jeremiah Sellers, born September 24, 1799, died July 3, 1853.

Hillsdale, December 1, 1887.

J. E. MARTIN.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

ANDERSON, CAPT. PATRICK.

Patrick Anderson was born February 24, 1719, and was the first child of European parentage born within the limits of the present townships of Charlestown and Schuylkill and the borough of Phoenixville, in Chester county, Pa. His father was James Anderson, a Scotchman, and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas German, a noted Quaker preacher in the Chester Valley. In his youth he was sent to Philadelphia to be educated, and for a time he taught school, but later obtained his father's farm, of 340 acres, on the Pickering creek, about two miles from Valley Forge, and there also built a mill. There is a letter extant from William Moore, of Moore Hall, to Chief Justice Allen, of November 5, 1755, during the French and Indian war, recommending him for a captaincy and asking that he be supplied with powder. He was a man of great resolution and strength of character, and was among the first to suggest resistance to British aggression. He was one of the Chester county committee of which Anthony Wayne was chairman, appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the Congress of 1774, and in March, 1776, was made senior captain of the Pennsylvania Battalion of Musketry, commanded by Col. Samuel J. Atlee. This battalion may be said to have won the only American success at the battle of Long Island, as it captured and held against repeated assaults of the enemy an eminence on the left of the right wing. Here Lieut. Col. Caleb Parry, the neighbor and confidential friend of Anderson, was killed by his side and he became much enraged. The capture of Atlee by the British left him in command of the battalion, and a letter from him to Franklin concerning its condition may be found in the Pennsylvania Archives. In the unfortunate affair at Fort Washington nearly all of his men were taken prisoners. He then applied for a commission as lieutenant colonel, but was unsuccessful, and March 12, 1777, he was the ranking Pennsylvania captain of the Continental army. When the British army passed through Chester county in September, 1777, knowing of his absence in the service, they ransacked his house and destroyed property to the value of £303, 3s, 6d. He was elected a member of the Assembly in the years 1778, 1779, 1780 and 1781, and bore an active part in the impeachment of Judge Francis Hopkinson. His influence throughout the country was extensive. In April, 1779, he wrote to the Council of Safety concerning irregularities in the election of militia officers, and the election was nullified.

In 1781 he was appointed one of the Board of Commissioners having in charge the navigation of the river Schuylkill. He had three wives, viz: Hannah Martin, Elizabeth Morris, a full cousin of Cols. Edward and Benjamin Bartholomew, and Ann Beaton, sister of Col. John Beaton, and had twelve children. He died in March, 1793. His son Isaac, who was an express rider and militia captain in the Revolutionary war, was a Presidential elector in the Monroe campaign and a member of Congress from 1803 to 1807. In this connection it may be stated that Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay is a great-grandson of the brave Capt. Patrick Anderson. S. W. P.

YE OLDEN TIMES.—IV.

THE EARLY INNS OR TAVERNS OF HARRISBURG.

Taverns on Second Street (Concluded).

The Union Hotel was on the east corner of Market Square and Blackberry alley and was kept by John Buffington. It was one of the best hotels in the borough, and patronized by the better class of the community. Among the guests were the star actors of the theaters who then played here. On one occasion some of the young men of the town made arrangements to hold a ball, a very usual custom then. Among others were George W. Harris, John Forster, John Roberts and John M. Forster, who thought proper to invite Mrs. Williams, an actress of celebrity who was boarding there. The result was the young ladies who had been invited refused to come if Mrs. Williams would be there, a circumstance which was much regretted by the gentlemen. Fortunately Mrs. Judge Todd, of Bedford, concluded to attend, which induced the rest of the invited ladies to go also, and the ball passed pleasantly. Mrs. Williams, however, did not make her appearance, having probably heard that her presence was objectionable. Col. John Roberts was considered the finest dancer in the town. It was when these young men were students and preparing for other pursuits. Mr. Buffington left this house about 1821 or '22. He only occupied the corner house, the one adjoining being occupied by the Harrisburg Bank, who purchased it. William Graydon, Sr., Esq., resided there after the bank removed, and kept a book store. The next landlord was George Nagle, from Berks county, who kept it until about 1844, when Wells Coverly, of Centre county, succeeded him. Mr. Nagle kept a good house. It

was the Democratic headquarters, and most of the members of the Legislature of that party boarded there. President Van Buren remained there during his visit here. Wells Coverly married Mary Calder, sister of the late William Calder. As Mr. C's politics was different, the tavern became the Whig headquarters. Gen. Zachary Taylor when a candidate for the Presidency stopped here and received the congratulations of the citizens. The Hon. William F. Johnston, Speaker of the Senate, boarded here at the time he was Governor for the unexpired term of Francis R. Shunk. After Mr. Coverly retired, the property was purchased by the Kelker Brothers from the Harrisburg Bank, which had many years previously bought it. I think these houses were owned and erected by Christian Kunkel. They are well built large three-story brick houses. The lower one is now the property of the estate of Theodore F. Scheffer, used as a printing office and book store, and the corner by the Kelkers as a hardware store. Governor James Pollock also boarded here during his official term. Neither he or Governor Johnston occupied residences while in office.

The sign of "Cross Keys." This house was built and kept by George Ziegler, on the east corner of Market square and Blackberry alley. The building was constructed especially for a tavern and a place of amusement. It is yet remaining, and is 21 feet front by 90 feet deep, with the gable fronting the street. There was a large room on the second floor which was used for dancing and also for a theater. The house is brick, three stories. But few are living now when it was kept as a public house. Mr. Ziegler quit keeping a tavern at an early day, and for many years after kept the principal store of the town. The writer, when a boy, was often sent there for articles, and distinctly remembers his appearance. He was a tall, slender man, with a quiet, religious countenance, and had the look of being connected with one of the plain-dressing religious sects. He wore his hair rather long. Had a decided German face. One would not suppose from his manner and appearance that he had at one time kept a tavern at which there was so much amusement allowed. Mr. Ziegler lived to a good old age, and was much respected. His children were Ann Catharine, wife of George Kunkel; Mary, wife of the Rev. John P. Hecht, and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Fred. Rothrock, all deceased. The original building yet remains, and owned by the estate of Jacob Houser.

The "Poplar" Tavern was built and kept by George Hoyer, and was among the first inns of the town. His sign was a poplar tree on the west side of Market square, below Market street. It was a log

weather-boarded two-story house, with a ten-feet alley on the lower side. All the wood used in its construction was poplar. Mr. Hoyer was one of the successful men of his time. He possessed the adjoining lot above, on which he erected a fine two-story brick house, in which he kept a store after retiring from the tavern. He also owned several other properties, on one of which the present freight depot of the Pennsylvania railroad is now, and also the Harrisburg gas works. The old tavern house was partially destroyed by fire while occupied by George Felix as a confectionery. It was then purchased by Joseph Wallace, Esq., who built the present three-story brick house for Dr. William McPherson, his son-in-law. It is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Eliza D. Klein. After Mr. Hoyer's retirement the tavern was kept by a Mr. Coover and others. The stabling was on River alley.

The "Washington House," located on the east corner of Second and Market streets, was at one time the most important hotel in Harrisburg. Being centrally located, it commanded a large business, when properly kept. The building was a three-story brick double house, fronting on Second street or the square. Its sign was a well-painted picture of General Washington of full size in citizen's dress, holding a scroll of paper in his right hand. It has been stated that Washington stopped here when going to Western Pennsylvania during the Whiskey Insurrection, but the house was then occupied as a store. Gen. William H. Harrison stopped here in 1840, when a candidate for the Presidency. The stables were on Market street, frame and whitewashed, on the ground now occupied by the Dauphin Deposit Bank building adjoining, the pavement being cobbled with stone. This tavern had various landlords, among them were Messrs. Nicholas Schwoyer, Hensey, John Smull, William E. Camp, Joslin, E. P. Hughes, Major Sanders and his son, Wm. E. Sanders. The property was afterwards purchased by Andrew J. Jones, who removed the old house and erected the present building, since named the Jones House [now the Leland House].

The "Golden Swan" was located on the east side of Market Square above Market street. It was a two-story log and weather-boarded white house, the yard and stable being in the rear. It was kept at an early day by David Doebler and was a prominent place for shows and dancing during the annual "fairs" of that time. It was destroyed by fire in June, 1828. A three-story brick house owned by the heirs of Oliver Bellman at this date, 1878, now occupy the site of this old hostelry. Mr. Doebler afterwards removed to Second and Walnut streets. Mr. Wormly kept it when the fire occurred. Michael Krehl at one time kept it.

A tavern was once kept in the white weather-boarded two-story house on the west corner of Market Square by John Norton, and Mr. A. M. Patterson had a dancing school there. Mr. Norton was a carpenter by trade, and when repairing a scow at the river it fell down on him and broke his leg, and he was taken home in a cart. It was a serious accident in those days, prior to railway and machinery. It would be a trifling accident now, but it was remembered by one of our aged citizens from his boyhood. This house is yet remaining and owned by the Calder estate. The bar room was where the office is now. Here is where William Calder, Sr., commenced the livery business in John Norton's old log stable, which grew into the extensive stage, packet boat and passenger car lines. Mr. Calder resided there until his death.

The "Pennsylvania Inn" was owned and kept by John Kelker. It was a two-story log and weather-boarded house, painted white, situated on the west side of North Second street, near Walnut, with the stabling on the corner. Mr. Kelker lived to an old age, and occupied it until his death, but discontinued keeping tavern some years prior thereto. He was a brother of Frederick Kelker, and left daughters—Sabina, Rosanna and Louisa. The Kelkers were originally from Lebanon county.

The "King of Prussia" was located on the west corner of Second and Walnut streets. It was a large two-story log and weather-boarded house, painted yellow. The stable was on Second street, the side being on the street, near Locust, and was built of stone. The pavement from the house to the corner of Locust street as used was made of cobble stone. The property belonged to Conrad Bombaugh. It was kept by various landlords, among the number were Melchior Rahm and David Doebler. The "King of Prussia" was famous for dances and shows. One of the amusements practiced there by young men was taking "laughing gas." It was considered a harmless way of amusing themselves, some while under its influence making themselves quite ludicrous and creating great merriment. This tavern was torn down by George Heisley, and the present three-story brick erected by him. The remainder was subsequently owned by Jacob Buehler, David and James Fleming, Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The "Golden Lamb" was owned and kept by George Boyer, on the west corner of Second and Locust streets. It was a large log and weather-boarded house painted white. The stable was large, of brick, and was on Locust street, the gables fronting the street. Mr. Boyer did a large business with people from the upper part of the county. He was what was called a portly man, of a goodly size, and was popu-

lar as a landlord. It was the general stopping place for circus men, and of course was a favorite place in the estimation of the boys. Circuses in those days were not attached to menageries as at present, but traveled separate. When a circus company was at Boyer's the performers, dressed in their spangled costumes, left the tavern on horseback and rode through the streets, with a bugler in front and a clown in the rear. This was done previous to each performance, and as a consequence Locust street was filled with boys waiting for the troupe to ride out of the stable.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXVIII.

KELLY.—Patrick Kelly, of Derry township, d. in 1769, leaving a wife Rachel, and children as follows:

- i. *Rachel.*
- ii. *George.*
- iii. *Ann, m. ——— Fitzpatrick.*
- iv. *Thomas.*
- v. *James.*
- vi. *Patrick.*
- vii. *Mary, m. ——— Duncan.*

He mentioned in his will his grandson, Andrew Kelly. The Rev. John Roan and John Hay were witnesses to the instrument. Patrick Kelly bought fifty acres of land from Capt. Thomas Harris, and resided at Conewago.

IROQUOIS INDIAN NAMES.

[A valued correspondent, who has given the subject of Indian names his special study and research, sends us the following. The reference to "Standing Stone" (Huntingdon) will interest our readers on the Juniata.]

It is very difficult at the present time to get accurate definitions of ancient Iroquois names, for several reasons. One, the uncertainty as to the particular dialect in which the name appears; another reason is, the original signification in many instances has been lost, and Indians of the present generation, depending on the sound find great difficulty in determining the roots and combinations. You are aware, of course, that the Iroquois, like other Indian languages, is built up of compound words, and names are always descriptive and losing

the legend or tradition connected with the place they are liable to lose the signification of the name, especially when incorrectly pronounced.

To one familiar with the French language, a copy of Bruyas' *Aquiers Racines* (Mohawk Root Word) will often be of great aid in determining some names. For instance, you will find in Vol. xi. Penna. Archives, on the map the name ONANTANDAGO south of OSWAYO and HONEOYE creeks. I know enough of the Iroquois to see plainly in the first of these ONNONTÉ "hill" and in the termination "place." In reading Abbe Belmont's account of the Denonville expedition against the Senecas in 1687, I find him saying "many of the Senecas fled beyond the great mountains of ONNONTAGUE which separate them from Virginia and went to dwell in the country of the ANDASTOEZ and never returned."

In remembering these two statements, and *placing them together*, I make a discovery of a fact, an idea, and conclude the two names to be identical. In taking up the study of La Salle's expeditions, I find in the "Historie" of Margry, i. 378, the following: "Meanwhile M. de la Salle continued his way on a "river which goes from east to west, and passes by ONONTAGUE, then to six or seven miles below Lake Erie," &c. With the idea fixed in my mind of an Onnontague near the Oswayo and Honeoye creeks, I have little difficulty in understanding what La Salle means, and yet Parkman, Shea, and all the scholars of the country mistakenly assign the Onontague of La Salle, to the well known Onondaga, the great central town of the Onondagas, in Onondaga county; and stigmatize the writer of the Memoire as a blunderer for stating the fact of a river flowing past Onondaga from east to west, &c. In following up this clue, I find little trouble in tracing the route of the great explorer, a matter that has completely baffled all previous investigators. After ascertaining the peculiar characteristics of Oswayo and Honeoye streams, I find some intelligent Iroquois to give an *opinion* as to the signification, and sometimes get a significant and correct definition.

Another case I know that an Iroquois tribe was located at present Towanda, Pa., at an early date, say 1614. I know also that an Iroquois in speaking of another tribe whose language they could understand, would call them ATIWANDARON, or RONK, giving a strong nasal sound to the terminating syllable. I know also that the first part A, is a particle, and the termination, or suffix, signifies scope or those and the root identical with the modern of Towanda. The Attiwandarouk signifying a people who speak so as to be understood. These names must be studied by some one having something

of a knowledge of the several dialects and at the same time having a knowledge of the striking characteristics of the places.

I will name one more as an illustration. I find on an early map the name ONO-YUTTA-HAGA on the west side of the Susquehanna, just above your place. On examining Bruyas I find ONNE'JA, "stone" (p. 71), GANNIOT (p. 71) "to be stuck up," to be set up on end. In compounding this we take from the first ONNE and from the second IOT or NIOT and we have ONNEIOUT "a stone standing up," or "a stone set up," the national name of the Oneidas. Knowing this and also the fact of *standing stone*, at present Huntingdon, I conclude the name ONOYUTTA is the Iroquois name for that place, the HAGA being people in Mohawk, so we have for the whole word "The Standing Stone People," and probably Juniata is a corruption of this original name.

YE OLDEN TIMES.—V.

THE EARLY INNS OR TAVERNS OF HARRISBURG.

Taverns on Third Street.

A tavern was kept on the north corner of Third and Chestnut streets many years ago by a Mr. Heckendorn and others. The house was a large two-story log, weather-boarded one. The stable was on Third street, of frame, with brick pillars supporting the roof, where the open sheds were. As was usual, this house was popular for dancing on "Fair" days. The writer's recollection of this location was when Samuel Bryan, Sr., resided there. The house then was considerably above the pavement, say five or six feet, the street being graded at some time. The stable was then used by Mr. George Wolfersberger (brother of Philip) as a livery.

The "Globe Inn" was a large white frame two-story tavern on the east corner of Third and Walnut streets. The stable was a large frame building on Third street painted red. It was kept by Charles Gleim at an early day, and had several landlords afterwards, among them being John Chase, whose daughter was the first wife of William Parkhill. The opera house now stands on this property.

The "Eagle Inn" was built and kept by John Buffington, at the west corner of Third and Walnut streets, about 1821. Mr. Buffington only lived there a short time until he unfortunately became financially involved, and the house was purchased by Jacob M. Halde- man, who built an addition to it on Walnut street. Matthew Wilson,

from Chambersburg, succeeded Mr. Buffington in 1823. The latter was considered the prince of landlords, and had a great reputation. This hotel was a stage house for Slaymaker's "Good Intent Line" of coaches, which ran from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, via Carlisle, Lancaster, &c. The stable of the hotel was a brick building on the corner of Locust street, having the gable end on Third street. The stables for the stages were on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. Wilson's hotel was the resort of most of the prominent men of the State. He continued here until 1838, when he moved into the large and spacious hotel on Market and Third streets, erected by him, the Lochiel. Messrs. George Prince, Henry Omit and William G. Thompson succeeded Mr. Wilson. The new post-office is upon the site.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXIX.

GARBER'S MILL.—During the Revolution, 1774 to 1787, John Garber was the owner of the mill at Fort Hunter. In the spring of the latter year he sold his land and improvements to Archibald McAllister, of Londonderry township.

SPONSLER, or SPINCEYLER.—Is the former the English of the latter? Among the court records of 1779 we find that Andrew Sponsler or Spinceyler, late of Clark's creek, left a wife Christina, and children :

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Andrew.*
- iii. *George.*
- iv. *Henry.*
- v. *Rachel.*
- vi. *Mary.*

WRIGHT.—James Wright, of Hanover township, died during the Revolution. From a deed of release executed in 1793, we find the following as his children :

- i. *Jemima*, m. William Wharton, residing in Russell county, Va.
- ii. *Margaret*, m. Robert McCoy, residing in Pendleton county, Va.
- iii. *Jane*, m. ——— Russell, residing in Orange county, N. C.
- iv. [*A dau.*], m. John Malcolm, and had *John, Jr.*, residing in Pendleton county, Va.
- v. *Eleanor*, m. James McMillen, residing in Turkey Foot, Bedford county, Pa.

WORTHIES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

ALEXANDER, JOHN.

John Alexander was born about 1750 in Cumberland county. He was a farmer by occupation. When the war of the Revolution broke out, he became an active participant, and was in service during the Jersey campaigns of 1776 and 1777. He commanded a company in 1778 on the expedition against the Indians on the West Branch, and was a brave and efficient officer. After the war closed he was commissioned an officer of the militia, and rose to the rank of colonel. He died at his farm in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, on the 4th of August, 1804. The *Gazette* thus alludes to his character: "He lived universally beloved, and his loss to society is much lamented for his character in every relation, and through the various scenes of life was upright and unexceptionable."

FINDLAY, JOHN.

John Findlay, eldest child of Samuel Findlay and Jane Smith, his wife, was born near Mercersburg, Cumberland, now Franklin county, March 31, 1766. Although only in his tenth year when the war of the Revolution began, before its close he was, although a mere stripling, in active service on the frontiers. He became quite prominent in public affairs, although he declined office in favor of his brother, William, Governor of Pennsylvania and U. S. Senator, until 1819, when he consented to be nominated for Congress, to which he was elected three terms. He died at his residence in Franklin county November 5, 1838, and is buried at Falling Spring church grave-yard.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

OF SHELL'S LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

[In East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa., to the left of the Jonestown road from this city, on a bluff near Earlysville, or more familiarly to the old citizens, Shellsville, stands Shell's church, of the Lutheran and Reformed denomination, a frame structure, painted white, with spire, so that it can be seen from all directions. This church was organized and built in 1821, drawing its membership from Bindnagle's and Wenrich's (Linglestown). The place was first started in 1821 by Major John Shell, a son of Martin Shell (1737-1774), and Catharine Diffenbach (1739-1817). He was a gunsmith

by occupation, having learned his trade with his father, who resided near Shoop's church, in Lower Paxtang township, where he is buried. His father manufactured guns for the Provincial Government prior to his death. We recently visited the vicinity of Shell's church and spent a few hours copying the tombstones, which we deem worthy of preservation in these columns. Some of the dead were buried on farms, but when the church was organized and a grave-yard attached were re-interred in this beautiful enclosure. E. W. S. P.]

Albert, John, b. December 23, 1790; d. May 3, 1846.

Albert, Sophia, *wf.* of John, Jr., b. Nov. 28, 1815; d. Nov. 15, 1845.

Brightbill, Christina, *wf.* of Peter, b. 1756; d. Oct. 12, 1844.

Backenstow, Christina, *wf.* of John, b. Aug. 21, 1780; d. June 15, 1848.

Brown, Christina, *wf.* of Adam, b. Jan. 8, 1774; d. Feb. 4, 1845.

Baker, Barbara, *wf.* of Peter, b. Feb. 23, 1808; d. July 22, 1887.

Baker, Mary L., *wf.* of Isaac, b. Sept. 23, 1819; d. Nov. 24, 1851.

Baker, Jonas, b. March 25, 1811; d. Sept. 26, 1847.

Cook, Sarah, *wf.* of Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1766; d. June 5, 1836.

Deininger, John, *s.* of Adam and Rosina, b. Jan. 1, 1772; d. July 6, 1843.

Diewen, George, b. Aug. 29, 1777; d. June 21, 1852.

Early, Jane [Killinger], *wf.* of John, b. Aug. 16, 1786; d. Dec. 20, 1874.

Early, John, *s.* of Christian, b. Feb. 18, 1783; d. Nov. 23, 1863.

Early, Margaret [Forney], *wf.* of John, b. Oct. 10, 1800; d. April 6, 1848.

Early, Jacob, b. April 15, 1797; d. March 18, 1848.

Early, Christian, *s.* of Christian, b. Jan. 1, 1795; d. April 16, 1836.

Early, John George, *s.* of Christian, b. March 29, 1787; d. March 7, 1848.

Early, Catharine [Breitenstein], *wf.* of J. G., b. Nov. 4, 1797; d. July 6, 1852.

Early, Margaretta [Backenstow], *wf.* of C., b. Oct. 21, 1798; d. Jan. 17, 1851.

Early, Jacob, b. Dec. 31, 1808; d. Oct. 1, 1864.

Early (Ohrle), Lydia, *d.* of C. and M., b. Dec. 23, 1817; d. ———.

Early, Daniel, *s.* of George and C., b. March 16, 1823; d. Feb. 22, 1822.

Early, Rebecca, *d.* of George and C., b. Nov. 3, 1830; d. Aug. 20, 1833.

Early, Almira, *d.* of Moses and Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1855; d. March 24, 1860.

Eckert, Johanna, b. April 7, 1765; d. Feb. 10, 1836.

Eckert, Mary, b. Aug. 15, 1803; d. Aug. 30, 1885.

Eckert, Jonas, b. Jan. 26, 1797; d. Jan. 21, 1843.

- Ellenberger, Jacob, b. Oct. 29, 1812; d. Sept. 8, 1840.
 Fisher, John George, b. Oct. 5, 1763; d. June 19, 1840.
 Fisher, Elizabeth, *w.* of Henry, b. Dec. 11, 1772; d. Aug. 22, 1833.
 Fitting, Elizabeth, b. March 21, 1765; d. Dec. 29, 1827.
 Fitting, Harman, b. Oct. 17, 1802; d. July 25, 1827.
 Gerberich, John, b. Aug. 16, 1799; d. Aug. 22, 1875.
 Gerberich, Regina, *w.* of J., b. Oct. 10, 1801; d. Nov. 11, 1869.
 Geesaman, William, b. Sept. 23, 1816; d. Nov. 23, 1863.
 Goodman, John George, b. May 19, 1796; d. July 24, 1861.
 Goodman, Eliza, *w.* of J. G., b. Dec. 20, 1794; d. Jan. 13, 1871.
 Gruber, John Adam, b. May 30, 1821; d. Feb. 10, 1873.
 Gruber, Maria, b. January 17, 1810; d. March 29, 1887.
 Hetrich, Margaretta, b. Dec. 25, 1769; d. April 4, 1836.
 Hetrich, Philip, b. Feb. 27, 1765; d. Dec. 7, 1846.
 Hetrich, Henry, b. Aug. 24, 1799; d. July 26, 1857.
 Hetrich, Magdalena, *w.* of H., b. Sept. 29, 1794; d. May 24, 1856.
 Hetrich, Adam, b. Jan. 1, 1802; d. July 10, 1865.
 Hetrich, Anna M., *w.* of A., b. Aug. 11, 1798; d. March 21, 1870.
 Hetrich, Peter, b. July 22, 1797; d. Sept. 22, 1873.
 Hetrick, Hanna, *w.* of William, b. Feb. 1, 1816; d. Jan. 4, 1840.
 Hetrick, David, b. June 10, 1828; d. Oct. 28, 1847.
 Hofstart, Johannes, b. June 2, 1760; d. Feb. 28, 1837.
 Heller, John, b. Oct. 19, 1785; d. Nov. 28, 1865.
 Heller, Eve, *wf.* of J., b. Sept. 9, 1788; d. Nov. 5, 1859.
 Huffnagle, D. B., b. Dec. 7, 1826; d. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Hast, Maria, *wf.* of George, b. Sept. 16, 1810; d. June 10, 1843.
 Heckert, Daniel, b. April 6, 1836; d. Nov. 7, 1864; company E, 201st
 regiment, P. V.
 Hoover, Catharine, *w.* of Andrew, b. Jan. 16, 1799; d. Dec. 7, 1846.
 Keim, Henry, b. April 12, 1764; d. Oct. 26, 1834.
 Keim, Christina, *w.* of Henry, b. Sept. 6, 1762; d. March 22, 1850.
 Keim, Jacob, b. April 8, 1788; d. March 29, 1883.
 Keim, Elizabeth, *wf.* of Jacob, b. Jan. 16, 1790; d. Feb. 7, 1851.
 Keim, Benjamin, b. April 3, 1796; d. March 8, 1861.
 Konig, Elizabeth, b. June 18, 1771; d. Aug. 26, 1831.
 Kramer, Samuel, b. Jan. 19, 1805; d. June 21, 1875.
 Kramer, Catharine [Brannon], *wf.* of Samuel, b. May 29, 1794; d.
 June 3, 1852.
 Kerner, Jonathan, b. Jan. 11, 1809; d. April 19, 1846.
 Kline, Phillip, b. March 18, 1818; d. Sept. 11, 1876.
 Koons, Priscilla, *wf.* of Thomas, b. Dec. 3, 1827; d. March 12, 1882.
 Lingle, Paul, b. Dec. 29, 1783; d. Oct. 29, 1832.

- Lingle, Elizabeth, *wf.* of P., b. Aug. 12, 1785; d. Nov. 25, 1865.
 Lingle, Mary, *wf.* of William, b. Jan. 18, 1806; d. Sept. 5, 1878.
 Lingle, Catharine, *wf.* of Philip, b. Jan. 13, 1793; d. Nov. 30, 1874.
 Lingle, William, Sr., b. Nov. 27, 1807; d. Aug. 10, 1885.
 Lingle, Benjamin, b. Aug. 23, 1811; d. March 9, 1872.
 Lingle, John, b. Oct. 3, 1817; d. Oct. 4, 1884.
 Lingle, Levina, *wf.* of Henry, b. Sept. 16, 1824; d. Aug. 20, 1854.
 Lingle, Henry F., s. of J. and M., b. April 27, 1857; d. May 27, 1869.
 Lerch, Daniel, b. March 29, 1799; d. July 13, 1876.
 Lerch, Catharine, *wf.* of D., b. Jan. 31, 1812; d. March 9, 1872.
 Lerch, Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1825; d. Feb. 6, 1847.
 Lungreen, Casper, b. ———, 1781; d. June 15, 1866.
 Martz, Daniel, b. Dec. 15, 1777; d. April 25, 1851.
 Martz, Mary, *wf.* of D., b. March 1, 1788; d. May 1, 1851.
 Miller, Christopher, b. Feb. 25, 1802; d. Jan. 2, 1846.
 Miller, Sarah, *wf.* of C., b. July 3, 1811; d. Sept. 21, 1844.
 McCormig, James, b. Sept. 2, 1805; d. April 30, 1860.
 Mumma, Israel, b. July 10, 1835; d. July 2, 1872.
 Milt, Regina, b. March 15, 1775; d. Oct. 9, 1834.
 Nye, Catharine, *wf.* of Conrad, b. Feb. 14, 1814; d. Dec. 28, 1886.
 Purman, John, b. Dec. 9, 1769; d. June 9, 1845.
 Purman, Margaret, *wf.* of Johannes, b. June 21, 1765; d. March 18, 1837.
 Poorman, John, b. Aug. 1, 1800; d. Aug. 24, 1854.
 Poorman, Maria, *wf.* of J., b. Nov. 26, 1807; d. Oct. 12, 1871.
 Peffley, Peter, b. Feb. 8, 1796; d. Jan. 16, 1862.
 Peffley, Mary, b. Oct. 26, 1803; d. Sept. 23, 1859.
 Peffley, Jacob, b. Oct. 26, 1766; d. March 5, 1856.
 Peffley, Barbara, *wf.* of J., b. Nov. 8, 1765; d. Jan. 1, 1840.
 Peter, Peter, b. Nov., 1812; d. July 20, 1854.
 Rambler, John P., b. March 7, 1770; d. Sept. 25, 1850.
 Rambler, Eye [Uhrich], *wf.* of J. P., b. 1779; d. Aug. 25, 1850.
 Rambler, Leonard, b. Feb. 26, 1795; d. Aug. 17, 1870.
 Rambler, Catharine, *wf.* of Jacob Zehring, *w.* of Major John Shell, b. March 2, 1800; d. Sept. 17, 1885.
 Rambler, Priscilla [Backenstow], *w.* of L., b. Aug. 25, 1805; d. March 4, 1885.
 Rambler, Henry B., b. Jan. 26, 1824; d. April 2, 1876.
 Rambler, Leonard, s. of L. and P., b. May 26, 1829, d. April 3, 1863.
 Rambler, Margaret Jane, *wf.* of Benjamin Gingerich, b. July 9, 1838; d. June 23, 1879.
 Rambler, John, s. of L. and P., b. Oct. 23, 1822; d. March 15, 1874.

- Roth [Rhoads], George, b. Aug. 18, 1778 ; d. July 25, 1856.
 Roth [Rhoads], [Wolf,] *w.* of G., b. March 30, 1778 ; d. March 9, 1848.
 Roth [Rhoads], Johannes, b. Feb. 13, 1785 ; d. Feb. 27, 1869.
 Rhoads [Roth], Daniel, b. Dec. 15, 1804 ; d. Oct. 19, 1882.
 Rhoads, George, *s.* of G. and C., b. Oct. 2, 1806 ; d. Sept. 14, 1882.
 Rauch, John, b. May 27, 1771 ; d. July 25, 1851.
 Rank, John M., b. July 19, 1807 ; d. May 12, 1874.
 Rank, Sarah, *wf.* of Jno., b. May 17, 1811 ; d. March 25, 1834.
 Rauch, Barnhard, b. Dec. 7, 1788 ; d. June 21, 1863.
 Rauch, Sarah, *wf.* of Barnhard, b. Sept. 11, 1789 ; d. Jan. 10, 1845.
 Rauch, Catharine, b. Feb. 8, 1799 ; d. Nov. 6, 1830.
 Rauch, Peter, *s.* of John and Susannah, b. March 14, 1776 ; d. December 27, 1844.
 Rauch, Rebecca, *d.* of Peter and Catharine, b. April 15, 1819 ; d. February 22, 1845.
 Rauch, Elizabeth, *wf.* of James, b. Dec. 9, 1819 ; d. Feb. 18, 1845.
 Rauch, James, b. Aug. 22, 1815 ; d. Nov. 15, 1855.
 Shell, Major John, *s.* of Martiu, b. Dec. 20, 1790 ; d. March 27, 1875.
 Shell, Mary, *wf.* of J., b. Sept. 20, 1805 ; d. Feb. 9, 1845.
 Shell, John J., b. April 29, 1825 ; d. March 10, 1861.
 Shell, Lizzie M., b. May 25, 1851 ; d. Nov. 8, 1873.
 Shell, Jacob M., b. Aug. 1, 1826 ; d. May 23, 1875.
 Shellhammer, Sarah, *wf.* of Abraham, b. July 18, 1810 ; d. April 13, 1875.
 Shellhammer, Catharine, *wf.* of Thomas, b. Jan. 16, 1822 ; d. April 6, 1867.
 Shellhammer, Catharine, *wf.* of Thomas, b. July 14, 1845 ; d. Feb. 11, 1878.
 Stoudt, Anna, *wf.* of Henry, d. Jan. 22, 1866, aged 57 y., 7 mos., 27 days.
 Stoudt, Daniel, b. Sept. 22, 1813 ; d. Aug. 16, 1876.
 Stoudt, Judith, *wf.* of William, b. Aug. 8, 1813 ; d. Sept. 10, 1872.
 Stoudt, Henry, d. Dec. 27, 1863 ; aged 57 years, 10 months, 26 days.
 Seltzer, Sabina, b. Dec. 28, 1815 ; d. Oct. 10, 1842.
 Seltzer, Christian, b. Feb. 24, 1819 ; d. Sept. 4, 1839.
 Seltzer, Jacob, b. Oct. 4, 1788 ; d. Jan. 14, 1860.
 Seltzer, Elizabeth, *wf.* of J., b. Oct. 16, 1799 ; d. Oct. 23, 1863.
 Stauffer, Mary C., *wf.* of Jacob, b. Nov. 20, 1811 ; d. April 20, 1839.
 Strouse, Catharine, *wf.* of Benj., b. Oct. 13, 1799 ; d. April 27, 1874.
 Sollada, Anna M., b. Sept. 3, 1787 ; d. Sept. 15, 1842.
 Smith, Catharine, *wf.* of Samuel, b. May 17, 1793 ; d. Oct. 11, 1841.
 Stahle, Jacob, b. Aug. 13, 1805 ; d. Feb. 7, 1877.

- Tittel, Jacob, b. Aug. 17, 1797 ; d. July 19, 1834.
 Umberger, John, b. April 6, 1804 ; d. May 19, 1863.
 Umberger, Barbara, *wf.* of J., b. Sept. 23, 1806 ; d. Aug. 21, 1858.
 Uhrich, John, s. of Daniel and Sarah, b. June 1, 1815 ; d. March 21, 1848.
 Wolf, John, b. April 15, 1785 ; d. May 29, 1862.
 Wolf, David, b. March 21, 1808 ; d. Sept. 28, 1838.
 Wolf, Margaret, *wf.* of J., b. March 31, 1783 ; d. Aug. 12, 1841.
 Wagner, Eve Catharine, *wf.* of John, b. Dec. 31, 1790 ; d. March 13, 1855.
 Yorty, Jacob R., b. Feb. 6, 1828 ; d. Feb. 13, 1872.
 Zider, Eliza, b. 1759 ; d. Feb. 25, 1797.
 Zider, Jacob, b. Aug. 2, 1789 ; d. June 9, 1845.
 Zider, Catharine, *d.* of J., b. June 24, 1829 ; d. Feb. 1, 1854.
 Zehring, Jacob, b. June 29, 1795 ; d. Nov. 16, 1854.
 Zearing, John, b. Jan. 29, 1832 ; d. May 19, 1879.
 Zearing, Emaline, *d.* of J. and E., b. Aug. 17, 1854 ; d. Aug. 7, 1866.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXX.

YE OLDEN INNS OF HARRISBURG.—The following, relating to "Taverns on Market street," were omitted from the series of articles recently published :

A tavern was kept by Mr. Swartz in a building which was demolished by James McCormick, Sr., Esq., when he erected a three-story brick residence, now occupied by Einstein Brothers and is No. 223. This tavern was the principal resort for the printers of that day.

A tavern was kept by Peter Huffnagle on Canal street above Market street, was called Green Bay many years since, was afterwards kept by John Lyne & George Schott, William Bomgardner, deceased, who erected a three-story brick hotel on the site. Peter Huffnagle's tavern did not bear a good reputation, and it was said by the old citizens who lived then that when he was buried, the Rev. John Winebrenner conducted the funeral services, and publicly said that "he had gone to hell."

PROFESSOR JAMES POLLARD ESPY.**SOME INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF THAT DISTINGUISHED SAVANT AND METEOROLOGIST.**

In the "Reminiscences of B. Perley Poore," lately issued from the press, there appears a strange misstatement in a short sketch of the life of the distinguished meteorologist, Prof. James P. Espy, to the effect that his education had been so neglected that at the age of seventeen he could not read! In justice to his parents, people of education, and to his relatives now long passed away, who at different times in the long ago filled important positions in the then centers of learning, I would correct this error.

Mr. Espy was born in Pennsylvania, but when a mere infant his father removed to Kentucky. After a few years, having purchased a tract of land in the beautiful Miami Valley, he removed to Ohio. While a resident of Kentucky his eldest daughter married Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Mt. Sterling, brother to the late Judge Simpson of the Court of Appeals of that State, and with this sister James Espy remained, for better advantages of education than could be secured at that time in Ohio, and was "at eighteen" a student at Transylvania University in Lexington.

James Espy did not graduate, at least we have no fact to that effect, but after a few years of close application, joined his family in Ohio and commenced the study of law while teaching school in Xenia. He was then near twenty-three years of age. His love for teaching amounted to enthusiasm, and although he completed his law studies, he finally abandoned the idea of choosing the law as his profession and determined to follow the bent of his inclination and become a conscientious instructor of youth.

When Mr. Espy was about twenty-five years of age he decided to return to his native State, where he felt he could avail himself of more abundant facilities for the acquirement of scientific knowledge, from early youth a strong craving of his nature. He went at once to Bedford, and through the influence of his relatives there was appointed principal of the Academy of Cumberland, Maryland, which position he filled with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the intelligent board of trustees.

During the first few years succeeding the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Henry and Prof. Espy were intimately associated as co-regents in its management, and between them there always existed a warm friendship. It is not many years since the

writer of this sketch sat by Prof. Henry at a charming dinner on K street, opposite the beautiful Franklin Square, when after some pleasant reminiscences of their old association the genial old professor remarked: "There is no question in my mind but that Prof. Espy should be regarded as the father of the present Signal Service of the United States, his theory of storms having led the way to its establishment and present success," adding that the charts now used in the service were identical (with some slight modifications) with those the old Storm King constructed for use in the Meteorological Bureau of the War Department when he was at its head. This interview occurred in 1875. General Myers, "Old Probabilities," as he was called, made a similar statement to the writer.

The mineral springs at Bedford, so fashionable a resort fifty years ago, are a lovely spot about one mile from the village. It was often visited by Prof. Espy during the many years of his residence in Philadelphia, where he taught a classical school while investigating the phenomena of the forces of the atmosphere, which led to his discovery of "The Theory of Storms."

An old friend of the Professor, a fellow-scientist, who visited him often at his house on Chestnut street, described to the writer, his method of pursuing his atinospherical calculations, which necessarily must be carried on out of doors. The fence inclosing the small yard was of smooth plank, painted white; the yard was filled with vessels of water and numerous thermometers for determining the "dew point." The white fence, when the narrator saw it, was so covered with figures and calculations that not a spot remained for another sum or column.

In 1839 Mr. Espy visited England for the purpose of presenting his theory of storms before the British Association of Science. Sir John Herschel, with other eminent scientists, were present, and received him with cordial greetings and warm appreciation. He spent several weeks most delightfully in many of the "stately homes" of that country, where he and his wife were agreeably entertained. In the autumn of the same year he visited Paris, where a committee had been appointed by the Academy of Science to receive him, presided over by the illustrious Arago, who was enthusiastic in his reception of the storm theory, as presented to them in several lectures of its discoverer. In his address of welcome, Arago remarked that "England had its Newton, France its Cuvier, and America its Espy." Students of nature are usually of serene and happy temperament, and Mr. Espy was no exception to the rule. He never seemed impatient or concerned at the slow recognition of his discoveries as

means of practical use in commerce or other national needs. He would say, "I leave all this to the future, sure that its adaptations to the uses of life must one day be seen and acknowledged." He left no children, and but few are now living of his near relatives, but those few remember with reverence the broad charity and earnest purpose of the "Storm King."

AN OLD MILITARY COMPANY.

There are many yet living who recall to mind incidents of their early life when mention is made of the "Battalion Days" of years ago when the *patriotic* turned out to show his soldierly tatics on muster day, and the less fortunate to settle old scores, or the lads and lasses to enjoy ginger bread and small beer. Recently we came across a list of the officers and privates of one of the militia companies of three score and ten years ago and concluded it would not only be interesting to know that there was such a company and who the officers were but the names of the citizens who were in that immediate neighborhood.

We give the orthography as we find it, the number opposite indicating the age of the person at that time. The roll is dated 16th May, 1821. The members of this company resided mostly in the vicinity of Hanover church, or now what is known as East and West Hanover townships, Dauphin county. It was part of the Sixth Division, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, Thomas Walker, Colonel, Ninety-eighth Regiment, and Company Eighth:

<i>Captain.</i>		Michael Killinger,	41
Daniel Hatton,	42	Joseph Barnett,	28
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>		Henry Forney,	23
F. Corbitt,	39	William Stout,	22
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>		Benjamin Routzon,	37
Joseph Wenrich,	40	Johann Houser,	26
<i>Ensign.</i>		Thomas Finney,	29
Peter Forney,	25	<i>Second Class.</i>	
<i>Sergeants.</i>		George Rodes,	44
1st, Wm. McBay,	28	John Rough,	35
2d, Henry Stoner,	27	John Stoner,	29
<i>Drummer.</i>		John Bletz,	29
Michael Balm,	—	Samuel Klme,	38
<i>Fifer.</i>		Daniel Wolf,	32
Conrad Hoover,	—	John Hampton,	21
<i>Privates.</i>		Jonathan Battorf,	24
<i>First Class.</i>		Henry Ober,	23
John Shoop,	32	Henry Battorf,	19
John Roads,	35	George Shoop,	20
		David Killinger,	18

<i>Third Class.</i>		David Koonse,	32
David Rambler,	25	George Koonse,	24
Henry Plough,	37	Henry Lemmon,	44
Jacob Stout,	27	Peter Greedy,	20
George Geety,	26	John Poorman,	21
Samuel Stout,	37	Jacob Fisher,	19
Andrew Murry,	22	George Hoover,	—
Benjamin Kirme,	25	Henry Floory,	18
Emanuel Cassel,	24	<i>Eighth Class.</i>	
Peter Hatrich,	22	Benjamin Snodgrass,	31
Wentel Bomgerden,	37	James Whitmire,	27
Allen Sturgeon,	25	Samuel Wenrich,	24
Andrew Hoover,	22	Henry Shalleberger,	32
Philip Cerrigner,	—	James York,	—
Benjamin Bottorf,	20	George Crum,	25
William Thone,	41	John Cassell,	32
John Killinger,	42	John Shertzler,	22
Conrad Hix,	41	Richard Barnett,	29
Thomas Stewart,	36	Samuel Glessburn,	22
John Baker,	26	John Mulholen,	19
George Kime,	28	John Allen,	18
Jacob Rule,	23	William Balim,	18
John Reichart,	44	Peter Siders,	18
Phillip Nitenour,	31	Robert Stewart,	—
<i>Fifth Class.</i>		<i>Ninth Class.</i>	
Frederick Duey,	25	David Glessburn,	25
Martin Reese,	29	John Hetrich,	28
Joseph Allen, Sr.,	—	George Pletz,	32
John Carver,	28	Thomas Harper,	28
William Forney,	—	Stewart Finney,	40
Reuben Collins,	43	Thomas Barnett,	25
Henry Jonce,	19	Paul Lingle,	38
Jacob Shaefer,	19	Daniel Hall,	24
Adam Hatrick,	18	Henry Hatrick,	21
<i>Sixth Class.</i>		John Reese,	20
Leonard Rambler,	26	John Hoofnagle,	21
John Early,	42	Jacob Perkey,	25
Jacob Zehring,	25	<i>Tenth Class.</i>	
William Cassell,	36	John Denun,	—
John Miller,	19	Robert Rodgers,	39
Joseph Herman,	—	Daniel Lingel,	24
Henry McCormick,	—	William Barnett,	28
William Cerdeff,	22	Thomas Ripply,	25
John Porter,	19	George Fitting,	21
Samuel Hoover,	—	Jacob Mertz,	41
Thomas Annis,	18	John Ennis,	19
<i>Seventh Class.</i>		James Fihney,	18
Thomas Wenrich,	34	John McCriess,	18
Joseph Shoop,	26	Daniel Rutch,	—
Joseph Brown,	24	Robert Mackerel,	27
John Filling, Jr.,	25		

We have in our possession three rolls of 1826-8, at which time John Early, Esq., was captain. The list at these periods contained many new names.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXI.

FOSTER.—David Foster, of Derry township, d. in February, 1745, leaving a wife Mary, and children as follows:

- i. *John*, m. and removed to Roan county, North Carolina.
- ii. *Robert*.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *James*.
- v. *David*.

WILLIAM FOSTER, of Derry, son of the foregoing; died in 1764, leaving his estate to his brothers, James, John, Robert, and David.

CHAMBERS.—James Chambers, of Derry, d. in 1762, and left issue:

- i. *James*, above 14.
- ii. *Sarah*, under 14.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, above 14.

JOHN CHAMBERS, of Paxtang, d. in 1771; left a wife Margaret (who subsequently married Edward Price), and children:

- i. *Samuel*.
 - ii. *Elizabeth*.
 - iii. *Robert*.
 - iv. *Israel*.
 - v. *Esther*.
 - vi. *Mary*.
-

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Letter from Edward Shippen to his son Joseph.*]

LANCASTER, *Saturday, Aug. 14, 1756.*

DEAR SON: I acknowledged the receipt of your agreeable favour of the 23 ulto., since which I have written to you, & sent you all the newspapers. You have now Franklin's & Bradford's. On the second page of the former you'll find the charming account of ye defeat of Monsieur Gallissoniere's Fleet at Minorca by Admiral Byng. This news obtains credit in Phila. So Neddy writes me—but I wish it was better confirmed.

You must by this time have heard the melancholy ac't of Fort Granville's being destroyed—and 19 out of 22 of ye Garrison put to

the sword! by 500 French and Indians. I hope your Fort is finished and that you have a good stock of ammunition and provisions. I have not heard one word of Captain Lloyd since he left us, nor of Mr. Benly; it seems as if they have no encouragement to return to you. I wrote so far last night. It is now Sunday p. m. and I am told that the Indians set fire to ye Fort by means of throwing pine knots out of a trench either natural or made by ye Garrison, and after killing ye Lieutenant and 3 men in ye attack ye Fort surrendered & ye men were made prisoners. War was proclaimed last week in Phila. Mr. Crayston by whom this goes is driving 40 head of cattle to the camp. I wish them safe to y'r hands. I hope notwithstanding the colonel's and officers' threats to ye Governor (who I imagine is much chagrined at it) you will all stand your ground while you are fully supplied with ammunition & provisions—and you can keep the men together. The Assembly meets to-morrow & the Governor is ready to see them. This week will determine the fate of Fort Augusta.

Monday Morning, 3 o'clock.

I am this minute called up (by express from John Harris, with Col. Clapham's letter to the Governor) to get a fresh horse, and as Crayston is to set off presently I cannot add but that we are well, & give our kind love to you both, & my compliments to ye colonel & any officer of my acquaintance. I see by Jno. Harris's letter, that the Battoes cannot pass. Wherefore you may expect I will write to the Governor to send you meal by horses and I think as it is likely the Indians will endeavor to stop y'r communication by water or by land by ye River side, I will press the Gov'r to order the horses through "Toules" Gap, and indeed I have told Crayston he ought to go up that way with his cattle, which he sent out of town last night. Your servant Jones came in last night & tells me that Wm. Henry's brother is on the road with letters from you.

I am, Dear Jo.

Your Loving Father,

EDW. SHIPPEN.

[*Capt. Joseph Shippen to his Father.*]

FORT AUGUSTA, 2d January, 1758.

DEAR & HONORED SIR: I was favored with several of y'r affectionate letters, two nights before the major left us, but I can't just now lay my hands on them.

I am sorry for the unfortunate accident in the Academy between Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen's sons. I hope the consequence of the

Quarrel will teach that Gentleman to practice more Philosophy in his Discipline for the future.

I believe Capt. Jameson has lent the small Book on Fortifications, you desired me to borrow for you, to Capt. Mercer. However, I will ask him when he comes up with the Battoes, which I suppose will be in the beginning of next week.

I should have been glad to have had the pleasure of tasting some of Mammy's good Minced Pyes and enjoyed all your Companies with the Major at Christmas, but I must content myself with only having had the Honour of feasting on a few *Huckle Berry Minced Pyes*, made by the famous *quondam* Cook of the brave old General Blakeney, plain wholesome Repast!

I shall send down pr. Mr. Bard—who will set off early in the morning—a Draught of Part of the River Susquehanna—to Mr. John Hughes with a letter to him agreeable to my Promise, when he was here. I desired Mr. Bard to shew it to you as he goes thro' Lancaster—and then rowl it up again in the same mauner—that it may not receive any damage in Carrying.

I have only now to wish you, Mammy, Sister, the Major and Every one round around the Fire Side a very Happy New Year—and hope I may have it in my Power to do so in a long succession of years to come.

I am, with great Esteem, Dear Sir, Your Very Affectionate and Dutiful Son,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—I.

IN CAERNARVON TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY.

The settlement along the Eastern Branch of the Conewago creek, extending from the Chester county line westwardly about ten miles, was the third in point of time, within the limits of Lancaster county, being only three or four years behind the Scotch-Irish settlement in Donegal, and nine years behind the Palatines along Beaver, Pequea, and Muddy Creeks. The principal road through Caernarvon township follows the backbone of a ridge which divides the waters of the Conestoga on the south, and Muddy run the north, the latter emptying into the former near the western line of the township. In traveling along this road a fine view is had of the valleys bordering the two streams named. This old highway was contemporaneous with the Paxtang and Philadelphia road, and in Provincial times was known

as the "Horse Shoe Road." It extended from the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road a mile east of Witmer's bridge to Coventry and Reading Iron Works on French creek in Chester county.

In giving a list of the settlers I will start at the Chester county line and go west along the "Horse Shoe Road." The entire settlement was Welsh, who belonged to the Established Church of England, and first located in Radnor township, Chester county. For seventy years they maintained their exclusive character. The Weavers, Martins, Sneeders and Sensnichts being the only Germans who pressed them from the west.

The iron barons, Branson, Lardner, Olds, Jacobs and Jenkins absorbed much of the land owned by the early settlers, and when they had to let go their grip the Germans swept over the township and now own the finest and best farms within its limits. This old Welsh settlement was the most exclusive and aristocratic in the county. There are very few of their descendants living in the township, and none of them are occupying the proud position of their ancestors. Many distinguished families now widely scattered over the country, however, are descendants of these old settlers.

CADWALADER ELLIS, on October 15, 1718, took up several hundred acres of land at the southeast corner of the township. He died in 1729, leaving two sons and several daughters. Some of his descendants are now living in Philadelphia.

THOMAS MORGAN, on October 6, 1718, took up six hundred acres of land north of Ellis, and several other tracts of land. In the year 1721 he purchased four hundred and twenty-four acres of land from Gabriel Davis, which embraced the whole of the tract of land belonging afterwards to Jenkins and to the Bangor church. He conveyed the four hundred acres to David Jenkins who gave it to his son John Jenkins, in 1723. Prior to 1730 he conveyed to Bangor church, in trust, about one hundred acres of land for the support of the rector and a school. The trustees divided the land into half and three-quarter acre lots, fronting on both sides of the old "Horse Shoe Road." The church at regular intervals appointed persons to lease and let these lots, which they did in many cases for a period of ninety-nine years. Dwellings were built upon them, and a village grew up, which for fifty years was called "Bangor Church-Town." The place for a hundred years has been known as "Churchtown." This is the true origin of the name. It did not come from the number of churches, nor from a person named "Church." The annual quit rent on each lot was a few shillings. Thomas Morgan m. Elizabeth ———. He died about the year 1744, leaving a widow and children, as follows:

- i. *John*, m. *Ruth* ———, and had :
 - 1. *Thomas*.
 - 2. *John*.
- ii. *Jacob*, m. *Rachel* (Jones?). He became a distinguished officer in the Revolution. He ranked as colonel and was the founder of "Morgantown," Berks county, where he resided. He was one of Berks county's most eminent citizens.
- iii. *Francis*, resided at Churchtown.
- iv. *William*.

Capt. *David Morgan*, of *Earl*, in 1777, was a grandson.

HUGH HUGHES, on October 6, 1718, took up five hundred and fifty-six acres, on the west side of the *Morgan* tract, and one hundred acres adjoining, on the north.

JOHN BOWEN, in 1718, took up four hundred and sixty acres west of the *Hughes* tract. He died in May, 1748, leaving a wife *Elizabeth* and children as follows :

- i. *Evan*.
- ii. *Joseph*.
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *Levy*.
- v. *Edward*.
- vi. *Jean*, m. *Nicholas Hudson*.
- vii. *Joan*, m. *John Ford*.
- viii. *Anna*.

GABRIEL DAVIES, on November 6, 1718, took up four hundred and fifty-seven acres of land west of the *Bowen* tract. This tract extended from the south side of the *Conestogoe*, north to the "Horse Shoe" road, now *Churchtown*. In 1720 he conveyed four hundred acres to *David Jenkins*, of *Chester* county, who gave the same to his son *John Jenkins*. *Gabriel Davies*, after he sold to *Thomas Morgan*, owned two hundred and fifty-five acres. In July, 1741, he and his wife, *Sarah*, sold this tract to *William Patton, Jr.*, who in January, 1742, sold the same to *John Jenkins*. After 1745, *Gabriel Davies*, who was the pioneer settler of this name, disappears from the records, and there is no evidence that he left any children. He had brothers, however, in the township. He was one of the founders of *Bangor* church, and held office in the township.

JOHN JENKINS, in 1723, received four hundred acres from his father, *David Jenkins*, which was part of the *Gabriel Davies* tract. As be-

fore stated he became owner of the whole of the land owned by Mr. Davies. In the year 1741 he leased and sold a large portion of his land to William Branson.

WILLIAM BRANSON, in connection with Samuel Nutt, owned a furnace on French Creek in 1728. He resided in Philadelphia, where he had a hardware store, and supplied the blacksmiths throughout the Province with iron. In 1741 he erected "Windsor Forge" on the Jenkins tract. In the year 1744 he divided all this land between his daughters, as follows:

- i. *Rebecca*, m. Samuel Flowers.
- ii. ———, m. Richard VanLear.
- iii. *Hannah*, m. Richard Hockley.
- iv. *Elizabeth*, m. Lynford Lardner.

The forge was conducted by these sons-in-laws, and Lynford Lardner moved to Caernarvon and took the management of the iron works. He and Mr. Hockley were relatives of the Penns, and for many years were councillors and loan commissioners. Both occupied other high positions.

JOHN JENKINS for some years was a clerk at Windsor Forge, and in 1758, his son, David Jenkins, was a clerk for the company. During the Revolution the latter commanded one of the battalions of militia for Lancaster county, and during that period he gradually purchased from the Branson's heirs the forge and lands, a large number of slaves, and other personal property, and thus became the owner of several thousand acres of land, and the whole of the Gabriel Davies tract. He became one of the richest and most prosperous manufacturers of iron in the State. He married Martha Armor, who lived at Pequoa church. Robert Jenkins, his son, carried on the iron business from 1799 to 1848. For many years he was a member of the State Legislature and a member of Congress from 1807 to 1811. He married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. John Carmichael, of Chester county. A great deal of talent was developed in this family. Mrs. Nevin, of Caernarvon Place, Lancaster, I believe, is the only child living.

GEORGE HUDSON took up several hundred acres adjoining the Jenkins tract in 1720. He was the first constable in the township. He died in 1746, leaving his lands to his three sons:

- i. *Charles*.
- ii. *Nicholas*.
- iii. *William*.

JACOB LLOYD took up several hundred acres along the "old road" (he was also called "Light") in 1720. He left five sons and three daughters:

- i. *Jacob.*
- ii. *John.*
- iii. *Peter.*
- iv. *Christian.*
- v. *Benjamin.*
- vi. *Elizabeth, m. John Lasha.*
- vii. *Barbara, m. Urich Greensbacker.*
- viii. *Ann, m. John Stoner.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXII.

EARLY CHURCH RECORD.—In April, 1821, the pulpit of the Methodist church, in Harrisburg, was blown up by some miscreant. A reward was offered for the arrest of the scoundrel, but it failed to bring anyone to account. . . . The corner-stone of the Reformed church, on Chestnut street, was laid June 15, 1821. . . . Rev. Mr. Burgess, pastor of the Roman Catholic congregations of Elizabethtown and Harrisburg, preached regularly in the Court House in 1821. . . . The Baptist church, on Front street, was dedicated August 18, 1831, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Crone, of New York city.

PENSION RECORD OF CAPT. WM. GRAY.

Capt. Wm. Gray having died July 19, 1804, which was before the passage of a law for the service only in the Revolutionary war, therefore there is no statement of his military services other than that by his widow, Mary, when she made her application for a pension dated in July, 1838. She stated that "she was living in Sunbury, Penn'a, & was aged 74 years in April last & was the widow of Wm. Gray who was a captain in the 4th Penn'a regiment of the Continental line & served to the close of the war," but gives no dates or further details of his service or incidents connected therewith. Her marriage to Wm. Gray was Sept. 10, 1784. Jane Brady testifies in July, 1838, that she was 70 years old & was present at their marriage. His commission (which is on file) is dated June 28, 1778, signed by John Jay, Presdt., of Congress, & authorizes his rank as Captain in the 4th regiment of Penn'a from June 3, 1777. In June, 1848, she was living in Sunbury.

William M. Gray testified, in 1838, that he copied in 1831 from an old original family Bible record made by his father, a list of the births of the children of William and Mary Gray, as follows:

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. April 23, 1786.
- ii. *Mary*, b. Sept. 3, 1789.
- iii. *William-M.*, b. Dec. 3, 1792.
- iv. *Jackson*, b. Sept. 30, 1796.

Underneath these names follows a record:

Harriet Jane Seely, b. January 22, 1811.

In an opposite column on same leaf is the following:

John Brady, b. March 18, 1762.

Mary Brady, b. April , 1764.

William P. Brady, b. April 1, 1766.

Hugh Brady, b. July 27, 1768.

Jane Brady, b. July 27, 1768 (twin to Hugh).

Robert Brady, b. Sept. 12, 1770.

Agnes Brady, b. Feb. 14, 1773.

Hannah Brady, b. Dec. 3, 1774.

On the opposite side of the leaf, under the heading of Marriages, as follows: Jackson Gray married to Margaretta Jane Carpenter, Sept. 3, 1827.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—II.

IN CAERNARVON TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY.

NATHAN EVANS took up several hundred acres of land on the west side of the Jenkins tract in 1730. He built a grist and saw mill on a small stream which empties into the Conestoga just north of the present village of "Beartown." His sons and daughters were grown up when he came to the township. He gave each of his sons a farm shortly after he settled there; was one of the founders, and most liberal contributors to Bangor church and the school belonging to it. An annual quit rent is still paid to the support of that church by the present owner of part of his land near Beartown. Mr. Evans also owned several farms in Chester county; part of the income of which went to support schools in Chester county. He died in 1761, leaving wife Susannah, and children as follows:

i. *Nathan*, m. and had issue:

1. *Nathan*.
2. *David*.
3. *John*.
4. [*A dau.*], m. ——— Edwards.

ii. *John.*

iii. *James*, m. *Elizabeth* ———, and had issue:

1. *Hiram.*
2. *Rebecca.*
3. *Nathan.*
4. *William.*

Some of the descendants of *Hiram* own part of the old homestead lands. There are descendants of *James* living in *Columbia, Pa.*

iv. *Ann*, m. *Eleazer Evans*, and had:

1. *John.*
2. *David.*

v. *Mary*, m. *Thomas Nicholas.*

WILLIAM DAVIES, *EDWARD DAVIES*, *JOHN DAVIES*, *PHILIP DAVIES* took up large tracts of land along "Muddy" Run in 1719.

HUGH DAVIES, *DAVID DAVIES*, *REES DAVIES*, *THOMAS DAVIES*, *ZACCHEUS DAVIES*, settled in the same neighborhood. These families were related, and some of them were doubtless related to *Gabriel Davies*, previously named, as that name was continued in many of these families.

David Davies was a store keeper, and probably resided along the *Horse Shoe* or *Paxtang Road*. This was prior to the date of any of the villages in *Earl* or *Caernarvon*. Several of the *Davies* lived at "Big Spring" near the mouth of *Muddy Run*.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq., and *JOHN EDWARDS* in 1719 took up about fifteen hundred acres of land, now in *East Earl*, at and west of the mouth of "Muddy Run." They occupied the extreme western limits of the *Welsh settlement*, whose further advance in that direction was completely shut off by the *Weavers*, *Martins* and *Sneeders*, all *Palatines*. They not only held their lands then, but now their descendants are still in possession. *Thomas Edwards* settled in *Earl* in 1719. He was then one of the justices for *Chester county*, and also a member of the *General Assembly*. When *Lancaster county* was organized he was appointed one of the common pleas justices, a position he held for more than twenty years. The records of the courts show that he was one of the most industrious and attentive justices of the court. His signature and the records and orders made by him in person upon the official records indicate that he was a person well educated and of more than ordinary intelligence. He resided about twenty miles from the court house. It is known that he frequently walked that distance barefooted. For many years he was a member of the *General Assembly*. He was over sixty years of age when he settled in *Lan-*

caster county. He was not a thrifty person, and was probably "land poor." When he purchased his land he gave mortgages to the "Loan Commissioners" payable in small amounts, running many years. He defaulted in these payments. He was probably a favorite with the Penns, and so was allowed to remain on the land without foreclosure. This was not, however, to continue always. I find that on September 26, 1745, that his friend, John Kinsey, then Speaker of the Assembly, and one of the most prominent men in the Province, paid the "Loan Commissioners" the whole of Mr. Edwards' indebtedness; whereupon, on the same day, Thomas Edwards and his wife Elizabeth conveyed the whole of their estate to Mr. Kinsey, upon condition that they could remain upon the land during their lives. He deeded back to them for life and Mr. Kinsey died intestate leaving sons:

- i. James.*
- ii. Philip.*
- iii. Thomas.*

These sons, on 12th June, 1761, conveyed the whole of the Edwards land to James Keimer, who then lived in "Cumry" township, Berks county, upon the condition that Keimer should pay the several sums which Mr. Edwards owed the commissioners, and upon the same conditions named by Mr. Kinsey in his deed to Edwards. Mr. Keimer moved upon the Edwards land and remained there until after the Revolutionary war. His deed was a trust deed. He complied with its provisions and became owner in fee. His neighbors were Henry and John Carpenter and Evan Edwards. It is probable that Mrs. Keimer was in some way connected with the Edwards'. James Keimer was a very prominent person. He was an active member of Bangor church, and was chosen one of the trustees to lease the glebe lands belonging to the church, a position he held for many years, and as late as 1777. James Keimer's wife's name was Elizabeth ———. They did not reside in "Cumry" township prior to 1758, nor in "Caernarvon." When Mr. Keimer took the Edwards trust, in 1761, he borrowed one thousand pounds from William Humphries, of Philadelphia.

REES DAVIES died in 1751, leaving children:

- i. Gabriel.*
- ii. Zaccheus.*
- iii. Sarah, m. ——— Darlington.*
- iv. David.*

Zaccheus Davies, Sr., married a sister of Rees Davies.

GABRIEL DAVIES, son of Rees Davies, died in 1804, leaving children :

- i. *Jean.*
- ii. *Margaret.*
- iii. *Archibald.*
- iv. *George.*
- v. *John.*

Gabriel Davies married Jane Douglass, daughter of Archibald Douglass, of Salisbury township, who was a member of St. John's church ("Compass"). Mr. Davies is buried at that church. (See Hamilton articles.) This is the Gabriel Davies asked for in "*Notes and Queries.*"

JENKIN DAVIES and Mary, his wife, were the parents of Zaccheus Davies and John Davies. They conveyed to Zaccheus Davies, in 1747, three hundred and seventy-five acres, being the eastern part of a much larger tract. He owned a grist and fulling mill.

ZACCHEUS DAVIES was one of the justices of common pleas, and was a very active patriot during the Revolution. He died in 1787, and left children :

- i. *Zaccheus.*
- ii. *Jenkin*, who had three sons.
- iii. *Dinah*, m., first, Thomas Kennedy ; secondly, —— Percel ; her children were :
 - 1. *Hannah.*
 - 2. *Zaccheus,*
 - 3. *Sarah*, m. —— Kyle.
 - 4. *Mary*, m. —— Scott.
- iv. *Sarah*, m., first, —— Palmer, by whom she had one son, *Thomas Davies* ; m., secondly, —— Ferree, by whom she had :
 - 1. *James.*
 - 2. *Elizabeth*
- v. *Ann*, m. Willis Davies and had :
 - 1. *Zaccheus.*
 - 2. *Sarah*, m. —— Byne.
- vi. *Elizabeth*, m. Thomas Carter.
- vii. *Mary*, m. —— Park, and had :
 - 1. *Oliah.*
- viii. *Hannah*, m. John Gordon.

JOHN EDWARDS died in 1790, leaving a wife Sarah (who was a sister of Rees Davies) and children :

i. Dinah, m. William Smith, Esq., who, in connection with his brother Thomas, built Martic furnace and forge in 1755; he was sheriff in 1757; removed to New Holland and was a justice until his decease in 1806; he left children:

1. *William*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Sarah*.
4. *Lydia*.
5. *Edward*.
6. *Margaret*.
7. *Rebecca*.

This family was intermarried with Zaccheus Davies' family, and Gabriel Davies, who married Miss Douglass.

EDWARD DAVIES died intestate about 1760, and left one daughter, *Mary*, who also married a Davis; she left:

- i. James*.
- ii. Davis*.
- iii. Ann*.
- iv. Sarah*.

v. Jane, m. Robert Good, and had:

1. *Jean*, m. Jonathan Jones; removed to Kenhawa county, Va.

The late John Zell, Esq., of Churchtown, married the widow of James Davies, who was the father of the late Edward Davies, member of Congress, and the grandfather of Hon. H. G. Strong's wife.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXIII.

THE GRAHAM FAMILY.

The following memoranda are taken from our note books. They are simply excerpts and we print them merely for reference hereafter. The Grahams settled principally in Hanover although there was a family in Paxtang, and also one in Derry. In the old records the name is variously written, Grimes and Grames. It is an old Scotch family and representatives were among the earliest in the planting of Ulster, and of the first emigration from Ireland to Pennsylvania. The families in Virginia and the Carolinas came from this stock. Although they have long since passed out from this section to the South and West, they have been a representative people.

Among the first warrantees of land in Paxtang township, were John Graham in 1733, James Graham in 1737, and Michael Graham in 1746. In Derry township we have Sarah Graham, widow of John, in 1737; while in Hanover township we have John Graham in 1737, and James Graham in 1740.

I. JOHN GRAHAM, of Hanover, d. in January, 1743-44, leaving a wife and children :

- i. *William.*
- ii. *John, m. Eleanor* ———.

James Dixon and Rev. Richard Sankey were witnesses to the will, of which Rev. Sankey and Brice Innis were the executors.

II. JAMES GRAHAM, d. in November, 1745, leaving a wife and children, among others :

- i. *James.*
- ii. *Mary.*

III. JOHN GRAHAM, d. in 1753, leaving his estate to his sons :

- i. *William, m. Jean* ———.
- ii. *John, m. Jean* ———.

It is probable this was the son of the first John mentioned.

IV. JOHN GRAHAM, whose parentage is not known, d. in December, 1763, leaving his estate to his wife Margaret and brothers and sisters as follows :

- i. *George.*
- ii. *Robert.*
- iii. ———, m. Nicholas Brotherton, and had *Jennett.*
- iv. *James.*
- v. *William.*

V. JOHN GRAHAM, of whose death we have no record. His wife, Jean, d. January 2, 1810, aged 51 years. Their children were :

- i. *Martha.*
- ii. *Eleanor, m. Andrew Forster.*
- iii. *Esther.*
- iv. *Henry, m. Elizabeth Ferguson, and had John, Jean, and Moses.*

VI. JAMES GRAHAM, b. in 1730; d. March 22, 1786, and is buried in Hanover church grave-yard. He left a wife, Agnes, and brothers and sisters as follows :

- i. *John, deceased, leaving William, James and John, deceased, who left James.*
- ii. *Martha, m. ——— Graham (?), and had Ann, William, and*

- James*. She may have been only a sister-in-law, for further on in his will he speaks of his sister, Martha Graham, and her children: *Mary*, m. ——— Young; *Jenny*, m. ——— Irwin; *William*; *Martha*, m. ——— Black; *John*, *Ann*, and *Samuel*.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Innis, and had *Elizabeth*, deceased; *Ann*, m. ——— Irwin; *Rachel*, m. ——— Sterrett, and *Mary*, m. ——— Green.
- iv. *Ann*, m. ——— Henderson, and had *Mary*, m. ——— Smith, *Samuel*, and *John*.
- v. *Alexander*, m., and had *Ann*, m. Thomas Bell.
- vi. *Margaret*, m., and had *Jenny-Bell* and *Ann-Crawford*.

This family was intermarried with many of the prominent Scotch-Irish families in Hanover.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—I.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE LIFE OF JOHN KEAN, OF HARRISBURG.

[A daughter of Judge Kean, sometime before her death, placed the following in my hands, desiring that a copy of it, after arrangement, should be preserved in the library of the Dauphin County Historical Society. I was informed that the extracts were made at random, and without regard to order of time, from a much more extended and elaborated MSS. which it was intended should be destroyed. This appears to have been done, as no trace of the original could be found after her death. In preparing this interesting paper for printing and publication, a complete copy of the transcript handed to me is preserved for the use of local or general historians.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.]

Not from hope or wish to live in the registry of posterity; not from any desire to tell the world who or what I am or have been, but merely that my family and descendants, if any survive me, may be enabled to have a wish gratified, which has often obtruded itself on my mind, namely, a desire to know what kind of man my father was. No preface or apology is necessary, because I do not intend this shall ever be read by any other than my own near relations, who, with the mantle of friendship, will cover the errors from the public eye, and who will not find its recitations of sufficient value for the world to notice. A plain, unvarnished narrative of facts is all I shall attempt.

My father and mother were both natives of Ireland. They both at

a very early age came to Pennsylvania and settled near Philadelphia. My mother's maiden name was Mary Dunlap. I was born in the city of Philadelphia on the third day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, in a house a few doors south of Christ church, on Second street. I was sent to an English and mathematical school at Germantown, six miles from the city. I was consigned to the care of this teacher for the first rudiments of education (1).

My father carried on business in the city of Philadelphia upon an extensive scale, engaged in shipping shoes and leather to Spanish ports and elsewhere. He was successful for a time, but when the storm of war commenced in 1774, he found a change, closed his accounts, paid his debts, and he and several others removed their families to Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in order to have them out of danger, while they returned and served as militia men when they were needed. He was a *captain* and almost always in active service, except when he had camp fever.

When in service, part of his time was occupied as guard to keep the British out of Philadelphia. As there was no money for expenses incurred by the soldiers, he advanced as much as he could spare to assist in paying the men of his company. He was never repaid this loan. I do not suppose he expected to be. Instead he was given papers entitling him to wild land in Virginia. This land was not supposed to be worth looking after and its title lapsed for want of attention. He thought he had done his duty, and was willing to be poor for the cause of Liberty and the safety of his adopted country.

Middletown was then, in 1774, a small village at the junction of the Susquehanna river and Swatara creek, in what is now Dauphin, but then was Lancaster county.

He sold his house and lot in Middletown in 1777, and also a farm he owned in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county. He purchased a farm at the "Round Top" [near Middletown] living there several years. Sold that and bought a house and lot in [what was afterwards] "Wormleysburg," in Cumberland county, lived there some time and then bought a lot and house on the corner of Walnut street and River alley, Harrisburg. He died there in 1801.

In 1779, being then eighteen years of age, the time young men were enrolled in the militia, I was put on the roll for duty. In ten days thereafter I was called to serve my country. My recollection is perfect of the joy with which the tidings were received by me. We were soon fitted for the expedition, and our company, commanded by Capt. Robert McKee (2), marched to rendezvous. My joys were, however, embittered in seeing what a struggle it cost my parents to part with an only son, perhaps never to see him more. They, how-

ever, bid me go, telling me that it was the cause of God and my country, and that they trusted his all-protecting providence would restore me again to them in safety.

Soon after General Washington was attacking Lord Cornwallis in Virginia, and had ordered a large detachment of the militia to awe the British army in New York, to prevent them supporting Cornwallis in Virginia. This order did not reach our company for a long time, but as we went on we met parts of the detachment returning. We proceeded to the Delaware river, when we were ordered to take a number of prisoners from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and guard them there during our full tour of duty, which we did, but were therefore prevented from signaling ourselves on the field of glory.

My parents were of the strictest order of the Covenanters. I was brought up in a pious and religious manner. I was astonished beyond measure at the wickedness and profanity of the world, but neither those with whom I was associated or the impetuosity of youth could make me entirely forget the sage maxims and prudent counsel received from my parents.

NOTES.

1. Capt. John Kean, born in the province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1728, emigrated in 1742, when 14 years of age, with some relatives of his family; established his business at Philadelphia about 1760; died at Harrisburg in 1801 at the age of 73. Captain Kean married in 1760 Mary Dunlap, born in 1721; came to Philadelphia 1735; died at Harrisburg in 1819, aged 98 years. Their only descendant was Gen. John Kean, author of these reminiscences. Mr. Kean, the elder, was a tanner by trade; and many persons are yet living who were acquainted with this very aged widow, who died in the house now numbered 306 on Market, near Third street, Harrisburg.

2. Robert McKee, of Derry, was an officer in the Pennsylvania militia from 1777 to 1781. He was born in what is at present Conewago township, Dauphin county, near Conewago creek, and died on a beautiful farm he owned there. He was known as "Colonel McKee," as there was a cousin Robert in the same township, who was known as "Captain McKee." The first named died in 1794; his wife Isabella Sample prior to 1816, and their children were:

- i. James, d. s. p.*
- ii. John, d. s. p.*
- iii. Robert, d. s. p.*
- iv. Henry, d. s. p.*
- v. Sample, m. and removed to Western Pennsylvania.*
- vi. Isabella, m. David Dempsey, of Venango.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXIV.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—II.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE LIFE OF JOHN KEAN, OF HARRISBURG.

My father placed me with a Mr. Clunie (3) in Hummelstown, Dauphin county, a storekeeper, with whom I continued to reside for two years. My salary was one hundred dollars per year and a suit of clothes, with my boarding. My employment was that of bookkeeper and store assistant. Being master of the German language was also of very great service to me. Mr. C. carried on an extensive business in which I found constant employment. Having by reading and industry acquired some knowledge of conveyancing, a knowledge much wanted in that part of the country, I determined to make my acquirements serviceable to the community and profitable to myself, by writing deeds, will, mortgages, etc., which was done at night after the business of the day was over and very frequently employed me until midnight. By this kind of industry my salary was more than doubled in clear cash.

In 1785, my old friend, Mr. Clunie, having been appointed by the Supreme Executive Council excise officer for the county, at his request I undertook the duties as his deputy at the county town. I removed to Harrisburg the 22d of April, 1785, where from the vast numbers of people crowding to this new place and no houses being yet erected, I was compelled to take lodgings with a Dr. Sterling a mile above town. In the beginning of June, 1785, I entered into partnership with Mr. Clunie in storekeeping at Harrisburg. We erected a house and in August opened shop—our sales quite equalled our expectations.

On the first of May, 1786, I married Mary Whitehill, daughter of the Honorable Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland county. Before our honeymoon was ended, my fellow townsmen set about framing a system of police for the rising town and elected me a justice of the peace, an office altogether unthought of, not looked for, nor solicited by me; indeed, I knew nothing of the design until the evening of the election, on the 20th of June, 1786. I was, however, commissioned and entered upon the duties of the office. From this period I may date any troubles I have had in life, having been elected to office in preference to many others. As I could no longer attend the store, Mr. Clunie and myself dissolved partnership in the September following.

In December, 1786, having taken a house at the corner of Market and Second streets, I commenced a small store. Finding rents extravagantly high, we concluded to purchase. This purchase was a lot and small frame house on the corner of Walnut and Second streets, for one hundred and seventy-five pounds. To this we removed in April, 1787. In the fall of this year I was elected county commissioner, in which office, by endeavoring to reform some abuses in the handling of public moneys, I raised a hornets' nest, which to this day has done me every mischief. I, however, persevered in the system which appeared best calculated for the interests of those who had appointed me, regardless of either praise or censure.

The adoption of the Federal Constitution about this time engaged the attention of every one who in any degree regarded the interests of his country. An acquaintance with Mr. ———, a gentleman in office, gave me frequent opportunities of hearing his opinion on political subjects. I revered his talent and eagerly attended to his arguments, all of which went to prove that the members of the Convention aimed only to make a form of government which should tend to aggrandize themselves. Of course when the new Constitution appeared I was prepared to view it with a scrutinizing eye. On first reading, the dreadful features predicted did not appear to be in it, but I saw parts ill calculated for the meridian of Pennsylvania. These I at once considered as international blemishes, never considering that to give and to take must alone be principles on which a government could be formed to suit so wide extended a country as the United States, the inhabitants of which differed from each other widely in laws, manner, and religion. My political ideas of that time did not extend beyond the circle of Pennsylvania, and I absurdly thought that a government suited to that State would be the form best suited to the whole Union (5). Experience has since taught me better, and although the Constitution of the United States has some defects, as no human work is without them, I now believe it to be the best form of government upon earth, and better calculated to insure an equal participation of equal right than any other form. My former sentiments of distrust of those who made it are changed into admiration of their wisdom and virtues.

In 1787 I lost my wife, and the course of my life was changed. I quit business and became deeply interested in the progress of schools, churches, fire companies, a library, improvement of streets and other needful improvements (6). I sold my house for £482 and purchased between Chestnut street and Market square, fronting on Second, for £510, one-half of which I conveyed a few days afterwards to Alexander Berryhill, Esq., (7) for £360, thus I had as good a lot as any.

On the 10th of December, 1789, I was again married, to Jane Hamilton, daughter of Capt. John Hamilton, one of the largest merchants in this part of Pennsylvania. This union has always been a great blessing to me, and I am sincerely thankful that it has been an unalloyed happiness to myself and my family.

I began to build in 1793 and in 1795 we removed into the new house. In 1792, without solicitation on my part, Governor Mifflin sent me a commission as associate judge. I never knew who to thank for this act of friendship; the Governor did not know me, and some person must have recommended me to him. My legal qualifications were very inadequate to the proper discharge of the duties of my new station, but considering that a good exterior might be serviceable, I purchased a black suit and sixty dollars worth of law books. Nature had furnished me with a frowning look, which with a black suit on, was construed into a wise one, and I did my duty as well as my associates. . . . In 1793 Harrisburg was visited with an epidemic disease much resembling yellow fever, which carried off great numbers. My worthy and good friend, Mr. Hamilton, was among the first to fall. I felt it most severely from a sincere affection for the man. I was his partner and son-in-law, and I say he was a first rate citizen, a perfectly upright and honest merchant, under a due sense of the responsibility of this opinion (8).

NOTES.

3. James Clunie, son of James and Elizabeth Clunie, was a native of Scotland, born in 1761. He was brought up as a merchant, and toward the close of the Revolution established himself in business with his father at Hummelstown. It is more than probable that he saw service in the war for Independence. Sometime after the death of his father he removed to Harrisburg. He was appointed October 3, 1785, collector of excise for Dauphin county, at the same time holding the office of agent for forfeited estates. He was elected sheriff, commissioned 20th October, 1788, and upon the resignation of David Harris appointed by Governor Mifflin February 23, 1792, one of the associate judges of the county. He died suddenly, at Harrisburg, September 14, 1793. Judge Clunie was an intelligent high-minded gentleman, and very popular among the people. His appointment to the Bench was warmly pressed by them against the bitter opposition of the leading politicians. The Governor, however, did not hesitate in commissioning Mr. Clunie. He resided at the corner of Front and Walnut streets at his death. This property is now the residence of James McCormick, Esq.

This lot was numbered 49, and extended from Front street to River alley. The following is a copy of the settlement made with the executors of Harris:

"Jame Clunie, to Lott No. 49, April 14, 1785, Dr., . . .	£100	0	0
To interest thereon to the present time, being 7 years, . . .	42	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£142	0	0
Credit Mr. Clunie with the ballance on account, this day exhibited, against the estate of John Harris, deceased,	8	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£133	18	0

June 27, 1792.

[Signed in a fine open hand.]

JAMES CLUNIE."

The original cost of the lot was \$266.67.

General Hanna, William Maclay, Alexander Graydon, Adam Boyd, Andrew Gregg all spelled lot with a double "t," and balance with double "l."

4. Robert Whitehill, b. July 24, 1735, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Pa.; d. April 8, 1813, in Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, son of James and Rachel (Creswell) Whitehill. He was a pupil of the Rev. Robert Smith, who was called to preach at Pequea church in the year 1750, purchased a farm adjoining 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, the site of the present Orphans' School, where he resided until his death. He married in 1757 Eleanor Reed, daughter of Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover. They had eight children, of whom *Mary* m. Judge Kean, *Rachel* m. Alexander MacBeth, and *Elizabeth* m. Richard M. Crain. Mr. Whitehill in 1779 represented his county in the Supreme Executive Council, and in 1784 chosen to the General Assembly. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, of which instrument he was one of the most formidable opponents, and one of the leaders in the Harrisburg conference of 1788. He was a fluent speaker, logical and forcible, and it is to be regretted that his remarks during the debates were not reported by Lloyd, who seems only to have taken down the remarks of those favorable to the Constitution. Mr. Whitehill served in the Council of Censors and as a delegate to the first and second constitutional conventions of the State. Under that of 1790 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1801, of the Senate from 1801 to 1804, of which latter body he was Speaker.

In 1805 he was elected to Congress, and continued to be a member thereof until his death. His remains are interred in Silvers Spring Presbyterian grave-yard.

5. Mr. Kean was a member of "the Harrisburg Conference" in September, 1788, which suggested several amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Most of them were adopted in a few years, and gave the Constitution the popularity which it has since enjoyed. This conference was composed of experienced and educated gentlemen from most of the counties of the State. Among its members were Findley, of Westmoreland; Whitehill, of Cumberland; Smilie, of Washington; Gallatin, of Fayette; Hanna and Kean, of Dauphin, and Bryan and McClenachan, of Philadelphia, all gentlemen of acknowledged ability.

6. Mr. Kean was the second treasurer of the Presbyterian congregation, president of the first fire company, an original manager of the Library company, and after the death of John Harris and John Hamilton a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy with Adam Boyd and Dr. John Luther.

7. Alexander Berryhill, son of Andrew Berryhill, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, in 1738. He secured a good education, served in the war of the Revolution, and was prominent and influential in the organization of the new county of Dauphin. He became one of the first residents of Harrisburg on its being laid out in 1786, and after its incorporation as a borough he was appointed one of its justices of the peace by Governor Mifflin. He was one of the burgesses of the town in 1794, and signed the address to President Washington on his way westward to quell the so-called whisky insurrection. He died at Harrisburg September 7, 1798, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Berryhill was an excellent penman and many of his papers still extant are models of chirography.

8. John Hamilton, the only child of John Hamilton and Jane Allen, daughter of Robert Allen, was born in Chester county in 1749; married Margaret, daughter of Hon. Hugh Alexander, born 1754, married 1772. Mr. Hamilton was one of the earliest purchasers from Harris. Erected a store house on the line of what is now known as Mulberry street, between Second and Third streets, as early as 1770; was the first who, on a well organized system, "packed over the mountains" to Pittsburgh; a captain of horse in the Revolution; farmer, merchant, miller, in everything enthusiastic, energetic, intelligent. His education was good, his judgment clear; in person erect, quite six feet in height; a florid, handsome man. His

residence was on Front street, corner of Blackberry alley, having paid the high price of £120 for his lot March 3, 1786. Three days after his opposite neighbor, Henry Fulton, paid a like amount for his. Harris notes these transactions as unusual, as both fee and ground rent were extinguished in a single payment. His estate is rated on the Mill Purchase £53.14. He died and is buried at Harrisburg. This marriage of Mr. Kean made him brother-in-law to John and Hugh Hamilton, Moses Maclean, James Alricks, Jacob Spangler, all prominent and respectable gentlemen.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXV.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—From our note book we cull the following record of deaths of soldiers of the Revolution :

Samuel Cochran, d. in Middle Paxtaug township, Dauphin county, April 8, 1816, aged 84 years, a soldier of Quebec.

James Dixon, d. in Hanover township, Dauphin county, January, 1824.

Capt. Patrick Hayes, of the Revolution, d. at Pine creek, Lycoming county, Pa., April 16, 1813.

Col. Samuel Hogdon, an officer of the Revolution, d. at Philadelphia, June 9, 1824.

William Hall, of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, d. December 10, 1831, aged 80 years.

William Kersey, d. June 30, 1821, in Chester county, in his 76th year.

Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia, d. July 6, 1825, in his 80th year.

Joseph McClelland, d. at Mifflintown, February 24, 1813, at an advanced age.

Gen. David Mead, d. at Meadville, August 23, 1816, aged 64 years.

Dr. Samuel McCroskey, d. at Carlisle, September 4, 1818, aged 67 years.

Andrew Osman, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Millersburg September 2, 1826, in his 67th year.

Gen. William Reed, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, d. June 15, 1813, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county.

George Shiley, d. at Harrisburg, April 11, 1824, aged 83 years.

Capt. John Stoner, d. at Harrisburg, Thursday morning, March 24, 1825, aged 78 years.

THE DAVIES FAMILY.

[Squire Evans' articles have had numerous readers who became much interested in the valuable facts therein set forth. The following letter from Hon. Edward McPherson to Samuel Evans, Esq., is of especial value, and is well worthy perusal in this connection.]

GETTYSBURG, Feb. 13, 1838.

DEAR Sir: In your article on the Davies family, of Caernarvon (*N. & Q. clxxxii.*), you mention Hugh Davies among the settlers. I have for years been trying to get a trace of "Hugh Davies."

Robert and Jenet McPherson, the original settlers on Marsh creek, of our name, had three children: *Robert*, afterwards captain and colonel; *Frances*, who married Hugh Davies; the other daughter, *Jean*, married John Boyd.

Hugh Davies went to Virginia. In 1769 he executed a bond which he describes himself as "of Augusta county, in the Colony of Virginia." Previous to that he had sold to John Craig 110 acres and a half of land, part of "his dwelling plantation in Cumberland township, York county." In 1782, he executed a power of attorney to Hugh Davies, Jr., to come to York county to collect some legacies from the executors of the aforesaid Jenet McPherson. He died in 1786, and his will was proved October 4, 1786. His wife was living, and their children were *Hugh*, *James*, *Janet*, who married David Doak, *Rosannah*, who married William Thompson, *Mary* Rowan, *Nancy*, *John*, *Nathaniel*, *Josiah*, and *Robert*. This will was proved at Lexington, Rockbridge county. If Rockbridge was created out of Augusta between these dates, we could infer that he died in 1786 where he lived in 1782, which I presume to be the fact.

Hugh Davies, Jr., died in the same year. His will was dated April 11, 1786, and proved Oct. 4, 1786. By this will it appears that Robert was not 21 in March, 1786, and that John, Nathaniel, and Josiah were then unmarried. Robert got the farm of 230 acres on which the father died. John got 500 acres on the waters of the Ohio, a branch of Salt Lick creek adjoining Capt. Samuel Atlee, James Smith, Major DeHaas, Gunning Bedford, and surveyed for John Davis, January 20, 1783. The name was by this time come to be frequently written Davis.

Nov. 9, 1793, Robert Davies deeded to John O. Campbell 231 acres, adjoining William Lyle (top of the Pine Hill), and Robert McClure, I suppose this was the home farm.

What became of the Robert Doak's land I do not know; probably

the family went that way, on or about 1830. One Davies writes to my grandfather, William McPherson, from eastern Kentucky, calling himself our cousin.

There is a will of Evan Davies and of Thomas Davies of the will records at Lexington, Va. Those names are not of the children of Hugh and Frances.

The David Doak family lived and died in Augusta county, Va. I have a copy of his will. Most of that name are in the Southwest.

I do not trace the William Thompson branch, nor any of the others named.

Should you have anything of the original Hugh, I would be glad to know it. The Atlee and the Bedford cases I suppose are locatable.

Yours,

ED. MCPHERSON.

To Samuel Evans, Esq., Columbia.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—III.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE LIFE OF JOHN KEAN, OF HARRISBURG.

In 1796, I entered into partnership with Mr. John Elder, in the purchase of a New Market Forge and lands, at the price of £22,000, four thousand to be paid in hand and one thousand pounds the first day of May following, the remainder in heavy payments in the spring of 1797. We took possession in 1797. I removed my family to the Forge, we were as attentive and industrious as men could be, but had clouds and difficulties to struggle with. I was still in the Senate.

I determined never to run, but willing to serve my constituents; and was re-elected in 1798 by a majority of 3,651 votes. I had still one year to serve of the period for which I was last elected, but was fully determined at the end of that period to retire and never again to be found in the walk of legislative life. While under the influence of this determination, about the 1st of October, 1805, the Governor, Mr. McKean, sent for me and offered me the station of Registrar General of the Commonwealth, which after a few days' hesitation I accepted, and on the 15th day of October, 1805, was commissioned and sworn into office in which capacity I yet serve, with no intention of remaining longer than the present Governor's term, which expires in 1808. Having accepted the office of Registrar General, I began to do precisely what I ought to have done, make a calculation on the cost, I agreed to take it. The salary was \$1,666.57. I could not re-

move the family to Lancaster, and live upon that salary—so fixed them at Palmyra and betook myself to Lancaster, where I was very lonely, but was politely and hospitably welcomed.

In the year 1791 the Assembly appointed me, in conjunction with Robert Harris (10) and Michael Kapp (11), commissioners to build a court house and public offices at Harrisburg. This we undertook and completed. By the act of Assembly, which authorized the erection of the building, three thousand pounds were appropriated for that purpose, and our compensation for constructing and superintending was six per cent. on the moneys expended. About this time strong hopes were entertained that the seat of government would be removed to Harrisburg, and by the advice of almost everybody in the county we laid our plans so large as to accommodate the Legislature in case they should choose to remove to that place, and in consequence of this enlargement the building cost £5,327.49. My enemies immediately laid hold on this, and although [here are some names erased] had advised it, with many others, said I had squandered upwards of £2,000 of the public money. They carefully left out the name of Robert Harris, who went hand in hand with me in all this business. Mr. Kapp, the other, stood aloof and wished success to the prosecutors, for I had offended him by preventing him from being coroner when he ran for it.

This charge was handed to the court, who appointed auditors. The commissioners and grand jury had settled and approved the accounts, and from their knowledge of the troubles we had, allowed us two per cent. more on the money expended over the £3,000 than had been allowed by the act on that sum. We had, in the course of the business, paid out considerable sums for which we had no vouchers; but had our accounts, and thus satisfied the commissioners that they had been really and necessarily expended, for which they allowed under the denomination of clerk hire \$83. Both of these items the auditors struck off and ordered them to be refunded. I refused and the business was left to the court and a jury specially called for the purpose, who ordered us to repay two per cent. on the moneys spent over £3,000 and the 83 dollars which had been allowed for contingent expenses, *which we did*.

In the summer of 1794 we were proceeding with building the court house, when the inhabitants of the western part of the State exhibited symptoms of extreme dissatisfaction with the operations of the law of Congress for raising and collecting an internal excise. In Europe, from whence perhaps one-half of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania had emigrated, excise laws were extremely odious. They had

been there engines of oppression in the hands of the government, moneys raised by them had been seen and known to be principally wasted in the collection, and thus the mere tools and minions of arbitrary governments were fattening on the spoils of the laboring and industrious. In addition to this, an attempt of the British ministry to lay an excise on the American Colonies had been the cause of the war which terminated so gloriously in the independence of the United States. A knowledge of these things induced the people of Pennsylvania to hate the very name of excise. They did not reflect on the difference between having indirect taxes of this description forced on them by an arbitrary master and of laying them on themselves through the medium of their own representatives. I saw the rising dissatisfaction and viewed the probable event with horror in a government framed by the people themselves. To oppose the operation of any law by force was folly in the extreme, and suggested to my mind fears that a republican government could not in any nation long exist. The coal of discord was blown by two descriptions of persons very different in their views and intentions.

In addition to those two parties sounding the trumpet of discord, the sober but honest class of citizens had been alarmed at the official insolence displayed by the collectors, and by seeing men thrust into those employments whose honesty was doubted and whose poverty was conspicuous, but who now reveled in wealth which everybody knew could not be their own. I at once perceived the propriety and necessity of supporting the Government, though I did not approve of the law, yet was determined to support it until we could have it regularly repealed by law. In this disposition, and with the most patriotic views, was I endeavoring to reason this folly down, when news arrived that the western people were in arms, and opposed and maltreated some collectors. Nothing was now heard but drums and warlike preparations, drafts were ordered from the militia, and a formidable army was forming to march against our deluded brethren of the west.

NOTES.

9. John Elder was the second son of the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, b. August 3, 1757; d. April 27, 1811, and is buried in Paxtang church grave-yard. He served in the Revolution as an ensign in Colonel's Burd's battalion; was deputy surveyor in 1780 and sheriff of Dauphin county from 1794 to 1797. He was an enterprising man, erecting the first steel plant in this State at Middletown, but like the forge it did not prove a successful business. His wife was Elizabeth Awl, daughter of Jacob Awl, of Paxtang.

10. Robert Harris, son of John Harris the founder of Harrisburg, was born at Harris' Ferry, September 5, 1768, and d. there September 3, 1851. He filled various positions of honor, apart from the commission referred to by Mr. Kean. During the war of 1812-14 he was paymaster of the Pennsylvania troops, and upon the removal of the State government from Lancaster was one of the commissioners for fixing the location of the Capitol buildings at Harrisburg. He served in Congress two terms from 1823 to 1827. He was one of the most active and energetic men of his day, was possessed of great public spirit and aided in the establishment of various enterprises, including the bridge over the Susquehanna, the Harrisburg Bank, and several turnpike companies.

12. Michael Kapp was an early lotholder. He resided on Market square, where Mr. Zollinger's hat store is at present, and there died. He must not be confounded with a gentleman of similar name, a nail maker, on the corner of the Square and Strawberry alley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXVI.

OGLE.—In reply to an inquiry from Kansas City, for information concerning the Ogle family of Cumberland and Dauphin counties, we have the following information:

A family of the name settled in Cumberland, now Perry county, on or near Shearman creek prior to the Revolution, but we have nothing definite. Thomas Ogle located on a tract of 350 acres of land in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, prior to 1770. He served in Capt. Robert McKee's company of militia in the war for Independence. He died in February, 1797, leaving a wife, and children as follows:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *Margaret.*
- iii. *Sarah.*
- iv. *Robert.*
- v. *Alexander.*
- vi. *Jane.*
- vii. *Mary.*
- viii. *Agnes.*

It is probable that after the death of the father, the family removed to the westward.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

[The following statement of the emissions of bills of credit by the Continental Congress during the Revolution is worthy of preservation in *Notes and Queries*. It is proper to say, that it shows only the amount issued of what was afterwards called the "Old Emissions," which was known then and ever since as "Continental Money." No issue of the "New Emission" is included in it.]

<i>When Ordered.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>
1775.	June 22,	\$2,000,000
	July 25,	1,000,000
	Nov. 29,	3,000,000
1776.	Jan. 5,	10,000
	Feb. 17,	4,000,000
	May 9,	5,000,000
	July 22,	5,000,000
	Nov. 2,	500,000
	Dec. 28,	5,090,000
1777.	Feb. 26,	5,000,000
	May 20,	5,000,000
	Aug. 15,	1,000,000
	Nov. 7,	1,000,000
	Dec. 3,	1,000,000
1778.	Jan. 8,	1,000,000
	Jan. 22,	2,000,000
	Feb. 16,	2,000,000
	March 5,	2,000,000
	April 4,	1,000,000
	April 11,	5,000,000
	April 18,	
	May 22,	5,000,900
	June 20,	5,000,000
	July 31,	5,000,000
	Sept. 5,	5,000,000
	Sept. 26,	10,000,000
	Nov. 4,	10,000,000
	Dec. 14,	10,000,000
1779.	Jan. 14,	50,000,400
	Feb. 3,	5,000,160
	Feb. 19,	5,000,160
	April 1,	5,000,160

May 5,	\$10,000,000
June 4,	10,000,000
July 17,	5,000,180
July 17,	10,000,100
Sept. 17,	5,000,080
Sept. 17,	10,000,180
Oct. 14,	5,000,180
Nov. 17,	5,000,040
Nov. 17,	5,050,500
Nov. 28,	10,000,140
	\$242,062,780

Deduct.

1776.		
Feb. 17, not printed,	\$62,780	
Nov. 2, do	500,000	
1777. } withdrawn,	41,500,000	
Apr. 11 }		
1778. }		
May 20 }		
	42,062,780	
		\$200,000,000

[It thus appears that the total amount of Continental paper issued by order of Congress was two hundred millions of dollars ("Old Emission"), but owing to the great depreciation of this paper currency, it cannot now be ascertained what the whole amount issued was actually worth to the United States, when paid by the agents of the Government for services or supplies. The following from an original voucher will give our readers a clearer and more satisfactory view, as it exhibits the real difference in business transactions between Continental Paper and Specie, in 1781.]

"The U. S. to Robert Boggs, Dr.

1781. Sept. 9. To my pay as Wagon Master, 47 days at 4 shillings per day,	£9 8 0
" Sept. 26. By cash rec'd £3,950 currency, exchange at 600 per 1,	6 11 8
" By ditto. £2,216 13 4 curr. exchange 1,000 for 1,	2 16 4
	£9 8 0

[When it took one thousand Continental dollars to pay for an article worth but one dollar, the paper currency had become almost worthless—but although then almost worthless, it had aided most materially in sustaining and accomplishing the American Revolution.]

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—IV.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE LIFE OF JOHN KEAN, OF HARRISBURG.

There were many in Dauphin county who approved the proceedings of the western people. Some persons inadvertently called a town meeting through the newspaper. I feared the result would be in favor of the insurgents, and therefore instantly drew up a set of resolutions approbatory of the measures of Government and breathing subordination to and promising support of the laws. With this I ran to almost all the inhabitants of the town who were called Democrats, requesting them to come to the meeting and showing them the necessity and propriety of adopting the resolutions I had in my hand. I at that time was captain of a volunteer artillery company consisting of about seventy men. They all assured me of their support, as did most of the others I had spoken with. I felt then satisfied, and waited for the time of meeting in full confidence of adding the declaration of Harrisburg in favor of law and good order. When the hour of meeting arrived and the people began to assemble, we found two firebrands with their party guarding the door and declaring the people should not meet. This was too much, and required some trouble to destroy the effects of such proceedings. Some moderate men prevented the parties from coming to blows, but no meeting was held.

I have been thus particular in this business because I was afterwards represented as a leader in the work of disorganization and opposition to the Government, than which nothing was further from my thought or intention. I considered that the political salvation of the country and its republican institutions depended upon an implicit and unqualified submission to the laws. If they were improper or injudicious, they must be submitted to until regularly repealed in mode pointed out by the Constitution. To oppose the execution of them by force was anarchy, from which the transition was natural and easy to despotism. Here is a circumstance (I would not relate this, only to show the character of some persons we have to deal with in this world.)

I heard my name mentioned and heard the stranger say, "If it was not for that fellow we could rule the country, but his — popularity destroys our cause." "Yes," said —, "I wish he was out of the way. It would be doing God service." "I hope somebody will do it, for he is the idol of the people, and is still preaching Equality of Rights, which the mob were never made to enjoy. Let us either kill him or destroy his popularity by some means, or we shall never rise." After this pious conclusion, they went out of my hearing. At this time I was bail for — for upwards of \$3,000. Such is this world's gratitude. "Hide me from the secret counsel of the wicked, from the insurrection of the workers of iniquity," said Luther. I could be proud upon it that I have a bad name among wicked men.

The militia were now marching in from all quarters on their route westward to quell the whisky insurrection. The court house building was progressing, and scaffold poles erected, on one of which the bricklayers, as is customary, hung a white flag or cloth. In the western counties the erection of flags had been a symptom of insurrection. This our bricklayers, I believe, had either never heard, or if they had did not think of it. At all events it had no political reference. However, my opponents no sooner saw it than they attacked me in the newspapers as the author and abettor of this monstrous symbol of sedition; but here they were wrong. I was not in the county when it was erected, and, to the best of my recollection, the first notice I had of such a thing being in existence was by the newspaper in which a correspondent poured forth a torrent of abuse, and a newspaper war commenced in which I was so lucky as to make my opponents appear both wicked and ridiculous. The flag in question had been taken down and another substituted, which bore the inscription, "Liberty and Equality" (12).

My antagonists, defeated in this attempt, had recourse to another and what they thought a sure expedient to effect my ruin. They waited upon General Proctor (13) and Colonel Gurney (14), who were then in town with troops, and represented me as an enemy to the Government and supporter of this flag; that I had a number of men marshalled to oppose the army, and that an insurrection was as ripe in Harrisburg, under my direction, as it could be in the western counties. These officers heard the dreadful tale and ordered the flag immediately to be cut down and that I should be arrested; both of which were done, and I appeared before them as a prisoner. When I entered the room the officers appeared violently enraged, and in a very harsh manner demanded what I had to say for myself; that

they were creditably informed I was a notorious offender and insurgent. To be tried by a military tribunal; the thought was dreadful. I summoned resolution enough to tell my story—a plain, unvarnished narrative of facts. They listened with surprise, and when I had finished told me if I could substantiate what I had said they would dismiss me. I referred to the newspapers and a copy of the resolutions intended to have been offered at the meeting. These were produced by some respectable neighbors; which were no sooner read than I was discharged, after drinking some wine with the officers.

NOTES.

12. Mr. Graydon speaks of this occurrence in his "Memoirs," as follows:

"The Western Expedition, as it was called, gave me an opportunity of seeing a number of my old friends from Philadelphia; and it afforded also a momentary triumph to the poor handful of Harrisburg Federalists, who were stated by their opponents to amount to only five.

"A French flag, which had been flying at the court house, then building, had been the cause of some squabbling in the newspapers; and this flag was peremptorily ordered to be taken down by the troops from the city. Had I been disposed for revenge, I might, upon this occasion, have been fully gratified, as I was repeatedly asked who had caused it to be put up, and impliedly censured for giving evasive answers to the questions, which, from their manner, evinced a disposition to treat the authors much more roughly than would have been agreeable to me.

"Conspicuous among the crowd that rolled on to the eastward was Governor Mifflin. On the day of his arrival he convened the people at the market house and gave them an animated harangue in which there was nothing exceptionable, save a monstrous suggestion that the British had stirred up the discontents to the westward, and been the cause of the present opposition to the Government.

"A few days after the Governor, General Washington, accompanied by Colonel Hamilton, came on. After waiting on them, I prevailed upon the burgesses to present an address to the President, which I sketched out, and which, from the cordiality of the answer, appeared to have been well received."

13. Thomas Proctor, eldest son of Francis Proctor, was a native of Ireland, born in 1739. His father emigrated to America about 1750, locating in Philadelphia, where the son pursued the occupation of a carpenter, in which business he was actively engaged when the war

for Independence began. He at once espoused the patriot cause and in 1775 commanded an artillery company, subsequently promoted to major and to colonel of the Fourth regiment of artillery, Pennsylvania Line. His services during the Revolution were eminently patriotic and valuable. During the Whisky Insurrection he was placed in command of the First brigade of the Pennsylvania's forces. In 1796 he was commissioned a major general of the militia. He also served as sheriff of Philadelphia from 1783 to 1785, and in 1790 city lieutenant. In 1791 he was commissioned by the Secretary of War to undertake a mission to the Six Nations in New York. General Proctor died at Philadelphia March 16, 1807. aged 67 years.

14. Francis Gurney was a native of Bucks county, Pa., where he was born in 1738. He entered mercantile life, and became a successful merchant in Philadelphia. When the Revolution opened, having served as a volunteer in the French and Indian war, he was commissioned a captain, and afterwards promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Eleventh regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. He served with honor and distinction throughout the war. On the restoration of peace, in 1783, he resumed his mercantile pursuits, which he continued until within a year or two of his death. He also served in various civil offices, warden of the port, alderman of the city, member of the Assembly, etc. He was commissioned colonel of the First regiment of the Philadelphia brigade in 1786, and acting as such was in service during the Whisky Insurrection. He died on the 25th of May, 1815.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXVII.

MANASSAH COYLE, of Cumberland county, was a volunteer in Capt. Samuel Patton's company, in the year 1777, and subsequently in Capt. William Huston's company. He afterwards removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was an Indian scout in Capt. William Perry's company. In the spring of 1782 he was in Capt. Robert Orr's company upon the ill-fated Lochry expedition, captured and taken prisoner to Canada, from which he escaped, reaching home in December, 1782. This information comes from Sharon, Pa., with the inquiry, what is further known of his revolutionary services.

WENRICH CHURCH.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN GRAVE-YARD OF MOUNT ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

[The following inscriptions were gathered a few years since. They are simply those of the more prominent people therein buried.]

- Buck, John, b. Sept. 12, 1780; d. Jan. 10, 1835.
 Buck, Eve, *wf.* of J., b. Feb. 9, 1779; d. Feb. 7, 1841.
 Bucher, Casper, b. 1733; d. June 11, 1789.
 Bucher, Catharine, b. Feb. 16, 1742; d. Jan. 31, 1821.
 Culp, Maria S., b. Dec. 13, 1791; d. Jan. 23, 1845.
 Eisenhower, John, b. Feb. 5, 1774; d. June 21, 1861.
 Fritchey, Godfrey, b. 1756; d. 1821.
 Fritchey, Dorothy, *wf.* of G., b. Nov. 1, 1770; d. Dec. 23, 1853.
 Fritchey, George, *s.* of G., b. 1790; d. Aug. 18, 1814.
 Fritchey, Augustus, b. 1811; d. 1822.
 Fackler, Elizabeth, *wf.* of G., and *d.* John and Margaret Umberger, b. July 2, 1793; d. July 18, 1831.
 Heckert, Johannes, b. Jan. 19, 1782; d. Aug. 30, 1803.
 Heckert, Philip, b. Oct. 15, 1744; d. Sept. 18, 1803.
 Heckert, Casper, b. May 25, 1777; d. Dec. 12, 1846.
 Heckert, Peter, b. Aug. 24, 1775; d. March 1, 1839.
 Heckert, Elizabeth, *wf.* of P., b. Feb. 1, 1777; d. Oct. 2, 1867.
 Heckert, Elizabeth, *d.* of P., b. Jan. 26, 1802; d. Aug. 16, 1824.
 Heckert, Philip, *s.* of P., b. April 4, 1817; d. Sept. 14, 1835.
 Lingle, Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1786; d. July 21, 1847.
 Lingle, Elizabeth, *wf.* of J., b. March 12, 1788; d. May 10, 1855.
 Lingle, Benjamin, b. Aug. 29, 1812; d. May 5, 1881.
 Lingle, Mary, *wf.* of B., b. Sept. 6, 1820; d. April 6, 1868.
 Lingle, Jacob, b. Dec. 22, 1777; d. July 19, 1836.
 Lingle, Catharine, *wf.* of J. and *dau.* of Martin Koch, b. March 12, 1781; d. June 3, 1839.
 McElhenny, Samuel, b. Dec. 22, 1739; d. March 16, 1833.
 McElhenny, Samuel, b. March 31, 1787; d. June 30, 1864.
 McElhenny, Hannah, *wf.* of S., b. Jan. 24, 1806; d. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Reed, Robert, b. Dec. 17, 1799; d. April 29, 1876.
 Reed, Harriet, *wf.* of R., b. June 9, 1809; d. Sept. 6, 1870.
 Rihm, Daniel, b. Sept. 28, 1745; d. Feb. 27, 1822.
 Rihm, Maria Elizabeth, *wf.* of D., b. Aug. 7, 1756; d. June 18, 1823.
 Seig, Polly, *wf.* of Samuel and *dau.* of John and Catharine Eisenhower, b. Nov. 6, 1801; died March 27, 1837.

- Seerer, Christopher, b. Dec. 1, 1762; d. April 5, 1827.
Sheafer, Anna Maria, *wf.* of Jacob and *dau.* of Peter Heckert, b. Dec. 7, 1799; d. Oct. 21, 1838.
Umberger, Michael, b. Dec. 12, 1777; d. Sept. 17, 1857.
Umberger, Mary, *wf.* of M., b. Dec. 4, 1790; d. June 17, 1821.
Umberger, Harriet, *wf.* of William and *dau.* of Jacob and Ruth Smith, b. Sept. 7, 1810; d. Jan. 6, 1857.
Umberger, Margaret Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1775; d. April 28, 1829.
Umberger, Benjamin, b. Dec. 13, 1804; d. Feb. 10, 1844.
Umberger, Dr. David, b. Dec. 26, 1796; d. July 30, 1874.
Umberger, Juliet Roberts, *wf.* of D., b. 1804; d. Dec. 7, 1862.
Umberger, Mary, *dau.* of D., b. May 13, 1834; d. Aug. 17, 1865.
Weeber, Philip, b. June 6, 1800, in France; d. March 8, 1872, in Mifflin.
Weeber, Mary Catharine, *wf.* of P., b. Aug. 15, 1803; d. Nov. 8, 1849.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—V.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE LIFE OF JOHN KEAN, OF HARRISBURG.

Thus another attempt, aimed even at my life, was baffled. I say aimed at my life, for sedition was by the law treason, and treason death. Previous to this my friends had often requested me to suffer my name to be run for the Legislature. I had always refused. After this usage, however, I became ambitious and wished to eclipse those who had thus troubled me, as well as to vindicate my character as an upright citizen. Thus it happened that in October, 1794, I was elected a Senator to represent the Berks and Dauphin district in the State Legislature.

In 1793 and 1794 I had been appointed executor of several estates. The weight of the accounts lying still on my hands unsettled required my continued attendance at Harrisburg much to the injury of my other business. This caused us to remove to Harrisburg, which we did in the spring of 1802. My business there was the settling of accounts of the estate of Captain Hamilton and superintending of the property taken at the appraisal in the summer and attending my legislative duties in the winter, for I was this fall elected for the third time to the Senate. In the course of this political contest my opponent, ———, aided by a band of office hunters, instigated one Benjamin Mayer (14), a German printer, to abuse me in his paper, which he did in a most unwarrantable manner, and for which I sued him.

He was found guilty and fined. I also recovered 300 dollars damages from him, which I would not use, but when I removed to Palmyra I built a stone school house with it as far as it went and finished it with my own money. [We had all the expenses of the school house, but I used them to kindle the fire.—J. D. K.] This, although taking vengeance on my enemies, was by no means satisfactory to me. I had spent the prime of my life in Harrisburg, and had upon all occasions done everything in my power for the benefit of that place.

In the summer of 1803 we sold some part of the property which had belonged to my father-in-law's estate and purchased a house and nine acres of land in Palmyra, about three miles from the Forge, to which we removed in April, 1804, and here we again opened a store. In the winter following I attended my duties as a Senator in perhaps as trying times as ever existed. Duane (15), an Irish emigrant, by means of his paper, the *Aurora*, had rendered the people of Pennsylvania dissatisfied with their form of government and stirred up a desire to change the Constitution. In all the evils and bickerings of party I had never apprehended equal mischiefs to this. The former disputes between those in and those out of office I had received with indifference to what I did. Duane and his party, in order to obtain power, endeavored to unhinge every social tie and give the reign to anarchy. This daring attempt I exposed in a letter to my constituents, which went the round of all the newspapers and brought out the whole fury of anarchy upon me; but I had the consolation that my letter stood the test, and instead of confuting my arguments they only answered me with personal abuse and torrents of scurrillity.

In 1805 Governor McKean tendered me the position of Registrar General to succeed Mr. Duffield. I hesitated, but at length accepted. Then I began to calculate the cost of living at Lancaster. This should have been a preparatory step, but it was too late to refuse, and I found the expense would swallow up the whole salary, \$1,333 per year. We determined that the family should remain at Palmyra, in Dauphin county, and that my public life should end with the present Governor's time. Having in public life seen a little of the world, I can now with certainty pronounce that the post of honor is a private station; and now I can with calm attention resurvey my transactions; and am in this retrospect so happy as to have the full approbation of my own conscience. Having had to mix with politicians of all sides and descriptions, my political course has been the same, and I have steadily pursued the principles which gave freedom to America, but have often found my course crossed by those changelings who were one day on one side and the next day something else. . . . I am

now looking with anxiety for next December, which will again restore me to the arms of my family, and from which no expectation of emolument shall again tear me, for with them I am and can be happy.

POSTSCRIPT BY MISS KEAN.—I expect father intended to finish his recollections, of which I send you some extracts.

The year he was called away he had been all summer every leisure moment looking over papers, and those that were of no account he burned. Others tied in packages and labeled. In 1810 the family removed to Philadelphia and commenced a wholesale grocery. Father indorsed for an old friend, a shipping merchant, the ships were lost and father's and as much of my mother's estate as could be were taken to pay the indorsement. Then they returned to Harrisburg in the spring of 1813, rented opposite the court house where Dock's house now stands, lived there two years, then moved to the house which stands between the house lately Mr. Hamilton Alricks and the house of Mr. Wm. Brady, the jeweler. Father wrote deeds and other conveyances and held the office of justice of the peace. His office was a frame building fronting on the court house pavement where Brant's hall now stands. One evening the last of November, 1818, as he was coming home, it had been a rainy day and the stones on the crossing at Third and Market streets were large and round, full of ice and slippery as glass, he fell. By this accident he fractured one of his ankles. His death from this accident was from lock-jaw December 9, 1818.

Harrisbury, June, 1874.

NOTES.

14. Benjamin Mayer issued the *Harrisburg Zeitung* in March, 1794, a German paper which soon became a prime factor in the social and political life of the town. Mayer was a vigorous politician, wielding considerable personal influence, although he never held office. His office was at the southeast corner of Chestnut street and Dewberry alley. He was the son of Isaac and Catharine Mayer, and died at Harrisburg May 18, 1824, in his 62d year.

15. William Duane was a native of the State of New York where he was born in 1760, and died in Philadelphia in 1835. A man of vigorous mind, bold and facile pen, of fine culture and high social position. He was editor of the *Aurora*, at Philadelphia, the mouth piece of President Jefferson, and the leading political journal of the country—certainly of this State, at the moment of which Kean writes.

FAMILY RECORD.—In connection with the foregoing autobiography, it is proper to give the following, derived principally from a Bible belonging to John Kean, Jr.:

John Kean, Sr., was born at Ballymony, in the kingdom of Ireland, the 5th day of July, 1728, and came into Pennsylvania about 14 years of age. Died at Harrisburg 28th May, 1801, aged 73 years.

Mary Dunlap, his wife, was born in Ireland, near Cloiher, in the year 1723, and came into Pennsylvania at about 22 years of age. Died July 9th, 1819, aged 98 years.

John Kean was born in the city of Philadelphia, October 3d, A. D. 1762. Died at Harrisburg, December 9th, A. D. 1818, aged 56 years, two months and 6 days.

Mary, the daughter of Robert and Eleanor Whitehill, of Cumberland county, in Pennsylvania, was born February 7, 1762; on 1st May, 1786, was married to John Kean; and died September 11th, 1786, leaving one daughter named Eleanor.

Eleanor Kean was born at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, February 1st, 1787, and died May 30th, 1865, at Hummelstown, aged 78 years, 3 months, and 30 days.

Jane Hamilton, the second wife of John Kean, was a daughter of Capt. John Hamilton, was born in Cumberland, now Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 1st, 1774, and died at Harrisburg, March 20th, 1847, aged 72 years, 9 months, and 20 days.

John Hamilton Kean was born at Harrisburg, the 21st day of January, 1795, and died of the smallpox 14th of July, 1795.

Mary Kean was born at Harrisburg, February 21st, 1797, and died 21st April, 1803, aged 6 years and 9 months.

Louisa Kean was born at New Market Forge, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 30th, 1799.

Margaret Matilda Kean was born at Palmstown, in the county of Dauphin, February 17th, 1806; joined the Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, on the 7th or 14th of July, 1850, and died at Harrisburg, on the 11th of October, 1855.

Jane Kean was born at Palmyra, Dauphin county, January 3d, 1809; was baptized in infancy by the Rev. James Sharon, of Derry; a Presbyterian in the church in Harrisburg, under the care of Rev. W. R. DeWitt, November, 1833; and was baptized in the Susquehanna river by the Rev. William McFadden, August 13th, 1847, and gave in her name, Jane Duffield Kean.

To the foregoing the following information is added:

Eleanor Whitehill Kean married Dr. William Patton, of Derry township, Dauphin county, and had issue:

Mary Patton married James Clarke, of Hummelstown, died without issue.

Eleanor married, secondly, Christian Spayd, of Hummelstown, had descendants. All died without issue except Mary Eleanor Spayd, who married John Metz, a merchant of Chambersburg.

Louisa Kean married Gen. Samuel Power, of Beaver county, had a daughter, who died young.

No descendants of Jane Hamilton and John Kean survive.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CLXXXVIII.

RHOADS, SAMUEL.—An inquiry comes to us concerning Samuel Rhoads, who was a member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, member of the Provincial Assembly, mayor of his native city, and died 14th December, 1784. A full biography of him deserves to be written.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

READ, JAMES.

James Read, b. January 29, 1718, in Philadelphia; d. October 17, 1793, of yellow fever, in Philadelphia; son of Charles Read, merchant; studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1742. He was deputy prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the Province and also a justice of the peace. He served in the General Assembly in 1777 and in the Supreme Executive Council from June, 1778, to October, 1781. From 1781 to 1783 he was register of the Admiralty. During the Revolution he became a resident of Berks county, and in 1783 represented it in the Council of Censors, a body provided for by the Constitution of 1776, to propose amendments to the Constitution once in seven years. From 1787 to 1790 he was again a member of the Supreme Executive Council. It was during his term in that body that the State of Pennsylvania acquired the Triangle on the northwest, giving it a harbor and coast line on Lake Erie, which was ceded by resolution of Congress, September 4, 1788. Shortly after he removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. He was a man of prominence and scholarly attainments. His correspondence now in existence is that of a country gentleman who could turn from

his gardening and his observation of nature and give his views on education and politics, and criticise current French and English literature.

READ, COLLINSON.

Collinson Read, son of the foregoing, b. 1751, in Philadelphia; d. March 1, 1815, at Reading; studied law at the Temple, London, and admitted to the Berks county bar Aug. 13, 1772; was appointed deputy register of wills for Berks county, and afterwards practiced law in Philadelphia. He was the compiler of the "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania," published in 1801; was a Presidential elector when Washington was first chosen President of the United States.

IN PROVINCIAL TIMES.

[The following interesting letter is from the original in possession of Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., of Carlisle. It was written by Secretary Peters to Conrad Weiser, and is of unusual historic value.]

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 10, 1753.*

SIR: I am favored with your letters and am sorry to hear of the return of your sons without seeing the Schich-Calamys.

I herewith send you one of the late treaties of Carlisle, and could have wished to have had your inspection of it before it had been printed, but the Speaker had it all the while I was at New Castle and did nothing to the Draught, and when the Governor returned from Lancaster all was in a hurry, and the ships going to London and Expresses in town from Virginia, and, therefore, to save the charges of copying we were obliged to print it without your perusal, which I am sorry for. Pray tell me your sentiments about it as I was obliged, through the indolence of my fellow-commissioners, to be the sole draughtsman.

I have desired Mr. Patten to show you a copy of his Majestie Secretary of States letter to the Governors of North America, wrote I suppose on the representations of the Governor of Virginia, and when wrote no more thought of. Likewise a copy of a most cavalier Message from Scarrooyady, the Half King, and Canyanguiloquo, and others convened in council the day after they arrived from Carlisle, at Shannoppin, full of drink and under the direction of the lowest and meanest of the Indians Traders and you may take copies if you please.

However, I think plot against plot is fair. Hear, therefore, my notion of the matter. The Six Nations at Ohio desired the commissioners to send an account of their proceeding to Onondago. This last message is but part of their proceedings. What, then, if you should go to Onondago and tell of it with a deplorable account of the miserable circumstances of these Indians and that they cannot defend their possessions against the French, and if therefore desired, the Proprietors of Penn'a will buy their land and defend it for them, and then desire the sentiments of the council at Onondago on this proposal and urge the reasonableness and necessity of this motion and pray their confirmation of it, or rather approbation of it, that is of a general release of all the land between the Susquehannah and the Ohio, within the limits of this Province, for a sum of money to be paid at one time, or in annual payments for 7 years to come, or less time as they should please. I think, from the circumstances of the Six Nations and of these poor Ohio drunken Indians, the thing may be brought about. But pray consider it well in all its branches, and after taking due time, say whether it be practicable or no. The more I think of it the more I like it, for they must sell, and will do it now better than any other time.

I send you two letters from Mr. Clause and one for yourself. Pray, can he be doing any good at Col. Johnson's, and if not is it not better to send for him to come here and employ him in these Ohio affairs.

Two of the Shawanese were sent by Gov. Glenn and are put under the care of Mr. John Patten, who was taken prisoner at Fort Miamis by the French, and sent to Rochel, and was at Paris and London; is a sensible man and in his journey by your house to Carlisle, where he will meet the Indians and go along with them to Ohio. He calls on you, and the Governor has ordered him to show you all his papers. He is conversable and you may say what you please to him. The Governor desires you will be pleased to give him good counsel and full information.

Whereabouts does the land lye that Clause says Col. Johnson is going to survey, about 40,000 from the Sackundaga mountain.

I send you the copy of the Indian deed executed in Lancaster to the Virginia Government obtained from Governor Dinwiddie at your request.

I am, Sir, your affectionate humble servant, RICHARD PETERS.

COL. JAMES THOMPSON OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Thompson family, and some branches of other families in Lancaster county, grafted into it, were quite remarkable. Near the village of Smyrna, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, the farm now owned by John W. Thompson, Col. James Thompson owned and resided. He was born in February, 1745. In the year 1771 or 1773 he married Lydia Bailey (1750-1806), daughter of Robert Bailey, who owned a farm and resided near the Thompsons.

The Thompson brothers, of whom there were several, and the sons, and sons-in-law of Robert Bailey, Esq., the father of Mrs. Thompson, took an active and prominent part in the Revolutionary war, several of them were wounded in battle and maimed for life—all rose to the position of a line or field officer. Col. James Thompson moved to the southeastern corner of York county at the commencement of the war. On the 9th day of August, 1777, he appeared before his brother, Andrew Thompson, Esq., who was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas of York county, and took the oath of "allegiance and fidelity," as directed by the act of General Assembly, passed June 13, 1777.

On the 15th day of September, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council commissioned James Thompson colonel of First battalion of the York county militia. It was signed by President Wharton and Timothy Matlock, secretary. Colonel Thompson had been in the service prior to this date as a line officer, and his promotion to a colonelcy was for gallant service. The following certificate throws some light upon his military career:

"These are to certify that on the 16th day of September, 1777, Colonel James Thompson, then in the service under my command, received a bad wound in an action with the enemy near the White Horse, that I had him carried from the field on my own horse, but thinking delay dangerous, gave him orders to impress horses to carry him to some place of safety.

JAMES POTTER,

Brigadier General of Militia.

"Philadelphia, March 10, 1786."

Colonel Thompson was permanently disabled from the effects of the wound he received at the White Horse, when Washington was advancing with his army from the Brandywine to Germantown. For this disability he received a pension. He returned to his home in York county where he rendered valuable aid in the civil service, on various committees and in purchasing supplies for the army.

After a very bitter and violent political contest he was returned as councillor for York county in the beginning of February, 1779. On the 11th day of February, 1779, John Orr, Esq., and others filed a protest to Council against the return of Colonel Thompson. General Ewing, who was then a member of Council and was a candidate at this election, withdrew from his seat in the Council while the case was being considered. George Eichelberger, Benjamin Paden, Esq., and a number of other witnesses were heard in the matter. Colonel Thompson was seated. The Council censured the sheriff and some of the participants at the election for their misconduct. Colonel Thompson returned but fifty-five (55) miles as the distance traveled from his house to Philadelphia. This would locate his residence in the extreme southeastern corner of York county. His route of travel must have been in nearly a straight line. Whether he traveled any greater distance or not, he probably only charged for the shortest route.

At the close of the Revolution he returned to Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, and in connection with his brother-in-law, Col. John Steele, purchased large tracts of land upon both sides of Octoraro creek, in Sadsbury township and West Fallowfield township, Chester county, where the village of Steelville (named after Colonel Steele) is now located. They built a grist mill and a paper mill. Both took up their residence on the Chester county side of the creek.

In 1796 Colonel Thompson purchased 246 acres of land in Sadsbury from David Longhead, who was then living in Kentucky. In 1797 he sold 133 acres, being part of the farm, to James Rea, who was a silversmith (specimens of whose handy work are now in possession of the writer), and is now owned by William F. Rea, one of his descendants. Colonel Thompson, although always suffering from the wound he received at the White Horse, was a very active business man, and a large landholder, and he gave much of his leisure time to agricultural pursuits. His losses in the paper and milling business were heavy, and at the time of his death, on October 3, 1807, his estate was very much embarrassed. His wife, Lydia, died December 1, 1806. Both were buried at Middle Octoraro church (Presbyterian), in Bart township, which is located near one of the branches of the Octoraro, a little west of the Green Tree Tavern. I am not certain whether Colonel Thompson and his wife died upon his farm at Steelville or the one now owned by the Maxwells or Reas in Sadsbury, being part of the Longhead farm. Colonel Thompson left several children, one of whom was Andrew, who was commissioned captain in First company of Ninety-seventh regiment, First brigade, Third division of militia, of Chester and Delaware counties, by Governor Mc-

Kean in 1803, and in the year 1809 he was promoted to major of the First battalion of the Ninety-seventh regiment by Governor Snyder.

Andrew Thompson, a grandson of Colonel James, was a member of the Legislature from Lancaster county in 1843.

Col. James Thompson left issue:

- i. *Elizabeth*, 1774, m. Capt. James Paxton, who had one daughter, who died in 1850.
- ii. *William*, 1776-1783.
- iii. *Robert*, 1778-1810.
- iv. *Andrew*, 1781-1850, major in Ninety-seventh regiment, Chester county militia, 1809.
- v. *Francis*, 1783-1820, m. Mary Black and had three children.
- vi. *James*, 1785-1785.
- vii. *James*, 1788-1809.
- viii. *William*, 1790-1793.
- ix. *Jacob-B.*, 1792-1855, m. Mary Clayton and had seven children.

Frank Thompson, who now resides upon some of Colonel Thompson's land in Sadsbury, is a grandson of Col. James Thompson.

Colonel Thompson deserves a much more extended notice at my hands. His military and civil career have never been fully told, and he deserved honorable mention in history. Andrew Thompson, Esq., a brother of Col. James, also removed to York county prior to the Revolution. On June 10, 1777, he was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom a large number of persons took the oath of "allegiance and fidelity" to Pennsylvania. His brother, Col. James, took the oath on the 19th day of August, 1777, and is the second person who took the oath before him.

On September 8, 1784, he was again commissioned one of the justices, and in November, 1784, was commissioned one of the common pleas judges for York county. Among the descendants of Col. James Thompson they seem to have been under the impression that Andrew and James both lived in that part of York county now embraced within the limits of Adams county. This evidently is an error so far as James is concerned, and probably as to Andrew also. On page 304, vol. xii of Colonial Records, Colonel Thompson filed his account as councillor, and he gives the distance direct—traveled from Philadelphia to his residence—as fifty-five miles, and in the fall of 1779, when he was ordered to make large purchases of flour, he either purchased or stored the flour at Peach Bottom, which is about sixty miles from Philadelphia. Being directed by the Supreme Executive Council to make these purchases, it is presumed that he made them in his own neighborhood.

COL. ROBERT THOMPSON

(brother of Col. James), whose wife's name was Mary, about the year 1764 purchased several acres of land from Thomas and William Smith, who built "Martick" furnace, and laid out a town along the great valley road, which lead from Chester Valley to McCall's Ferry, on the Susquehanna river, at a point where the West Middle Branch of the Octoraro crosses this road, and now known as the "Green Tree Tavern," in Bart township. This branch has its rise at the copper mines. Thompson established a common country store where the Green Tree Tavern is, and in a year or two he erected the tavern which he also kept in connection with his store. It became the most important tavern and business place in that section of the country, a prestige it maintained for a hundred years. The entire settlement around it was composed of Covenanters and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Tavern keepers at this period were very important personages and exerted great influence in the community. Then there were no banks of discount and deposit in every town of considerable size as there are now. These old-time tavern keepers loaned out money and acted as bankers for the neighborhood, and their taverns were the only public places of resort where the people assembled to discuss political matters. When these landlords were patriotic like the Thompsons their political influence was very great. He was one of the first and most influential persons in the southeastern section of Lancaster county to embrace the cause of the patriots. He was lieutenant colonel of the Third battalion of militia in 1776, and was appointed sub-lieutenant of the county, and when on active duty died in 1779, leaving a widow and seven children, to wit:

- i. *James.*
- ii. *Jane*, married to William Ramsey (who was first lieutenant in Capt. John Paxton's company, in the Second battalion of Lancaster county militia 1777, commanded by Col. James Watson, and was in the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777. This entire battalion was made up from Bart, Sadsbury, Colerain, Little Britain, and Drumore townships. Ramsey was a store keeper when commissioned and probably was interested in his father-in-law's store).
- iii. *Eleanor*, who was also married at the time of her father's death, the name of whose husband I do not know, but presume it was Patterson Bell, Esq.
- iv. *William.*
- v. *Robert.*
- vi. *Lilly.*
- vii. *Nathan.*

James, Robert, Lilly, and William were under age and unmarried at the time of their father's death.

Nathan was over fourteen years of age, but younger than any of the others.

Patterson Bell, Esq., was appointed guardian over Nathan, and from this circumstance I infer that he married Eleanor Thompson (No. 3). He was the father of Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, and was a graduate of college. He was a justice for many years, and deputy surveyor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and resided a few miles from the Thompsons. At the time of Robert Thompson's death he owned three hundred and fifty acres at and adjoining the "Green Tree" property. Upon one of the farms containing 203 acres there was a grist mill. The tavern place contained 132 acres.

Nathan Thompson (No. 7) received from his father's estate the "Green Tree" tavern property, which he kept for many years.

NATHAN THOMPSON,

a brother of Col. James, resided in Sadsbury township. In 1785 he purchased the farm of Col. James Mercer, who resided in Strasburg township, along Pequea creek. He died in Sadsbury township, near where his brother James resided, leaving a widow Jane and the following issue:

- i. *Nathan.*
- ii. *Miller.*
- iii. *Rachel.*
- iv. *Ellen.*

He directed his friend Nathan Thompson and William Ramsey to divide his land between his sons Miller and Nathan Thompson.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES—CLXXXIX.

THE JOHN K. GRUBB FARM in Conewago township, which was recently sold to Jacob E. Shenk, recalls some interesting historical facts. In 1781 his grandfather bought 260 acres, of which the present Grubb estate of 128 acres formed a part. It was surveyed to one Wallower by virtue of a warrant, who afterwards sold it to Christopher Bishop, who sold it to Grubb. 'Squire Cook, who lived where George Hoffer now resides, made the deed. In Wallower's time Indians lived in huts around the springs. Among the neighbors and new settlers in

Bishop's and Grubb's time were Michael Shenk, Adam Shellar, Stophel Scoop, Leonard Wallower, David Johnson, Rev. John Roan, Robert Carothers, and John Buck. c. g. s.

THE LARUE FAMILY.

I. JOHAN GEORGE LARUE, a native of Switzerland, emigrated to America about 1740, and located in Lancaster county, Pa. He left among other children :

2.
 - i. *Jonas*, b. August 4, 1709 ; m. Barbara ———.
 - ii. *George*, d. January, 1770, and left *Isaac*, *Barbara*, *Elizabeth*, and *Margaret*.
 - iii. *Isaac*, d. prior to 1770, leaving a son *Henry*.
 - iv. *Henry*.
 - v. *Peter*, d. prior to 1762 ; his wife Elizabeth subsequently married John Shertz. They had *John*, *George*, and *Catharine*, who were under fourteen in 1768.

II. JONAS LARUE (Johan-George), b. August 4, 1709, in Switzerland ; d. January 1, 1760, in Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county ; his wife, Barbara ———, d. Nov. 4, 1785. They had issue :

- i. *Henry*, b. Sept. 24, 1739 ; d. February 15, 1778.
- ii. *Catharina*, b. Dec. 31, 1740 ; m. John Busart ; removed to Hamilton township, Franklin county, Pa.
- iii. *Francis*, b. March 2, 1744 ; d. Feb. 18, 1795 ; unm.
3. iv. *Anna-Maria* [Mary], b. Jan. 10, 1747 ; m. John Metzger.
4. v. *George*, b. Dec. 15, 1748 ; m. Anna Maria Forshner.
- vi. *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 19, 1754 ; m. Rev. Frederick Illing, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, Pa.
5. vii. *Margaretta*, b. Oct. 13, 1757 ; m. Henry Boal, of Northumberland county, Pa.

III. ANNA MARIA [Mary] LARUE (Jonas, Johan-George), b. January 10, 1747 ; d. Nov. 20, 1826, at Middletown, Pa. ; m. John Metzgar, b. June 24, 1740 ; d. April 24, 1826, at Middletown, and with his wife buried in the Lutheran church grave-yard. They had issue (surname Metzgar) :

- i. *John*, b. Sep. 13, 1766 ; d. May 10, 1820.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 14, 1767.
- iii. *Anna-Maria*, b. Sep. 20, 1768 ; d. June 11, 1769.
- iv. *John-George*, b. Oct. 8, 1769.
- v. *Daniel*, b. Oct. 30, 1770 ; d. Aug. 28, 1807.
- vi. *Ludwig*, b. March 21, 1772 ; d. Aug. 3, 1773.

- vii. *Anna-Maria*, b. Nov. 19, 1773; d. April 19, 1850; m. Dr. Charles Fisher, b. Sep. 8, 1766; d. May 8, 1808.
- viii. *Jonas*, b. Sep. 29, 1775.
- ix. *Catharina*, b. May 22, 1777; d. Dec. 4, 1849; m. Jacob Shertz, b. Feb. 20, 1772; d. May 27, 1831.
- x. *Jacob*, b. March 20, 1779; d. Oct. 31, 1817.
- xi. *Rebecca*, b. Dec. 25, 1781.
- xii. *Charlotte*, b. June 18, 1784.
- xiii. *Lydia*, b. June 16, 1786.
- xiv. *Joseph*, b. Dec. 23, 1789; d. in Harrisburg in 1854; the father of Larue Metzgar, Esq., of this city.

IV. GEORGE LARUE (Jonas, Johan-George), b. Dec. 15, 1748; d. April 11, 1806; m., March 27, 1778, Anna Maria Forshner, b. May 16, 1757, in Switzerland; arrived at Philadelphia October 17, 1772; d. September 5, 1789. They had issue:

- i. *Anna*, b. September 11, 1779; m., first, George F. Var-nick; secondly, John Lemer.
- ii. *Barbara-Elizabeth*, b. April 23, 1782; m. Robert M. Dickey.
- iii. *Anna-Maria*, b. June 29, 1784.
- iv. *Anna-Catharine*, b. July 5, 1789; d. Oct. 27, 1806, near Harrisburg.

V. MARGARETTA LARUE (Jonas, Johan-George), b. Oct. 13, 1757; d. ———; m. Henry Boal, b. ———; d. 1792 in Lower Paxtang township. They had issue:

- i. *Michael*, m. Anna ———.
- ii. *Catharine*, m. Daniel Warrior.
- iii. *Margaret*, m. Michael Wolf, b. 1765; d. Nov. 25, 1847.
- iv. *John*, d. 1819; m. Elizabeth ———; removed to Chillis-quaque, Northumberland county, Pa., where they died. They had *Elizabeth*, m. Matthew Laird; *Mary*, m. John Resnor; *Sophia*, m. Samuel Woods; *Margaret*, and *Nancy*, m. J. Foster Wilson, of Hartleton.
- v. *Henry*, m. Rebecca ———; removed to West Buffalo, Northumberland county, Pa.
- vi. *Medaline* [Mary], m. Michael Gross, of Middletown.
- vii. *Anna*, m. Daniel Snyder; removed to Botetourt county, Virginia.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, m. Peter Snyder, of Washington county, Ten-nessee.
- ix. *Veronica* [Frany], m. Michael Kissinger.
- x. *John*.
- xi. *Christiana*.

ALEXANDER OGLE.

In *Notes and Queries* (No. clxxxvi) you give a list of the children of Thomas Ogle, of Derry, who died in 1797. Number five is Alexander. Could this one have been the General Alexander Ogle, who for so many years represented Somerset county in our State Legislature, and who, by the way, was a very noted man, certainly, on the streets of Harrisburg sixty or seventy years ago.

In my small-boy days, as far back as the spring of 1825 at least, my father brought me to town one day to be fitted with one of John Fager's new hats. We went into the Washington Hotel and sat down on a bluish painted pine bench, next the west wall of the bar room. Taking in the room and its contents, I soon turned to the window behind me and had a view of the square, the market houses and Market street beyond. At that moment a man of remarkable appearance was crossing. Tall, massive and straight, he walked as one who was monarch of all he surveyed. His red velvet vest, partly confined his ruffs and a great red bandana was thrust into his bosom. His blue claw hammer coat was covered with bright brass buttons, and his snuff colored breeches was met at his knees by his freshly blacked fair top boots. He carried a pilgrim staff about four feet long, of the Franklin pattern, rarely seen on the streets in those days, and now probably obsolete. This support was evidently ornamental. He grasped it below the head and placing it to his right front, he swung his straightened arm back every two steps. On he came like a stage king and stepping into the room my father in his greeting called him General Ogle.

In the conversation which followed, the General always delivered himself in most positive terms on any or all points, or "pints," as he pronounced the word. "How's the Legislature doing this year, General?" "Doing nothing, sir; worse than nothing. They ought to go home, as I tell them, but they won't take my advice." "How about the canal bills?" "Well, they have got some of them through, but without my help. I fought 'em all I could. You see, canals ain't like turnpikes; you can't run them over the mountains. If anybody wants canals, let 'em dig 'em at their own expense, but I say let the State keep hands off. Why they have passed a bill to borrow two millions and that ain't quarter what they'll need. I tell you this folly will bankrupt the State, we never can pay it, and the bonds won't be worth as much as Continental money—that's my pint precisely!" Here he pulled out his great bandana, and burying his face in its ample folds, he blew a blast that might have come from

the horn of Roland. Although a man of sixty or more, he appeared to be in perfect physical condition, and during the fifteen or twenty minutes he stayed he never sat down, neither did his tongue cease from work. Passing to personal matters, he observed with sublime assurance, that his horses and game chickens were the best in America—that he had the best dog and the finest Spanish ram in America, and passing to family matters, that his two sons were the smartest young men in America; adding that at college they were first in their classes, one was already admitted to the bar and the other would in due time. Alluding to his own acquirements he mentioned several, which I do not now recall, as being equal to anything in America; and wound up by asserting that he could talk as good Dutch as any man in America. Whereupon addressing a country farmer sitting by, he poured forth a stream of gutterals, observing as he closed, "Sel is gut Dietch." Remarking that he wished to see "Tommy Wallace" at the next hotel, he passed out in the same manner as he had entered the house.

The rules of social ethics as laid down by Chesterfield and others most emphatically condemn egotism and self assertion. But to that law—strong as gravity—General Ogle was an exception; a son of nature, a monarch of bombast who 'could do no wrong.' Like his friend, Judge Burnside, who had the prerogative of ugliness, he was with a peer or parallel. At Harrisburg his moral character was cloudy, he was not admitted into good society, and people marveled that Somerset county should persist in returning so objectionable a man. Doubtless it was his usefulness, and more perhaps his intense personality. But when the time did come in his old age, when his constituents did necessarily lay him aside, he broke down under the blow, took to his bottle and drank himself to death.

In 1853 the late Dr. Elder published in "Putnam's Magazine" an able article entitled "General Ogle, a Character." Dr. Elder was a native of Somerset county and knew his subject well. Many people in Harrisburg at that time thought the Doctor spread too much varnish over picturesque reminiscences. The General had then long been dead, and the Doctor very properly described the leading erratic and egotistic features of his character. Of that remarkable sketch I can refer to but few particulars, and those few from memory alone. The Doctor transports his readers to a roadside spring in Somerset, embowered by great hemlocks, under which he locates a Fourth of July celebration in the olden times, a time ante-dating my own recollections of the General by perhaps ten years. The Doctor states that he was one of the kid portion of the audience who greeted the General as

he took his position in front of a great tree to address his fellow citizens. He recalls the speaker's striking personality, including his scarlet vest and ruffs, much the same as I have already described him. Then he reconstructs that long forgotten address, of which a few items only can be transferred to this paper. It may be stated further that the General, although an illy educated man, was a ready speaker, never seemed to know what embarrassment was, and ever had a ready answer on his tongue's end, under the most trying circumstances.

"Taking a pinch of snuff and throwing outwards the folds of his great bandana, he proceeded: "Fellow citizens." He dwelt but briefly upon the historical associations of the day, but like many another man before and since his time, he loved to dwell upon moral and statute law, as a rule for the old and a boon for the young hearers before him. Without citing his own questionable example, he gave them sound and solid advice; what to do and how to do it; cribbing large sections from Paley's philosophy as he went along. Turning next to the adjoining highway he observed, "There is a statute law. That broken stone pike is the creature of law. Men in this country once followed deer paths, and like their Indian predecessors were content. When I voted in the Legislature to locate and build that road, your very respectable daddies were all tore up about it. They told me I had ruined them, and had ruined the pack-horse business. Jess so; it did ruin the pack-horse business. They couldn't see any better than owls in daylight, but they got over it all the same, when they saw a Conestoga, carrying a load for fifty pack-horses, and got double prices for their wheat and rye. Well, it takes education to make men and build up a country. I had a poor education myself, but such as it was it beat none badly. I intend that my children shall have in full what my father could not give me. But I don't stop there. I want the poor as well as the rich to have an education. We know not what a day may bring forth; he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow, but an education is not subject to the storm of fortune; it will stay with you when money and lands have left you. I am in favor of free schools and a free school law. Some of you shake your heads, just as your good old daddies did about that turnpike road over there, but you will find out better. Time makes all things even. Solomon says, Is not a man better than a beast? Is not his life better than that of a bear coiled up sucking his paws all days, or shall his death be that of a hog, knowing nothing? I have done."

H. R.

Oakland, Ill.

COOKMAN, THE ELOQUENT.

SOME MEMORIES OF A GIFTED METHODIST CLERGYMAN.

Among the many ministers who have occupied the Methodist pulpit in Harrisburg during the years gone by, none made for himself so large a place in the esteem and affection of the community as the lamented Cookman. Nor was the regard in which he was held confined to his own denomination. He had not long been a resident of Harrisburg until he had won his way to the hearts of the young men of that day, whether in his own church or in connection with other communions. His genial manners and pleasant smile and cordial handshake were a passport everywhere, and made him a favorite among all classes of the people. A peculiar interest attached to him, too, as the son of another eminent minister of his church, who perished on the ill fated "President."

He came to the old Locust Street church in 1853, in the full vigor of his early manhood, and the building was crowded whenever he preached. His voice was rich and deep, and full of the emotional element; and without lacking logical power, he was a born orator, and swayed the multitude by his eloquent presentation of the gospel. Who that heard him can forget that striking sermon upon the "Cloud of Witnesses," in which he portrayed the Patriarchs and Prophets and Apostles and the rest of the sainted dead, bending down with eager gaze from the battlements of heaven to watch the career of the Christian pilgrim as he ran his course upon the earth, contending for an imperishable crown? One of his peculiarities, which I now recall, was his pronunciation of the word "Christian," which he divided into three syllables, and called *Chris-ti-an*.

In the days of which I write our Methodist brethren were more simple in their tastes than they have been in later times. The plain old meeting house on Locust street, in which Mr. Cookman preached, has given place to the imposing structure on West State street, so very different, both internally and externally, from the one in which the fathers worshipped and listened to the truth. I am not complaining of these changes, but only making contrasts. At that time, too, the old Methodist custom was still in vogue of separating the sexes, and allotting certain blocks to women and others to men. I must confess I was never able to see the propriety or utility of that practice, now happily abolished, nor why a man must be separated from his wife, either actual or intent in the house of God. But this by way of episode.

I became acquainted with Mr. Cookman soon after he came to Harrisburg, and the acquaintance thus commenced soon ripened into a cordial friendship. Both were young men then, and I recall many a season of pleasant intercourse during the two years in which he was the pastor of Locust Street church. Although a member of another denomination, I often went to hear him preach. Solemn and earnest as he was in the pulpit, outside of it he could unbend and delight in the society of his friends.

I remember an incident which occurred whilst he was preaching here, which was singular because of an undesigned coincidence. In the year 1854 the Legislature submitted to a vote of the people the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, with the view of ascertaining the popular sentiment upon the subject. The ballots were labeled "For" and "Against," and a vigorous campaign was entered upon by the advocates and opponents of the proposition. The Methodist Church then, as now, was pronounced upon the subject of temperance, and Mr. Cookman took an active part in the contest. On a certain Saturday evening, toward the close of the campaign, he and the writer were commissioned to address a prohibition meeting in the village of Dauphin. The meeting was held in the Methodist church, and Mr. Cookman insisted upon my going with him into the pulpit and making the introductory address. This I was nothing loath to do, as I of course preferred *preceding* to following him. In closing the few remarks which I made, without thinking of the incongruity of the thing at a temperance meeting, I referred to the miracle at Cana, and promised them the best wine in the shape of the speech which was to follow. When Mr. C. arose he alluded pleasantly to what I had said about the wine, but added, "My friend was mistaken. I have no wine to offer you to-night, nothing but pure, simple water."

Years afterwards, on reading the life of the celebrated young preacher, Summerfield, I noticed that an incident precisely similar had occurred in his history, and that on being introduced to an assembly in somewhat the same way he had replied in almost the very language used by Mr. C. on this occasion. Whether my friend had ever seen the incident I do not know. Probably with him the neat turn was entirely original. At all events it neutralized my blunder.

It was on this evening, and during our ride to and from Dauphin, for we drove up and down, that I learned something of Mr. Cookman's method of preparing to preach. On the next evening he was to deliver a sermon on prohibition in his own pulpit, the following Tuesday being the day of the election. During our drive he seemed

to be meditating on the subject, and would frequently ask me questions bearing more particularly upon the legal aspects of the pending proposition. His address at Dauphin was evidently thought out during our ride, and he spoke for over an hour. On the following evening I went to hear his discourse in the Locust Street church, which was densely crowded. After a short introduction, which was as new to me as it was to the audience, he entered upon the line of argument pursued on Saturday evening, and the remainder of his sermon was mainly a repetition of the Dauphin address. This was perfectly allowable, as I was the only individual present who had heard him before, and having made his preparation, he had the right to use it again in the presence of a new audience. In fact this was almost unavoidable. He closed, however, with an eloquent peroration, which was as new to me as the exordium.

After Mr. Cookman left Harrisburg I saw him but seldom. Once or twice he visited here, and I met him occasionally in Philadelphia, where he was afterwards stationed. Among those who knew him intimately, none mourned his early departure more sincerely than the writer. Fitted as he was to move the hearts of men by his preaching, it seemed a mystery that he was called from his earthly labors whilst yet in the prime of his manhood. But in the view of the Master, whom he loved and served so faithfully, his work in this world was done. Doubtless there was nobler service awaiting him in the upper sanctuary. "I'm sweeping through the gates," was one of his last utterances, as the angels bore him into the presence of his Lord; and there he waits the coming of those to whom he loved to preach in the days of his flesh. After the lapse of more than thirty years, since he stood in the pulpit here, it is a mournful pleasure to pen these lines in memory of a man whom I shall always be glad to call my friend. G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXC.

JORDAN.—Some time ago inquiry was made concerning the family of Jordan of the Cumberland Valley. On referring to our notes we have the following:

SAMUEL JORDAN, d. prior to 1763, his children being minors, *John*, *James*, *Samuel*, *David*, and *Martha*. James Jordan, a brother, probably was administrator.

JAMES JORDAN, of Letterkenny township, d. in May, 1776, leaving a wife Mary and children, *Thomas, Jean, Francis, Mary, Margaret, and Isabel*.

ROBERT JORDAN, of Peters township, d. prior to May, 1770; his wife d. prior to 1777. Their children were *John, Thomas, David, Sarah, Jean, Elizabeth, and Agnes*.

THE LAST OF THE OLD SCHOOL MASTERS OF PAXTANG CHURCH.

On Friday, March 23, 1888, at the good old age of ninety, died Thomas Hutchinson, Cedarville, Stephenson county, Ill. Mr. Hutchinson was the son of Samuel Hutchinson and Jane Rutherford, and was born in 1797 in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa., on his father's farm, below Steelton, now the Bombaugh property, but spent most of his youth and early manhood in Union county, where he learned the fulling business, which he afterwards carried on at Millersburg, Dauphin county. In 1840 he removed with his family to Stephenson county, Ill., then a wild western prairie. Here he turned his attention to agriculture, which he successfully followed during the remainder of his life, ending his days upon the same section on which he originally settled. His wife, whose maiden name was Wallace, died several years before him and was a granddaughter of Capt. William Gray, of Buffalo Valley. Before entering upon his business career, Mr. Hutchinson spent some time as a school teacher and was *master* of the school at Paxtang church in the year 1820. He was a mild-mannered, genial man, and his scholars (a few of whom are still living, the youngest more than three score and ten) look back upon his administration as a sort of oasis or resting place for the memory amid the dreary and appalling recollections of the old-time school room. So far as we can ascertain, Mr. Hutchinson was the last representative of the long line of masters at Paxtang, which extended from the early part of the last century down to 1839. W. F. R.

SCOTT FAMILY, OF DONEGAL.—I.

[The following article, which supplemented that in a former number of *Notes and Queries (clvi)*, was accidentally mislaid. We give it now, with every apology to our correspondent.]

Having disposed of the Hempfield and Rapho families of this name, it is fitting that some mention should be made of those who settled in

Donegal and became residents of Mt. Joy, when that township was erected out of it, and who were equally prominent in every walk of life.

HUGH SCOTT was the pioneer settler of the name in Donegal. His name appears upon the assessment of that township for the year 1726. He located and resided in that part of the township, which fell in Mt. Joy township when it was erected. His high character and standing in the community may be inferred from the fact that he was a ruling elder in Old Donegal church for the year 1733, and, perhaps, for several years subsequent thereto. He was a large landholder. The records seem to indicate that he died about the year 1740. I find the name of "Hugh" running through some of the branches of the families embraced in this sketch, and infer that he whose name heads this sketch was the pioneer settler of the whole of them. I regret to state that there is no stone in the grave-yard at Donegal church to mark his resting place and tell the story of his birth or death.

WILLIAM SCOTT, whom I suppose to have been a son of Hugh Scott, settled upon land in Mt. Joy township near Elizabethtown, and along the old road leading to Paxtang church, commonly called the Hummelstown road. He took out a patent for two hundred and seventy-five acres of land June 5, 1761, (*vide* Patent Book A A, vol. I, page 312, Phila.). He must have been a resident of Donegal for twenty or more years prior to this date. I find his name to a petition to the court of Lancaster in 1745, remonstrating against the erection or construction of a road along the river bottom extending from Harris' Ferry to "Pine Ford" (Middletown). From the patriotic character of his family, it is presumed that he took an active part in moulding public sentiment, in opposition to British tyranny. He died in March, 1775, before actual hostilities commenced between England and her colonies. He left surviving his wife, Mary, and the following children, whose names he mentioned in his will:

- i. *Susanna*, m. Col. Samuel Hunter, of Fort Augusta, who became a very conspicuous and prominent officer of the Revolutionary war.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, m. John Harris (1).

These daughters were first mentioned in his will, and were probably recorded according to their respective ages.

- iii. *Abraham*.

ABRAHAM SCOTT, the brother of William Scott, just mentioned, was also a prominent and patriotic citizen. He lived to see the beginning of the Revolutionary conflict, and died in October, 1775, leaving his wife Mary, and the following children:

- i. *Margaret*, m. William Kelley, who purchased fifty acres of land in Donegal from Capt. Thomas Harris, near Elizabethtown.
- ii. *Mary*, m. James Cook, of Donegal, who removed to and was living in Penn's Valley, Mifflin county, in and before the year 1794 (3).
- iii. *Hugh*, d. unm.
- iv. *William*, d. unm.
- v. *Abraham*.
- vi. *David*.

His son William and his nephew, Capt. William Scott, were his executors. The witnesses to his will were David Richard, Sarah Scott (wife of Capt. Abe Scott), and Abraham Holmes (4), who then kept the "Bear Tavern" at Elizabethtown. The mansion farm was divided between his two sons, William and Abraham. The widow (Mary) conveyed her life estate August 17, 1783, to her two sons for eighty-four pounds. The witnesses to this release were Jacob Cook and William Kelley (5).

NOTES.

1. There were several other families of Scott residing in Leacock and Little Britain townships, who were prominent. April 27, 1764, Thomas Scott and his wife, of Little Britain township, conveyed an acre of ground to the trustees of the Presbyterian church of that township, upon which the erection of the church had just commenced, and for the use of a grave-yard. The trustees of the congregation were John Allison, Patrick Ewing and James Bradley. The first pastor was Rev. James Hunt.

2. John Harris resided in Derry township. His farm adjoined Capt. Thomas Harris and the McQueens, at Conewago. He was probably a near relative of Capt. Thomas Harris, who laid out Mifflin on the Juniata. The founder of that town was related to Thomas Harris, the Thompsons and Pattersons.

3. James Cook was born near Conoy creek, near the road leading from Maytown to Logan's Ferry, now Bainbridge. On July 29, 1791, James Cook and Mary conveyed two hundred and forty-two acres of land, being part of his father's, James Cook's, mansion farm to James Wilson. It is likely that he removed to Penn's Valley in 1791.

4. Abraham Holmes kept the "Bear Tavern" at Elizabethtown from the year 1771 to 1779, when he died. He was a member of Donegal church.

In Mr. McFarquhar's roll his family is given thus :

Mr. Holmes,
Mrs. Holmes,
Libby Holmes,
Elizabeth Holmes (a child).

Holmes seems to have dealt largely in "Redemptioners," who were constantly running away. Two escaped at one time and were advertised in the Philadelphia papers.

5. Among the earliest settlers in Donegal was John Kelley (1730), who located the farm adjoining Col. Alexander Lowrey's on the west. He left a son, William Kelley, who was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1777 and 1778. He was a justice of the peace. He married a daughter of James Anderson, son of Rev. James A. I have no doubt but the William Kelley, who married Miss Scott, belonged to this family, and also the Kelleys, of Derry township.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCI.

NEVILLE—O'BANNON (*N. and Q. cxli*).—After months of unceasing labor I am enabled to inform you that I have found and placed the Nancy Neville who married Capt. William O'Bannon. She was the daughter of Gen. Joseph Neville, who was a brother of Gen. John Neville, and son of Richard Neville and Anne Burroughs. I obtained this from the grandson of Nancy Neville and William O'Bannon, who is living to-day, Mr. Bryant O'Bannon Utterbach, The Plains, Fauquier county, Virginia, who says there were three sons of Richard and Anne, viz: John, Joseph and Presley.

P. C.

Louisville, Ky.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—On the 22d of April, 1791, by proclamation, Governor Mifflin was empowered to contract for the "improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Swatara, from the Swatara to the Juniata, from the Juniata to the West Branch, and thence to Starucca at the Great Bend. On the 5th of May following Timothy Matlack, John Adlum and James Brindley, esquires, were authorized by the Governor to make a full and accurate survey of the Susquehanna from Wright's Ferry to the Swatara inclusive, and the same with proper maps and remarks to return to the Governor as soon as may be. On the day following, 6th May, Samuel Maclay was commissioned one of the

commissioners for exploring the western waters of the State, under an appointment from the late Supreme Executive Council. Subsequently Timothy Matlack and John Adlum were appointed his colleagues. A very interesting diary of this commission was recently published by Mr. Meginness in his *Historical Journal*.

INTERESTING NOTES.—I.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

W., for warrant; *a.*, acres; *co.*, county; *twp.*, township; *int.*, interest; *q. r.*, quit rent; *d.*, died; *m.*, married.

James Aston, w. for 250 a. in Armstrong Valley, in Upper Paxtang twp., September 29, 1773. On the 24th November, 1773, w. for 300 a. "on the south side of Peter's mountain, including both sides of Clark's creek."

Henry Hoffman, d. intestate, leaving children as follows:

- i. *Fost.*
- ii. *Adam.*
- iii. *George.*
- iv. *Anna-Mary.*
- v. *Elizabeth*, m. Henry Strock.
- vi. *Catharine*, m. Melchoir Laudermilch. The date of their w. in right of their father was March 16, 1772.

John Ayers, w. for 50 a. "at the foot of Peter's mountain on the south side" in Upper Paxtang township, August 24, 1784.

John Lowrey, Feb. 7, 1737, took up 200 a. of land "in Paxtang, sold to his son-in-law James Pollock, but dyed before he executed any assignment." Elizabeth Lowrey, widow, by deed poll, Feb. 25, 1746-7. James Pollock by deed poll, May 20, 1757.

Simon Girty, "land on the south side of Muddy run." This was the Indian trader—date 1737.

Thomas Doyle, w. for "400 a. lying on the Tuskerora Path," Nov. 29, 1737.

Joseph Dixon, w. for "400 a. of land scituate on a Branch of Marsh creek, on the road leading from Paxtang to Monocasy," January 13, 1737.

Henry Bull, w. for 300 a. "at head springs of Stony (als. Clark's creek) about 15 or 20 miles from the River in & near the Third Mt. from the head spring aso'd, including the main stream," [1784].

Robert Buchanan, w. for 300 a. "situate near the Pigeon Hills on

Cartlidge's Path, on the west side of Susquahanna River," May 31, 1746.

Peter Chartier, "upon an agreement now made," w. for 600 a. "of land including his Plantation within our Manor of Paxtang on the west side of Susquahannah river," May 5, 1739.

Robert Chambers, w. for 250 a. "on one of the head branches of Conedogwenet creek," Feb. 15, 1737.

Benjamin Chambers, w. for 500 a. "at falling spring on both sides Conegochege," Feb. 15, 1737.

John Blair, w. for 200 a. "on the south side of Swahatawro creek, and adjoining to Samuel Reed, John Hogens & Thomas Clark," Nov. 16, 1736.

Tristram Riddle, w. for 200 a. in Hanover twp., Lancaster co., May 9, 1746. He d. intestate, unmarried. His father, James Riddle, deeded same to Joseph Allen, who married his daughter Jane Riddle.

Robert Armstrong, w. for 100 a. in Paxtang, Lancaster co., adjoining "the plantation of Simon Girtee," where his brother, Alexander, resided, August 13, 1757. In 1755 his improvements were destroyed by the Indians. The Provincial authorities "erected a fort on the said tract, called Fort Halifax."

Robert Armstrong, w. for 150 a. "on the east side of New England Run, in Upper Paxtang twp., Lancaster co.," June 30, 1773.

SCOTT FAMILY OF DONEGAL.—II.

ABRAHAM SCOTT, son of William Scott first named, was one of the most ardent patriots in the Revolutionary war. He was an active member of Donegal church, and took a prominent part in political and civil affairs. In 1777 he was captain in Col. Alexander Lowrey's battalion, and participated in the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777. He was also at the battle of Germantown, and in the "Jersey" campaign. He held the same rank until the year 1783, when he was promoted to major in Col. Jacob Cook's battalion. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1781 to 1785. On the 5th day of May, 1786, he and his wife Sarah sold their farm in Mount Joy township to Michael Reitter, of Cocalico township, for two thousand pounds, Pennsylvania currency. As his name does not appear upon any of the records in Lancaster county after the date of the sale of his farm, it is presumed in that year he removed to the West Branch, where he purchased an island from Mungo Reed, and where he died in the year 1798.

In Rev. Colin McFarquhar's "Catechising Roll of ye members of the Congregation of Donegal," taken down in November, 1776, and continued to the date of his removal, Major Scott's family consisted of Capt. Abraham Scott (communicant), Mrs. Scott, Jr. (communicant), wife of Abraham. Mrs. Scott, Sr. (who died the year before her son, Major Scott, sold his farm. In her advanced years she made her home with this son).

i. *Mary (Polly) Scott*, who married Gen. William Wilson, of Chillisquaque Mills. Fithian in his journal, when visiting the family of Col. Samuel Hunter, at Fort Augusta, in 1785, speaks of Polly Scott as the beautiful niece of Mrs. Hunter. She was on a visit to Colonel Hunter's, where General Wilson first met her, and whom he afterwards married. She was the grandmother of Mrs. John B. Linn (6), of Bellefonte, Pa. Captain Wilson was promoted from captain in First Pennsylvania to lieutenant colonel of the Northumberland county battalion, succeeding Col. Samuel Hunter. He was appointed brigadier general of militia, selected by General Washington, commander-in-chief of the Provisional army. He died while occupying the position of associate judge of Northumberland county in 1813. One of his daughters married Gen. James Potter, of Penn's Valley. Hon. John Blair Linn delivered an address on the 4th day of July, 1887, one of the most pleasing features of that occasion being the production by him of the Flag of the Royal Grenadiers, captured at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., by Captain Wilson.

ii. *Samuel Scott* was the only son of Major Abraham Scott. He married his first cousin, Mary Hunter, daughter of Colonel Samuel Hunter, and their children were:

1. *Samuel-Hunter.*
2. *Sarah.*
3. *Susanna.*

He resided on his father's farm on the West Branch, now known as the Cake farm. He was accidentally drowned.

iii. *Susanna Scott*, a child. She subsequently married Mr. Rose, whose daughter Isabella married Hon. Robert C. Grier, late justice of the United States Supreme Court.

iv. *Sarah Scott* (an infant).

Mr. McFarquhar (8) in the earlier parts of his records invariably spelled Scott with one "t." He finally wrote the name of all the Scotts as we now have them. His roll, in an historical point of view, is a very interesting subject, being an accurate record of events which came under his personal supervision.

Major Abraham Scott married Sarah McQueen, daughter of Capt. John McQueen, who commanded a company of volunteers in 1848, and who resided in Derry township at Conewago creek, adjoining lands of Capt. Thomas Harris, and John Harris, near the Hummels-town roads. He married Miss Candour, daughter of Josiah and Rose Candour, who also resided in Derry township.

NOTES.

6. John B. Linn, Esq., is one of the most prominent historical writers in the State. His "Annals of Buffalo Valley" is a very valuable contribution in that field. Every Pennsylvanian who loves and cherishes the memory of the pioneer settlers of the State should procure this hand book and keep it for reference. The reader of *Notes and Queries* may have recognized from time to time his handy pen.

7. Within a radius of a few miles from the residence of Major Abraham Scott a large number of his relatives and Scotch-Irish friends became officers of more or less prominence in the Revolutionary war.

The following names appear upon the roll of the Second battalion of militia, commanded by Col. Alexander Lowrey, who was the senior officer and had command of the militia at the battle of Brandywine:

Colonel—Alexander Lowrey.

Lieutenant Colonel—Jacob Cook. This officer resided in Derry township, along the road leading from Thomas Harris' mill on Conewago to "Pine Ford." He owned several large tracts of land in Donegal, and along the Conewago creek, in Mount Joy and Derry townships. He died November 12, 1789.

Quartermaster—John Jamison, who resided near Elizabethtown, and owned land adjoining Mt. Vernon Furnace.

Major—John Robinson, of Derry.

Quartermaster Sergeant—David Jamison, of Elizabethtown.

Captains—Robert McKee, Thomas Robinson, Derry. David McQueen, at Conewago, married a granddaughter of Rev. James Anderson. Robert Craig, resided along Conoy creek, a few miles below Elizabethtown. He married a Miss Whitehill, of Salisbury. This family moved west after the Revolutionary war. Andrew Boggs resided on farm adjoining the present town of Bainbridge on the west.

Abraham Scott, Mt. Joy. Hugh Pedan, resided at Big Chickies, where the old Paxtang road crossed.

First Lieutenants—James Scott, Robert Robinson, William Wilson, Robert McQueen, John Cook, George Redsecker, kept "Black Horse" Tavern in Elizabethtown, Michael Peters, Patrick Hay.

Second Lieutenants—Hugh Hall, James Miller, James Cook, Matthew Hay, Zachariah Moore, resided at Donegal church, his land is owned by Grabill; Robert Jamison, John Bishop, Benjamin Mills.

Ensigns—James Caruthers, Robert Boal, James Wilson, James Hay, Walter Bell (Maytown), William Myers, Abraham Scott, Jr., Arthur Hay.

Lieutenant Colonel—Jacob Cook, commanding the Fourth battalion, 1783.

Adjutant—Michael Peters.

Quartermaster—Timothy Conner.

Captains—James Anderson, Jr., John Bishop, George Gantz, David McQueen, Robert McKee, James Cook, Patrick Hay, Thomas Robinson.

Lieutenants—John Emmitt, William Scott, Philip Arnold, Matthew Hay, James Laird, John Mercer, Benjamin Mills, Andrew Shell.

Ensigns—Jacob Shire, Conrad Shire, John Gerhart, Thomas Logan, Josiah Candour, Joseph Galbraith, James Sterret, James Miller.

It will be seen that many of the officers in Colonel Cook's battalion were transferred from Colonel Lowrey's battalion. Col. Bertram Galbraith raised a battalion of militia in 1776, composed of persons in Donegal and Derry townships. I have not a copy of his roll and must omit his list. (*See Penn'a Archives, 2d ser. xiii.*)

8. Rev. Colin McFarquhar's catechising roll is a very interesting one, and is well worth preserving. It embraces several hundred persons who belonged to heads of families who were members of Donegal church. I published the list in a local paper some years ago, but that was not the best medium to preserve the record. The roll was made fifty years after the organization of Donegal and at a time after many had traveled over the "Wilderness Road," through the valleys of Virginia and across the mountains, to establish new settlements, and yet the roll contained the names of several hundred persons. Samuel Lytle, of Donegal, the writer, and perhaps one other family are the only descendants of the old members who are now living in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCII.

INTERESTING NOTES.—II.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

George Basehair, w. for 150 a. "adjoining Christopher Stump in Swetawra twp.," Lancaster co., August 30, 1738.

Benjamin Brightbeel, w. for 100 a. "adjoining land of Richard Hart, on Swahatawro," June 25, 1741.

John Penn, by w. dated Feb. 22, 1765, granted the use of 20 acres of land in the twp. of Lebanon, co. of Lancaster, to Philip Boyer, Matthias Steyer, and Daniel Engst, "in trust for erecting thereon a School and Master's House for the public use of the Inhabitants of the said Township."

Andrew Berryhill settled in Paxtang in 1756, built a house and other improvements.

William Brown in 1765 took out a w. for a tract of land "including the improvement he bought of his brother Matthew Brown."

Thomas Harris took up a tract of land "at foot of Peter's Mountain" in 1765.

Alexander Kennedy and John Kennedy, brothers, took up adjoining tracts of land "at foot of Peter's Mountain," in 1765.

Barefoot Brunson resided in 1765, on the north side of Peter's Mountain.

Abraham Deene, w. for 200 a. of land "situate on a north branch of Marsh creek, next the "Indian Town," October 6, 1738.

Hans Peter Enders, w. for 300 a. in Earle township, Lancaster county, Feb. 21, 1737.

John Eyster, w. for 50 a. "adjoining Miller, on a branch of Codorus, over Sasquahanna River," May 12, 1748.

Hugh Hall, of Derry twp., Lancaster co., d. prior to February, 1748-9, leaving a son William.

David Foster, "on Connewago creek," left a son John Foster.

"Goshen Hill in Heidelberg twp."

"Old Town in Wickanisko Valley."

"Indian Path in Paxtang twp., Lancaster Co."

John Henry Geiger settled in Earle twp., Lancaster co., prior to 1737.

George Gordon took up 140 a. in Antrim twp., "on the Branches

of Antietam on the West side of Sasquahanna River," Feb. 28, 1743-4.

Joseph Heald, of Chester co., took up 400 a. of land on the west side of Sasquahanna, "at an annual q. r. of 2 shillings" Nov. 1, 1735. By will he devised 200 a. to his daughters:

- i. Elizabeth,*
- ii. Phæbe,*
- iii. Martha,*
- iv. Mary,*

and 200 a. to his son *John*. John Heald by deed Oct. 8, 1740, 200 a. to James Frazier. James Frazier, 10th June, 1741, to Francis Fincher. Francis Fincher, 21st Sept., 1742, to William Craig. William Craig, 14th Nov., 1754, to John Rankin. John Rankin d. intestate; his widow, Ann, intermarried with Abram Noblet, who sold to James Todd.

"On Deer Lick Run, to include a Deer Lick & three streams of water emptying into Powel's creek about 4 miles from Susquahanna," June 23, 1774.

Andrew Scott, of Paxtang, w. for land in Paxtang Jan. 6, 1737. His brother Joseph willed to John Scott, son of Andrew, prior to 1758.

Jacob Grove, Benjamin Boyd, and others, "on the Cranberry Swamp," in Londonderry twp., Lancaster co., in 1776.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1828-9.

THE FAMOUS ANNE ROYALL'S DESCRIPTION.

[Early in January, 1829, the notorious Anne Royall again stopped at Harrisburg on her return trip from Western Pennsylvania. Her account recalls to mind many of the men who were at one time prominent and influential in the State, and we are sure the readers of *Notes and Queries* will be entertained by this once dreaded woman's description.]

I stopped at Mr. Buehler's, and was waited on that evening by a number of the members—also by my old friend, General Swift. This being Saturday, I was invited to go to church the next day; a carriage and escort was at my service, after the arrangements, to which I consented, and the gentlemen withdrew.

Next morning General Ogle, the old 76, attended with a barouch and five or six outriders, and thus honored, I was led to the front pew, which had been reserved for the purpose. Next day I was escorted to the Senate, where I found matter enough for my pen.

The first thing I did was to select those members who voted for chartering the *Sunday School Union*. These were pointed out to me by a friend; and I candidly believe they sincerely repent of the infamous transaction. The Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Sturgeon, one of the voters, is a stout young looking man, with rather coarse features; his face is round and complexion dark, but his countenance is open and artless; his manners are plain and displays great independence and self possession; though a farmer-like man, was perfectly unembarrassed; spoke audibly, and never appeared to miss his duties.

They go on very rapidly with business in both houses, sit after dinner, and even until bed time in committee. But go with the blue-skins.

Hon. Brown is the hardest *cut* of the whole, he *drinks—water*. Oh! the sinner. He is of good size, neither old nor young, with a broad, red face—he turns all his hair upon the top of his head in narrow braids to hide his bald pate, has a gander eye and sly countenance.

Hon. (this distinction is only due to Senators) King I have mentioned in my first volume. He has a very heavy brow and a piercing black eye; he voted for the charter.

Hon. Duncan, same corps, is not a bad looking man, and a good speaker. The Presbyterian hardness was there. He and the Hon. Sullivan resemble very much, and the flint does not look harder. They have triangular red faces, high cheek bones and blue eyes. They are cold blooded men.

Hon. Fullerton, same, is an elderly stout man, a little gray, with a large pale face, and the finest eye in mortal head; large, full, soft and black—his countenance is mild and benevolent, and his actions accord therewith. He supports a fair reputation, and nothing but the most besotted bigotry could have led him into the snare of Dr. Ely.

Hon. Hay is mentioned in 1st Vol. under the head of Philadelphia. He has a keen, intelligent face, and could swing off an hundred heretics to the hour.

Hon. Logan (Sunday-school too), *Church and State*; he openly avows it, and is a warm friend of Dr. Ely's. May both their HEADS be severed from their shoulders before we see the day. The others do not deserve a place in the history of their country.

The liberal men form a great contrast to these—there was the towering Gen. Ogle, grown gray in the Senate; reminded me of the Roman Senators. He is a very bold animated speaker—the tear watered his benevolent cheek as he spoke in favor of the revolutionary soldiers.

Hon. Hare Powell is also a very independent, manly speaker and

a fine orator. The United States and the world at large owe much to this patriot. Had it not been for him and Dr. Burden, most probably American blood would now be running in our streets. Pennsylvania has rendered her name immortal in being first to oppose those ferocious banditti.

Hon. E. S. Kelly was rather of a bluish cast, but is a very amiable, worthy man. He is an attorney of good height and figure, rather light and young looking, with an oval, thin face, dark complexion and dark hair and eyes—his countenance is keen, at once expressive of shrewdness and good sense. He is affable in his manners, and is said to be one of the most efficient members of the Senate.

Hon. John Ryan is one of my favorite Germans. He is a gentleman of young appearance, middling height, and well made—his face is round, and fair, with handsome, regular features, fair hair and soft blue eyes, his countenance open and manly and his manners candid and generous.

Hon. J. Miller (of Perry) is also a young man, tall, slender and finely shaped, with an oval, fair, smooth face, and mild, dark eye, and his countenance mild and placid; his manners are peculiarly dignified and engaging.

Hon. Jackson was a poor apology.

Hon. Matthias Morris is a Yankee from N. H. He represents Bucks—is a tall, fine-looking man, keen and actively made, with a good face, dark complexion and piercing black eye. He is an attorney.

Hon. Krebs is a middle aged man, rather intelligent and genteel in his appearance.

Hon. Kerling, of Delaware, is also of middle age and middling height, oval face, with deep blue eyes and genteel appearance.

Hon. McClure, of Lycoming, is a handsome light figure, middle aged, redish hair and eyebrows, pleasing countenance and easy manners.

Hon. Ringland, of Washington, is a keen, fine figure, with fair face and very engaging appearance.

Hon. Seltzer, one of my Gerinans, and a good sound man; is middle-aged, and respectable appearance.

Hon. John Ray, one of the best men in Pennsylvania, German descent. He and Mr Ryan were sitting together; I liked their honest, generous faces, and drew my chair, and leaned over the bar against which they sat, and chatted with them some time. Mr. Ray is of middle age, dark visage, black hair and a keen, sensible black eye. I was much pleased with his generous countenance and frank manners.

J. Hunt, Esq., another Senator, is from Chester county, the land of promise. He is a good, honest farmer of middle age, genteel, manly figure, with honesty and independence depicted in his countenance—his complexion is middling, his face round, with good features and a soft, gray eye; his manners familiar and friendly.

Hons. Dr. Burden, of Philadelphia county, and Wise, of Westmoreland, were absent at Philadelphia.

Hon. Leech, of Mercer county, is also of middle age; a tall man; round, fair, small face, sharp nose and very pleasing countenance.

Of Hon. Houston I find nothing in my notes but *chin* and *spectacles*.

Hon. Frederick Hambright is another of my favorites, as generous as a prince; he is from Lancaster. No more may be said of him. Mr. Houston is also from Lancaster, but he did not happen to strike me.

Hons. Drumbheller, Reif, Bertolet, Scott, Hawkins, and Herbert are all that remain of the Senate.

As it is the first time the body has attracted the pen of the historian, it would have given me pleasure to have described them particularly. But from what cause I know not, they have been overlooked in my haste, or the notes lost. Must wait till next time. It is painful to close the description of this noble body of freemen, with the much lamented J. De Pui, Esq., the life, soul and pride, as well as clerk of the Senate. He is no more! Cruel death always calls the fairest flowers. Mr. De Pui was of Greene county, and the handsomest man in the chamber; a fine towering figure, noble mein, and the Chesterfield of the Senate. Peace to his shade.

When I last saw him, he received from my hand a set of my works, a present for the State. I shall never forget his modest bow, as he took the book from my hand, and the sweet smile which accompanied his thanks.

Col. W. S. Franklin, assistant clerk, was also an interesting young man, nor must I forget the door keeper, who is also sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Robert Dickey, a most worthy and kind man, and a perfect gentleman. I never look at the exterior of a man, I always attend to his actions.

For the honor of this great State, all possible honor was paid to me by the Senate, from the speaker down. They know how to appreciate strangers, and by paying proper respect to their own rights, they know how to respect the rights of others.

If I was honored in the Senate, I was much more so in the House. These noble, warm-hearted people received me as though I were a

dear parent. It was quite a moving scene. Pennsylvania had heard of me—I was for some time cherished in her bosom, when a child. They had heard of it—they had heard I was a brave man's widow—they had heard of my adverse fortune—they had heard of my independence and the respect paid to me everywhere.

I was escorted to the house, and met at the door by two representatives; these led me up the front aisle, when the Speaker descended from his chair and received me with great condescension and kindness. He led me to a seat near the fire and seated himself by my side. The Speaker, Mr. Middleswarth, is not a handsome man, but his politeness made him shine like diamonds. I shall ever remember him with gratitude and esteem. He is a middle-aged man, and middling height, heavily made, with a round full face, dark complexion, and open, benevolent countenance; he is a plain and friendly man.

Mr. J. A. Caldwell, of Lancaster county, was everything to me; he is of middle age and stoutly built, of fine appearance, and warm, easy manners.

Robert Miller, of Chester county, is likewise a middle-aged sound German, of good size, round face, fair complexion and mild gray eyes, his countenance steady and unassuming, and a modest independence marks his unsophisticated manners.

I was no less pleased with Mr. Peter Shindel, a good, staunch, firm German. I wish all our citizens were as honest and sound as Mr. Shindel. He is low and square built, and seeing the other members subscribing, he "did not care about reading or buying a book, but he vood kif a vidow somdings," and pulled out fifty cents; more than I would have received from a missionary in an hundred years, unless it was in the price of a halter.

H. Petrikin, Esq., is a fine merry soul; he despises the blues, tracts and priestcraft. Had seen and read my Black Book, and was delighted to hear I had dispersed the black-coats and put the colleges to a stand—he was one of the school committee; he and two or three more soon made arrangements to introduce a new and liberal mode of teaching, which we in the goodness of our hearts and wisdom of our heads declared and decreed should be general in Pennsylvania, and should not contain a single priest or missionary. We were to pull down all the colleges and erect them anew. I showed them the obscene letters I received from these godly people, with the rules of the colleges. The liberal members are for a general school system.

Mr. P. is a young small man with a keen eye and no small share of intelligence; he is an independent and spirited speaker and guards against innovations with the eye of an eagle:

N. P. Fetterman, Esq., is mentioned in the first volume. He is from Bedford, and is also awake and on guard. Both he and Mr. P. are attorneys. Mr. F. is a man of more mildness, but eminent in virtue.

Mr. Roberts is a young spare man with rather a clownish look ; he speaks well ; I do not know what county he is from ; as a missionary stole (I wish this was all they stole) the paper with the names of the counties.

Mr. A. D. Kerr, of Washington county, is a large middle aged man, with an intelligent countenance, fair complexion, and wears spectacles—he is a close attentive member.

General Krepps is a stout, portly young man, with a round, full, ruddy face—good natured open countenance, very jovial and friendly.

Peter Lobach, Esq., of Cumberland, is middle aged, and a fine noble figure, fair full face, and open manly countenance, and the pure cream of human kindness—he is quite a plain farmer looking man, little touched with the blues.

Rev. John Driesbach, a Methodist priest, I think, is a slender thin visaged man, sallow complexion, and soft blue eyes ; his countenance is mild, staid, and has much sweetness—his manners are easy and amiable. He is from East Buffalo, Union county.

Wm. Alexander, one of the stars, is from Newville. He is a middling sized man, of very fine appearance ; his figure light, and his features of the best Grecian model ; his countenance is mildness and intelligence itself, and his manners are equally winning.

General Frick, is quite a rustic, with a stout figure, round face and wan countenance ; he effects great singularity, and is full of horse play and horse laugh. I should think his head or his heart is unsound.

Mr. B. Champneys, is from Lancaster ; he is an attorney, of middling height, and rather light make, with a handsome person ; his features are regular and striking, and visage round and fair ; his countenance is prepossessing, and he speaks with much fluency and grace ; he is quite young, and very promising ; his manners are truly engaging.

Dr. Lehman, is from Philadelphia, also a very engaging man ; he is tall and keenly made, with a small lynx eye ; his face is oval, thin and handsome, and his countenance is cool, staid, and contemplative ; he is a sensible, shrewd, business-going man, and a very handsome speaker—he is a perfect gentleman in his manners and does honor to those who elect him.

B. S. Bonsall, Esq., is from Philadelphia, he is a tall fine figure and handsomely featured, with a soft full black eye, ruddy complexion,

benevolent countenance, and very genteel interesting manners. He was one of our committee to fix the school plan.

Mr. Fisher, from York, is also a genteel good looking man.

J. R. Shannon is from Beaver all the way; he is one of the finest men on the floor—one of your right down warm hearted men—gets acquainted in a moment, and uses no ceremony. This is, however, peculiar to Pennsylvania, excepting Philadelphia; you cannot find a fop in the State. Mr. S. is quite a young man, stoutly made, with a round, full, handsome face, and ruddy complexion. His countenance is humanity itself, and his manners fascinating, in the highest degree, and is the idol of all who know him.

Mr. Blodget is a young looking man, of good appearance, blue eyes and easy manners.

Mr. Rehrer is likewise a fine looking young man, good figure, handsome features and open benevolent countenance.

Mr. Bastress is a portly, elderly man, with a coarse visage, rather blueish, but appears of good sound sense.

Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, is a good looking man and fine appearance.

Mr. John Galbraith, of Franklin, is a tall, fine figure, with a thin, oval, fair face and mild, engaging countenance and pleasant manners, and a young looking man.

Mr. D. Lawson is a rough, farmer-looking man, of middling age and good person; his face is rather dark, with a fine, keen, intelligent eye and benevolent countenance. I was much surprised to find him a man of reading and general knowledge, and one of the most active members of the House.

Mr. Geo. Farrell is an amiable man, of very pleasant manners and feeling heart, middle-aged and very intelligent. I cannot say whether Mr. F. is a member or not. But this I can say, he is a most valuable man to society. Alas! there is no society. But I mean virtue, innocence and liberty. It is astonishing that the very few friends of virtue and humanity do not unite for the common safety. Masonry, the last prop of society, is attacked by these savages. Never was a better bait to take the unwary, and were it not that what little learning, honesty and common sense is left from the ravages of these Tartar hordes is found amongst the Masons, the curtain of liberty would soon drop forever.

I received a complimentary note from Mr. Farrell, in approbation of the favorable opinions I expressed of Masonry in my writing. The note does honor to the Union, that if all the people in the world were Masons, no such thing as war and blood shed or cruelty would

disgrace the human race. But this is impossible while ignorance and slavery abounds.

Gen. J. Ash, of York, is also amongst the respectable members. Likewise, Messrs. Isaac Trimble, of Chester county, Arthur McGill, of Pittsburgh, Ezra Cope, of West Chester, John Cox, of Shippensburg, and Samuel White of Petersburg, Adams county—these are all very amiable and independent men.

Messrs. Livingston and Boyd deserve the fag end of the house; both hot blue skins of the first water, and are from Philadelphia; very little to its credit to send men to make laws, who bored their tongues and hung them—I could take a piece of maple and make better men if I had a Yankee carpenter. I heard Livingston say, “we have *beggars* enough.” Very true; but if his tract-ship applied the epitaph to me, I throw it back in his face. Boyd had an old maid with him trying to trade her off.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, is a very fine man, but a little touched with the blues.

These are the principal members, a firm generous, independent body of men as America can boast.

It would seem the taste of the Assembly entered in the person of its clerk. The clerk of the House is the pride of the Susquehanna, and beyond question the most perfect model of manliness in the State, or perhaps in America. He is about six feet, five or six inches high, with clear made limbs, perfect symmetry, young, pleasing in his manners, handsomely featured, and his gait easy and graceful; and his name is F. R. Shunk, Esq.

The officers of the State government are also worthy respectable men—of them the principal are Gabriel Hiester, Esq., Surveyor General, and A. Mahon, Esq., Treasurer, and the Auditor General. General Hiester, is a relation of ex-Governor Heister, and a stout, young-looking man, with a large, round, fair face, dark full eyes, and very easy plain manners. His countenance is very interesting.

Mr. Samuel Brenizer, his chief clerk, is one of the finest looking men in the State—he is a tall, elegant figure (these Susquehanna people are giants), quite a young man, with one of the handsomest faces in the world—his complexion is fair, his eyes full and blue, and the graces revel in his countenance.

Mr. I. D. Rupp, in the secretary's office, is rather a small man, but finely shaped, with a round fair face, and mild blue eyes. He very politely waited on me through the building, and showed me some interesting relics of antiquity, viz: the signature of James the 2d, King of England—this was written in a plain hand while he was Duke of York; signed James, to a deed to Penn. Also the original

charter of Charles 2d to Penn; the colors taken from the Hessians at Princeton; several deeds from the Indians to Penn. The first of these charters was dated in 1682, the other in 1732. I did not see the Secretary of State, but found a great boar sitting in the chair.

The Auditor General, David Mann, is a very tall middle-aged man of pleasing manners.

David Mahon, the Treasurer, is a stout man, middle-aged, full face, with a fine blue eye, and gentlemanly manners. Everything was in place in his office, and the business appeared to be well conducted.

Gen. David Mann was, however, the flower of the flock.

Amongst the relics of old time I met with a number of chairs used by the old Congress at Philadelphia from 35 to 40 years ago. They were very large and newly covered with red morocco.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCI.

A CURIOUS TAX RECEIPT.—“John Sargint 1 and 3 in full for Andrew Stuart House for the 1804. 1 cent for himself.

OBED FAHNESTOCK,
Collector.”

The above exact copy of a receipt for taxes is written upon a small slip of strong, old-fashioned paper, and was given to Sergeant, sexton of the Presbyterian congregation, which had no church then, meeting in the court house. He occupied a farm house on the north side of Walnut street, midway between Front street and River alley. Stewart lived in Beaver county. “1 and 3” stands for about 17 cents, that being the borough tax in the good old days of our fathers. H.

MILLER.—Matthew Miller, of Middletown township, Cumberland county, Pa., made his will September 11, 1784, which was probated at Carlisle March 29, 1797. He bequeaths his estate to his children, as follows:

- i. *Mary*, m. Samuel Irwin, and had *Matthew*.
- ii. *Sarah*, m. Samuel Williamson, and had *Matthew*.
- iii. *John*, m., and had *Ann* and *Elizabeth*.
- iv. *Jenny*, m. James Gillespie, and had *Matthew-Miller*.
- v. *Elizabeth*.
- vi. *Ruth*.
- vii. *Catharine*.
- viii. *Matthew*; “a tract of land in Westmoreland county.

Information is desired concerning this family.

MILLER.

STEPHEN HILLS,

THE ARCHITECT OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Stephen Hills was the fifth child of John and Sarah [Lewis] Hills, who were married in December, 1755, and had a family of seven sons and a daughter. Stephen, the fourth son, was born at Ashford, Kent county, England, August 10, 1771. According to the custom of the times, he was "bound out for seven years" as apprentice to a local housewright, living in his "master's" family until his twenty-first birthday. In 1794 he married Margaret Ashby, of Pluckley, a parish village about five miles from Ashford. He was the first of five brothers who came to America, arriving at Boston in either 1796 or 1797. His brothers Richard and William joined him in 1801, and subsequent to his departure for this city, about 1802, his brothers George and Joseph, and their widowed mother, came to the United States and settled in the capitol of New England.

While a resident of Boston he was actively engaged in business and built several houses. The building erected for his own home in 1799, in what was then the outskirts of the town, still stands in what is now a very thickly settled part of Boston. The city's geographical center has passed it, and is now nearly a mile beyond its location. At how early a date he became a resident of Harrisburg is not known to his New England relatives, but it is believed that he built many of the houses of that city which were erected in the earlier part of the present century. His plans for the capitol of Pennsylvania were adopted, and he was the builder as well as the architect of that edifice, the corner stone of which was laid May 31, 1819.

While on a visit to England his wife, Margaret Hills, died at Harrisburg, on Sunday, August 4, 1822, in the 51st year of her age, leaving four children. Sarah, who married November 26, 1821, Samuel White, and subsequently removed to Indianapolis, where she was living in 1845, and three sons, John, Stephen, and Thomas. Before returning to America Mr. Hills again married, and was for a short time once more a resident of Harrisburg. About 1825 he went to England for the last time and remained there about eleven years, and in the winter of 1836-7 returning to the United States. He is described by those who knew him at this time as a man of large frame, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. In the spring of 1837 he went to Jefferson City to build the capitol for the State of Missouri. The plans made for the Pennsylvania structure were accepted for this edifice, and so closely followed that the building was

practically a duplicate of his earlier work. Immediately following the completion of the capitol, he commenced the erection of the university at Columbia, in that State, and finished his contract in the spring of 1843. He then retired from his profession and went to his farm in the western part of Illinois [about twelve miles from St. Louis]. Here he died, October 17, 1844, leaving a widow and her children, two daughters and a son; and a son, daughter, and six grandchildren as descendants of himself and Margaret Ashby, his first wife.

INTERESTING NOTES

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT.—III.

Francis Hughes, w. for 200 a. "upon Hay creek in Robinson township, whereon he was settled before August, 1732," now Berks county.

Abraham Herr of the co. of Lancaster, January 4, 1737, w. for 300 a. "twenty miles over Sasquahannah river to the north of Paxtang, situate on Juniata creek.

Samuel Harris, w. for 250 a. Feb. 10, 1737, "upon Conegochege."

James Harris and Robert Harris, brothers of the foregoing, w. for 250 a. Feb. 10, 1737, in Hanover twp., Lancaster co.

Charles Harris, brother of the foregoing, w. for 250 a. Feb. 10, 1737, "on Conegochege."

Samuel Hendricks, w. for 150 a. June 6, 1738, "adjoining James Mitchell, opposite the Connoi Town, on the West side of Sasquahannah."

Joseph Harris and Jeremiah Harris, sons of John Harris, of Lancaster county, took up 400 a. of land at "Conegochege," Sept. 4, 1738.

"Monaday Township, in Lancaster co.," in 1737.

"Indian Town creek," near the foot of the mountain.

Christian Haldeman, w. for 150 a. in Donegal township, May 22, 1745, originally warranted to Ludwig Metz, April 20, 1743.

Henry Harris, w. for 100 a. "on Bermudian creek west side of Sasquahannah River. March 18, 1746."

Robert Harris, w. for 100 a. "in Rathmullin twp." in 1737.

James and Thomas Harris in Donegal township, Lancaster county, in 1737.

Lieut. Adam Hoopes, settled on a tract of 200 a. of land in Hope-well twp., Cumberland co., in 1749.

On 4th March, 1754, the Proprietaries granted 20 a. to Nicholas Kurtz and Conrad Weiser in trust for the Lutheran congregation to

build a church on, adjoining land of Christian Brentzer, in Bethel twp., Lancaster co.

Francis Beatty, took up 200 a. of land on Conoy Creek Feb. 4, 1737, but subsequently sold his right.

"Between Pine creek and the Gnadenberg" Lancaster co.

Jonas LaRue took up, Oct. 2, 1734, 350 a. of Land in Leacock twp., Lancaster co.

"Castle Mill, on Swatara," in Derry twp., Lancaster co., 1737.

"On the east side of Conogochege, in a place commonly called The Castle," 300 acres to William Maxwell, Dec. 18, 1737.

"On a spring that sinks and rises again runs into Conogochege." Where is this?

Robert McCoy, w. for 200 a. "on Cedar Spring near Potowmack old Road," Feb. 15, 1737.

"Edmund Cartledge's race ground, west of Sasquahannah," 1737.

Leonard Miller, w. for 100 a. land "about a mile and-a-half from an Indian Town," August 21, 1751.

"Berry's Narrows at Hunter's Falls," in 1763.

"Bloody Run," in Upper Paxtang, in 1775.

"Round Top," in Derry township, so named in 1775.

"Fish Island," 20 perches N. E. of B. Galbraith's Island and opposite land of Abraham Stoner on the Lancaster shore in Donegal township.

Michael Miller, "on Wiskinisking creek, opposite to an Indian Town," Oct. 17, 1751.

George Miller, land adjoining the foregoing, 1751.

On Dec. 17, 1754, 20 a. to George Mess, Jacob Kemerlin and Jacob Eppricht, in Lebanon Twp., "in trust for the Dutch Reformed congregation in that neighborhood to build a church on."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCIV.

DEAD TOWNS (*N. & Q. cxxxv.*).—By some means Asylum got among the names of dead towns in Pennsylvania. This is not correct—although it may be here stated that as a French colony it was not a success.

SEAL FAMILY.—Of German extraction, this name was originally written Siel. As early as 1750 the name is found among the records of Lancaster county. The first who settled within the limits of Dauphin county was Henry Seal, b. October 16, 1770, and d. Dec. 31,

1827, at Millersburg. His wife Catharine, b. April 7, 1779; d. May 29, 1842. Henry's brother, Jacob Seal, b. Feb. 16, 1785; d. Sept. 5, 1858; and his wife, Mary, b. August 2, 1792; d. Nov. 26, 1879. Both brothers left numerous descendants. John H. Seal, son of Henry, b. March 14, 1797; d. June 12, 1875; and his wife, Catharine, b. June 14, 1795; d. Dec. 13, 1833. They were the parents of Josiah Seal, and grandparents of Hon. John B. Seal, editor of the "*Millersburg Herald*."

DR. WILLIAM PLUNKET.

William Plunket, frequently called Lord Plunket, was a native of Ireland, born about 1720. Little is accurately known of his early life, save that he studied medicine, graduating from the university at Dublin, and emigrated to America. He first settled at Carlisle, where he practiced his profession until probably the breaking out of the French and Indian war, into which service he entered. He was commissioned lieutenant in Capt. John Hambright's company in Colonel William Clapham's battalion, June 12, 1756. In the Bouquet campaign of 1764, he was surgeon of the second battalion, commanded by Col. Arthur Clayton, his commission bearing date September 7, 1763. For this service he participated in the Provincial land grants on the West Branch, receiving from the Proprietaries six hundred acres of land in Buffalo Valley. About 1770 he removed to what was subsequently Northumberland county locating a little above Chillisquaque creek, which he termed "The Soldier's Retreat," and became possessed of a large estate. He was one of the leaders in the so-called Pennamite war at the outset of the Revolution. A brief account of his expedition to Wyoming is found in *Annals of Buffalo Valley*, by Hon. John Blair Linn, p. 87-8. At the beginning of the war for Independence he entered heartily into the contest, and was commissioned colonel of the Second battalion of Northumberland county associators in March, 1776, but for some cause or another, possibly at the instigation of his Wyoming enemies, he was arrested as being inimical to the principles of the Revolution. He was afterwards released, as nothing treasonable could be proved against him. Sabine, in his "American Loyalists," imputes crimes to Colonel Plunket which he had neither fact or foundation for. At the close of the war he removed to Sunbury where he died in the early part of May, 1791.

Dr. Plunket married Esther Harris, daughter of John Harris, of Harris' Ferry, and sister of the founder of Harrisburg. Of a large

family of children, only four daughters reached maturity. Of these, Elizabeth married Samuel Maclay, afterwards a Senator in Congress and a brother of William Maclay, who married his cousin Mary Harris. Isabella Plunket married William Bell, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Margaret Plunket married Isaac Richardson, of New York State; and Esther Plunket married her cousin, Col. Robert Baxter, of the British army. Descendants of the first named have been very prominent in public affairs in Pennsylvania for at least a century.

INTERESTING NOTES

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT.—IV.

Simon Girty, an Indian trader, settled in 1743 on a tract of land on the East side of Sasquahannah, cleared 30 a. and made other improvements, and continued several years thereon. That said Simon Girty afterwards dying intestate and indebted to Thomas McKee upwards of £300, the said Thomas applied for a warrant therefor.

Michael Miller, in 1737, "in the great hole at the Blue Mountain in Bethel twp., Lancaster co."

Hans Nissley, w. for 240 a. of land "lying on a small branch of Conestoga creek in the said co. of Lancaster," Jan. 16, 1733.

Peter von Beaver, "on Suetara creek," 1738.

James Snodgrass, dec'd, of Martick twp., in Lancaster co., prior to 1751, left a wife, Mary, and sons James and William.

June 16, 1753, a w. for 50 a. of land to John Shoop and Michael Umberger in Lebanon twp., "in trust for the use of a church, school house and burying place for the Lutheran and Calvinist congregations."

Henry William Steigle, w. for 100 a. in Warwick twp., Lancaster co., April 10, 1758. Then follow a number of warrants situated in Elizabeth twp., same date.

David McCord, who settled in Derry township very early, was "murdered on his plantation by the Indians during the late Indian war."

John Sloan, w. for a tract of land in 1749, in Donegal twp.; a re-survey was made in 1763, at which time he was deceased, leaving a wife Jean, and the following children:

- i. *Alexander.*
- ii. *Archibald.*
- iii. *Mary.*
- iv. *Margaret*, m. Archibald Sloan.
- v. *Elizabeth.*

November 26, 1764, w. for 100 a. to John Nicholas Simon and Adam Klerman, in Hanover twp., Lancaster co., "in trust for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations."

Francis Worley, w. for 100 a. of land at mouth of Conestoga May 3, 1716; resurvey, March 12, 1742, for his son, Caleb Worley.

Manor of Plumpton, in Heidelberg twp., in 1749.

David Byers took up a tract of land in Donegal twp., and after his death a re-survey was had, Sept. 1, 1762, in favor of his children :

i. David.

ii. John.

iii. Jane, m. Thomas Smith.

iv. Martha, m. ——— Campbell, who d. prior to 1763.

Thomas Smiley, and son John, in Hanover twp. in 1767.

Jacob Bigler, w. for 137 a. in Leacock twp., surveyed Nov. 16, 1752, for the benefit of his dau. Barbara, who was the widow of ——— Ritter, and had a son Henry in 1763.

John and James Rippeth, brothers, in Hanover twp., Lancaster co., had sons John and James, in 1737.

Land "lying upon Tulpyhockin 3 miles from Cowowkin."

Henry Smith, w. for 150 a. of land, April 24, 1734, "on this side Tulpehockin near the Iron Works."

"On the Great Spring in Heidelberg twp.," in 1736.

George Steyts, w. for 300 a., "situate on Quitapohilla Run, adjoining John Light's plantation in Lebanon township. Settled and Improved by himself seven years," Dec. 19, 1737.

"Samonocasio Run," in Robinson township, Lancaster county, so named in 1740.

"On the waggon road leading thro' the Indian Manor of Patowmeck, fifty miles to the westward of Paxtang, and about sixty miles north of Bell's Town on Patowmeck," Dec. 7, 1737.

Robert Redick, w. for land in Pennsboro' twp., upon Conedogwainet, January 31, 1737.

Godfrey Seidle, land on Deep Run, in Bethel township, adjoining his father-in-law, John Adams, in 1771.

John Matter setted on Great Wickanisko, about one mile from the River Susquehanna, prior to 1773.

Jacob Job, of Leacock twp., Lancaster co., d. prior to 1763, leaving issue :

i. Andrew.

ii. Jeremiah, d. intestate; his wife, Mary, subsequently m. ——— Hughey.

iii. Samuel.

iv. Sarah, m. Jonathan White.

v. Mary; her guardians were Samuel Job and William Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

John Montgomery and Samuel McCorkle settled in Paxtang, on adjoining farms, prior to 1735.

Albright and Michael Deibler were in Lykens Valley prior to 1767.

REV. DANIEL WORLEY, A. M.

Daniel Worley, born in Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1829, died Sunday, April 29, 1888, at Canton, Stark county, Ohio. He was descended from Francis Worley, an intelligent English land surveyor, who in 1722 was one of the three persons sent across the Susquehanna by Sir William Keith, Deputy Governor of the Province, to survey Springettsbury Manor. He first settled in Lancaster county, at the mouth of the Conestoga, subsequently disposing of this land, and purchased 750 acres one mile northwest of York. His wife was Ruth Collins, a Quakeress of Chester county, and although he was a member of the Episcopal Church, he adopted her faith. His sons were Nathan, James, Jacob, Francis, Daniel, and George. Daniel's son Thomas resided many years in Harrisburg, where he died. Of his children, the subject of this sketch was the eldest. Daniel Worley received his early education in the public schools and academy in Harrisburg. Entering Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, he completed a classical course, graduating in 1850. Having the ministry in view, he repaired to Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio, where he began the study of theology. While doing so he accepted and filled the position of auditor two years, when he was prevailed upon to accept the position of professor of mathematics and natural sciences, which chair he occupied eleven years. In 1852, having completed his theological studies, he was licensed, and in 1855 ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church. In 1863 Mr. Worley resigned his professorship and took charge of an academy in Greensburg, Pa. The following year he was elected superintendent of the Canton, Ohio, public schools, and since that period has resided in Canton. In June, 1876, he retired from the superintendency and opened a private academy in that city. In 1877 he represented Stark county in the Ohio Legislature, during which term he was chairman of the Committee on Public Schools and on the Codification of School Laws. He was recognized in that legislative body as a strong advocate of measures for the education of the masses and for the development of the re-

sources of his adopted State. He filled quite a number of local offices, was a justice of the peace, member of council, school board and board of water works trustees. At the time of his death he held the office of deputy auditor for Stark county and president of the Canton council. During Mr. Worley's residence in Columbus of nine years he edited the *Lutheran Standard*, the organ of the Synod of the Lutheran Church. In his early life he frequently filled pulpits in various parts of the country, but several years since retired from all active ministerial work. Mr. Worley married in 1852 Henrietta Smith, daughter of Professor William Smith, president of Capitol University and clergyman of the Lutheran Church. His widow and one son survive him.

It is proper that in giving the preceding record of one who has ceased from his lifework, that some reference be made of the characteristics of the very excellent Christian gentleman, who was a native of our city, and whose entire life reflected honor upon it. The writer recollects him well as a scholar in the old log church on Third street, below Chestnut, and of his prominence in all branches then taught in the then boys' high school of the South ward. Two of the teachers, who recognized the intellectual acquirements of Daniel Worley, yet live—one, Prof. L. H. Gause, of this city, the other, Dr. Samuel Nichols, of Bellows Falls, Vermont. He was at the head of all his classes, and so it was at Pennsylvania College. He was not only a marvel in mathematics, but in other branches of study. Although a fluent speaker, an able debater, an excellent sermonizer, Mr. Worley's forte was in teaching. He was a profound scholar, and shed light upon every subject he undertook to expound. In his adopted State he was greatly esteemed, and few men were more potent for good. As an educator he had few equals, and his influence in this field will be felt in the years to come. His life was a strong and useful one.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, and were conducted by Rev. Harpster, of Trinity Lutheran church, assisted by Revs. Kuhns and Ullery. The officials of Stark county and of the city of Canton attended in a body, and the concourse of citizens was immense, recognizing, as all did, the worth and ability of their distinguished fellow-citizen and deeply deploring his loss to the community. Mr. Worley's remains were taken to Columbus on Wednesday, where he was interred by the side of his eldest son in the cemetery at that city.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCIV.

THE SCHROPP FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

I. JOHN CONRAD SCHROPP, of Germany, died in 1728, and his wife (maiden-name Berkmueller) died in 1731. Their child was:

2. *i. Matthew.*

II. MATTHEW SCHROPP, b. 21st March, 1722, at Kauffernen, Suabia, came to Pennsylvania with the second Moravian colony in 1743. He married Anna Maria Tomet, who was b. 13th April, 1719, at Basle, Switzerland. He died 11th September, 1767, at Salem, N. C. [His widow married Rev. John Wolfgang Michler, 23d August, 1778, ancestor of the Easton family of the name, who d. at Hebron in 1785. She d. 3d April, 1786, at Nazareth.] Their children were:

3. *i. John*, b. Oct. 11, 1750.

4. *ii. Christian*, b. June 27, 1756.

iii. Mary, d. single.

5. *iv. Sabina*, b. Nov. 5, 1759.

III. JOHN SCHROPP, b. 11th Oct., 1750, at Nazareth; d. 4th July, 1805, at Bethlehem. He m., first, Maria Elizabeth Tanneberger, b. 15th July, 1753, at Nazareth; d. 23d August, 1801, at Bethlehem. Their children were:

i. Johanna-Elizabeth, b. 17 Aug., 1785, at Bethlehem; d. 7 May, 1810, at Bethlehem.

ii. Charlotte-Sabina, b. 23 Nov. 1787, at Nazareth; d. 22 June, 1833, at Bethlehem.

6. *iii. Maria-Louisa*, b. 27 June, 1790; m. John S. Krause.

7. *iv. Anna-Caroline*, b. 7 June, 1793; m. Owen Rice.

John Schropp m., secondly, 26 April, 1802, Elizabeth Krogstrup, b. 18 May, 1763; d. 25 March, 1819, at Lititz. Their children were:

v. [A dau.], b. and d. 20 Aug., 1803.

8. *vi. John*, b. Sept. 8, 1805.

IV. CHRISTIAN SCHROPP, b. 27 June, 1756; d. 31 Dec., 1826. He m., first, 17 Nov., 1793, Anna Maria Russmeyer, b. 12 July, 1757, at Bethlehem; d. 29 Dec., 1804, at Lititz. Their child was:

i. Christian-Russmeyer, b. 7 Oct., 1796, at Lititz; d. 1821, at Nazareth.

Christian Schropp m., secondly, 8 Jan., 1806, Rebecca Edmonds, b. 9 Aug., 1762, at Sechem, N. Y.; d. 25th Aug., 1828.

V. SABINA SCHROPP, b. 5 Nov., 1759, at Nazareth; d. 8 May, 1846, at Bethlehem; married William Henry, of Nazareth. Their children, all born in Nazareth, were (surname Henry):

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. 15 Oct., 1782; d. 15 Dec., 1844, at Philadelphia; m. John Jordan, of Philadelphia.
- ii. *Anna*, b. 29 Sep., 1784; d. in 1801.
- iii. *John-Joseph*, b. 17 June, 1786; d. 2 Dec., 1836.
- iv. *Johanna-Maria*, b. 6 May, 1788; d. 31 Jan., 1811, at Bethlehem; m. Rt. Rev. A. Benade.
- v. *Matthew-Schropp*, b. 10 August, 1790; d. 20 Jan., 1862, in Philadelphia.
- vi. *Sabina*, b. 4 August, 1792; d. 22 March, 1829, at Bethlehem; m. John F. Wolle.
- vii. *William*, b. 15 August, 1794; d. 23 May, 1878, at Wyoming, Pa.
- viii. *Jane*, b. 5 June, 1796; d. s. p.

VI. MARIA LOUISA SCHROPP, b. 27 June, 1790, at Bethlehem; d. 29 July, 1819; m. 3 April, 1810, John Samuel Krause, b. 23 June, 1782; d. 26 Dec., 1815. Their children were (surname Krause):

- i. *Sophia-Louisa*, b. 13 Feb., 1811, at Bethlehem; d. in 1846, at Salem, N. C.
- ii. *Matthew*, b. 6 August, 1814, at Bethlehem.

VII. ANNA CAROLINE, b. 7 June, 1793; d. 23 Sept., 1852, at Catsauqua; m. Owen Rice. Their child was (surname Rice):

- i. *Maria*, b. 4 May, 1829, at Bethlehem; d. 18 March, 1849, at Catsauqua.

VIII. JOHN SCHROPP, b. 8 Sept., 1805; d. 2 Sept., 1840, at Bethlehem; m. 12 Oct., 1828, Maria Comelia Groundie, b. 15 Oct., 1807. Their children, all born at Bethlehem, were:

- i. *Charles-William*, b. 15 May, 1830; d. March, 1888, in Philadelphia.
- ii. *Maria-Elizabeth*, b. 21 April, 1832; d. 15 August, 1854.
- iii. *Henry-John*, b. 1 Dec., 1833; d. 21 July, 1834.
- iv. *John-Cornelius*, b. 28 August, 1836.
- v. *Anna-Caroline*, b. 16 Feb., 1840; d. 31 Dec., 1841.
9. *Abraham-Sebastian*, b. 22 March, 1841.

IX. ABRAHAM SEBASTIAN SCHROPP, b. 22 March, 1841, at Bethlehem; m., 19 April, 1864, Caroline Angelica Guetter; b. 13 March, 1842. Their children, all born at Bethlehem, were:

- i. Elizabeth-Burnet*, b. 12 Nov., 1865; d. 24 Dec., 1887; m., 8 Feb., 1887, George Hildreth Worrall.
- ii. Mary-Helen*, b. 25 Aug., 1868.
- iii. Ruth-Caroline*, b. 8 Sept., 1871.

J. W. J.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE OF 1837-38.

[The following records of the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1837-38 came into our possession among the papers of Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster. Accompanying it was the verification, probably written by Hon. Abraham Miller, Senator from the city of Philadelphia, as it appears to be in his handwriting.]

Samuel A. Barclay, Bedford, 34, attorney-at-law, Bedford, Pa.

James A. Caldwell, Lancaster county, 39, farmer, Lancaster county, Pa.

Samuel L. Carpenter, York county, 42, surveyor, Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Elihu Case, New York State, 47, farmer, Bradford.

Jacob Cassat, Adams county, 59, farmer, Adams county.

Cornelius Darragh, Allegheny, 29, attorney-at-law, Pittsburgh.

Charles Frailey (Sch.), Berks county, 39, farmer, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Fredk. Fraley (city), Philadelphia city, 33, merchant, Philadelphia city.

David Fullerton, Franklin county, 65, farmer, near Greencastle, Franklin county.

John Harper, Lebanon county, farmer, Lebanon, Lebanon county.

Alexr. Irvin, Centre county, merchant, Clearfield town.

Francis James, Chester county, 38, attorney-at-law, West Chester, Chester county.

Meck Kelly, Franklin, 53, surveyor, Indiana county.

Ebenezer Kingsbury, Vermont, 33, attorney-at-law, Honesdale, Wayne county.

Isaac Leet, Washington county, 35, attorney-at-law, Washington, Pa.

Peter S. Michler, Northampton, 38, manufacturer, Easton.

James McConkey, Lancaster county, Pa., 50, merchant, York county.

Abraham Miller (city), Philadelphia city, potter, Lane street, Philadelphia.

John Miller (Berks), Berks county, 52, innkeeper, Reading.

Henry Myers, Delaware county, 48, farmer, Concord.

James Paul, Philadelphia county, 57, farmer, Willow Grove.
John J. Pearson, Delaware county, 35, attorney-at-law, Mercer, Pa.
Alex. M. Peltz, Washington, D. C., 29, merchant, Philadelphia.
Charles B. Penrose, Philadelphia county, 39, attorney-at-law, Carlisle.
David R. Porter, Montgomery county, 38, farmer, Huntingdon.
Wm. Purviance, surveyor, Butler county.
Wm. T. Rogers, Philadelphia city, 38, printer, Doylestown.
John A. Sangston, Fayette county, 34, merchant, Uniontown.
Isaac Slenker, York county, attorney-at-law, New Berlin.
Michael Snyder, Philadelphia county, 52, innkeeper, Manayunk.
Joseph M. Sterrett, Cumberland, Erie.
John Strohm, Lancaster county, 44, farmer, Martick township, Lancaster county.
Jesse R. Burden, Speaker, too young when born, so that he don't remember the place, 21 and upwards, speculator and stock jobber, Madison House.
Geo. Hamersley, Chief Clerk, printer and bookseller, York, 27.
David Middlecoff, Assistant Clerk.
Geo. S. Wilkins, Transcribing Clerk, Lancaster.

MY EARLY HISTORY.

Amidst the pots my early course was run,
My sire a potter, I a potter's son.
Amidst the pots my childhood's lot was cast,
Amidst the pots my youthful days were past.
Amidst the pots I held my manlier course,
In making pots I spent my manhood's force ;
Like pots, my fate, when shattered and decayed,
Upon the potsherd heap I shall be laid.

MY TOMB.

Of broken pots be built my monument.
This shall endure when records shall be blent
With fabled story, When the splendid dome
No more shall mark the cold and silent home
Of slumbering statesmen, whose now quiet dust
No longer wars upon the injured bust
Of heroes, who on human glory bent,
In blood and tears built up their monument,
Nor dream'd that these, beneath the tread of Time,
Should sink in dust in every changing clime,
While the poor potsherd, humble and obscure,
Smiles at the wreck of Time, and ever shall endure.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCVI.

BELL FOUNT.—Bellefonte, so named in the newspapers of 1800.

WILKINS' FERRY.—Thomas Wilkins' ferry was where Bainbridge now is. It was owned by James Logan at the time Wilkins conducted it. The western side of the ferry which crossed the lower end of an island, was owned by Joshua Lowe, a Quaker, and for many years coroner of Lancaster county. He moved from there to Conestoga.

DECEMBER AND MAY.—Married on the 3d of April, 1792, by Rev. John Campbell, James Stevenson, aged 76 years, to the amiable Rebecca Sample, aged 35 years, both of Carlisle.

On July 7, 1796, Mr. Pittner, of Paxtang, aged about 90 years, married "the worthy matron Mrs. Charlotte King, the consort and widow of Mr. Richard King, formerly of this town" (Harrisburg).

On April 16, 1836, by Rev. Benjamin Snodgrass, Mr. Wyant, aged 21 years, and Violet Crawford, aged 70, both of Hanover township.

COL. JOHN BULL.—A correspondent from Illinois sends us the following:

Colonel Bull, b. June 1, 1731; d. August 9, 1824. Mary Phillips, his wife, b. 1731; d. Feb. 23, 1811. Their children were:

- i. *Anna*, m. Gen. John Smith, of Winchester, Va.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Rittenhouse, brother of Daniel Rittenhouse, the astronomer.
- iii. *Mary-Louise*, m. Joseph Nourse, who was for many years Register of the U. S. Treasury.
- iv. *Rebecca*, m. Capt. John Boyd, of the Revolution.
- v. *Sarah*, m., first, Joseph Haines; secondly, B. F. Young.
- vi. *William*.
- vii. *Ezekiel*.

INDIAN NAMES.

The following names, with meaning, were given by the celebrated Indian "Red Jacket:"

Canisteo, a board in the water.

Tioga, a crotch or point in the river, a junction of waters.

Cowanesque, at the Long Island.

Cohocton (Conhocton), trees in the water.

Cononque, horn in the water (the Seneca name of the Chemung).

Conewahah, *Ka-na-we-o-la*, a head on a pole (the Seneca name for the spot on which Elmira, N. Y., now stands.)

Canondisague, the aboriginal name for Seneca Lake, meaning "Newtown Lake," from a village of the same name near the outlet.

Canandaigua, Chosentown.

Susquehannah, *Sus-que-sa-han-nough*, crooked river.

Ne-wa-na-Ca-no-cush, a spring, or literally a small living water.

Tschech-she-qua-nunk, *She-shequun*, so written by the Moravians.

WILLFORD—CAMPBELL.

[The following query comes to us from Minnesota. Perchance Hon. John Blair Linn can give us some information concerning the capture of Mary Campbell alluded to.]

My grandfather, Joseph Willford, came from Sheffield, England, and settled in (I believe) Bucks county, Pa., but do not know the year. He was one of the early pioneers. He married a young lady named Mary Campbell in Bucks county. The Campbells were of Scotch descent, but resided in the north of Ireland; were called in Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish. I do not know what year they came to America, but desire to learn the year if possible. My great-grandmother, Mary Campbell, was, with other children, put in a stockade, or fort, at or near Penn's Valley, to protect them from the Indians on or about the years 1754 to 1760. She, with other children, were captured by the Indians of that place, a portion of whom were killed, but the life of Mary Campbell was spared. She was held captive by the Indians seven years, and taken from them at Chillicothe or New-comerstown, Ohio, by the Provincial troops. She was then fourteen years of age. She had brothers who participated in the Indian wars of Pennsylvania and Ohio at an early day. The names of two of her brothers were Daniel and William Campbell. Daniel Campbell was an officer (captain or colonel) in the army, and was shot somewhere in Ohio by the Indians. William Campbell was also in the Indian wars and received land from the Government for his services. He located at or near Pittsburgh, Pa., but died at the residence of his sister's (Mary Campbell) oldest son in Wayne county, Ohio. I know no more of their history than I have here stated, and nothing of the history of the rest of the family, but would be pleased to learn something of them. Joseph Willford and wife (Mary Campbell) lived in Bucks county, Pa. They had five sons and two daughters. The last located in Greene county, Pa., and in 1815 all except Daniel Willford, who remained, emigrated to Wayne county, Ohio.

THE ALLISONS OF DERRY.

I. JOHN ALLISON, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated with his family to America as early as 1725, and located on what were termed the "Barrens of Derry," then Chester, afterwards Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pa. He took up two hundred acres of land, which were warranted to him 15th of April, 1734. He died prior to 1750, and had, among other children, the following:

- i. *Robert*, d. March, 1766, unm.; by his will he bequeathed "£100 to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Hospital," £100 to the Grammar School at Newark, ten miles from New Castle," and the balance of his estate to his brothers and sisters.
- ii. *William*, d. August, 1739; m. Grizzle Wray, and had *Margaret*, *Patrick*, and *Robert*.
- iii. *Henry*, who had *James*.
- 2. iv. *John*, m. Ann ———.
- 3. v. *James*, m. Rebecca.
- vi. *Jean*, m. ——— Smith.
- vii. *Margaret*, m. ——— White.

II. JOHN ALLISON (John), d. May, 1767, in Donegal, leaving a wife Ann (who subsequently married John Stewart), and children as follows:

- i. *Patrick*.
- ii. *Jean*, m. George Clark, and had *Mary*.
- iii. *Rose*, m. James Crawford, and had *John*.
- iv. *Margaret*.
- v. *John*.
- vi. *James*, b. 1750.
- vii. *Ann*, b. 1753.
- viii. *William*, b. 1755.
- ix. *Robert*, b. 1757.

III. JAMES ALLISON (John), d. November, 1762, in Donegal, leaving a wife Rebecca, who died in September, 1764, and the following issue:

- i. *James*, m. a daughter of Gordon Howard, of Donegal.
- ii. *Anna*, m. ——— Defrance, and had *James* and *John*, who were in 1776 over fourteen years of age.
- iii. *Jean*, m. William Watt, and removed to North Carolina.
- iv. *Margaret*, m. ——— Bowman, and removed to North Carolina.
- v. *Sarah*.
- vi. *Rebecca*, m. Hugh Caldwell, and had *Jane*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCVII.

EDGELL—COX.—Rebecca Edgell, widow, of Philadelphia, d. prior to 1743, leaving children:

- i. *William*, m. Sarah ———, who, when a widow m. John Cox, "of New Castle county, upon Delaware, physician."
- ii. *Rebecca*, m. John Mifflin.

DEFRANCE.—John DeFrance resided in Hummelstown in 1792. His wife at that time was Susanna, widow of ——— Spencer. The children by the former marriage were (surname Spencer):

- i. *Thomas*.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— McKean.
- iii. *Susanna*.
- iv. *John*.

What is known concerning this family, and especially of Elizabeth Spencer McKean.

JOHNSTON.—Alexander Johnston, of Lower Paxtang township, d. prior to 1793. His brothers were:

- i. *James*, m. and had:
 1. *James*, residing in West Pennsboro', Cumberland county, Pa.
- ii. *Gawin*, m. and had:
 1. *James*.
 2. *Margaret*.
 3. *Alexander*, residing in the county of York, S. C.
- iii. *Josiah*, m. and had:
 1. *Jane*, m. Thomas Orr, residing in Washington county, territory south of the Ohio.
 2. *Agnes*, residing same place.
 3. *John*, residing same place.
 4. *Margaret*, m. Samuel Shaw, and had *Samuel*.

JAMES CLUNIE.—In looking over the *Notes and Queries* of your valuable paper of February 25, 1888, a communication referring to Mr. Clunie, saying they did not know who his relatives were, was read by me with astonishment, because I know there are a number of persons living in this city now who know all about him. He

owned the lot corner of Front and Walnut streets, extending to Mr. Calder's property, and including all to River avenue. Also ten acres of land located next to Mr. Brua's property, near the old reservoir grounds. Mr. Clunie and Harry Stewart's mother were brother and sister. The former died September 18, 1793. This land was left by will to Mr. Stewart. The executors of the estate were John Kean, John Downey, and Moses Gilmor. The latter afterwards withdrew from the executorship for satisfactory reasons. This land was held by the executors until Mr. Stewart came from Ireland in 1812 to take possession. He remained in this country during the war of 1812, when he returned to Ireland, but the climate not agreeing with him he came back in 1819 and settled permanently in Harrisburg. He resided on the premises from that time until his death, which occurred October 25, 1864. Mr. Clunie is buried in Henry Stewart's lot in the cemetery. There are but two of Mr. Stewart's family now living—his daughter, who resides on Walnut street, near Front, and James Clunie Stewart, of Des Moines, Iowa.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

TIMOTHY HORSFIELD, BETHLEHEM, PA.

There are few names more prominent to those whose historical researches lead them into the history of Northampton county than that of Justice Timothy Horsfield, and his services to the Province, and in the interests of the Moravian Church. His acquaintance with the customs of the land, its laws and institutions, his knowledge of the English language, which was indispensable to intercourse with the magistracy and the neighborhood; his business experience and habits; and especially in his official capacity, he was enabled to render eminent services to his church. In all matters of law, in cases of arbitration, and in the laying out of roads, he was always applied to, and in the church boards that controlled his social concerns, he always had a seat. In the "Records" and "Archives" of the province of Pennsylvania will be found a large number of his letters on matters of the State, and in the archives of the Moravian church at Bethlehem and among his descendants are many which should be published.

Timothy Horsfield was born 25th of April, 1708, in Liverpool, England, and received his education at the Parish school. In 1725, he emigrated to New York, and joined his brother Isaac, who lived on Long Island, with whom he learned the trade of butcher. In 1735 they leased two stands in the Old Slip Market, at the corner of

Pearl street and Old Slip, where their business became large and profitable. In 1741, they and other butchers of the city were unfortunate in having several of their slaves put to death for being implicated in the "Great Negro Plot."

Although a member of the Church of England, 1739, when Whitefield visited the Province, he attended his services and became impressed with his preaching. During the same year he became acquainted with Peter Bohler and David Nitchmann who had arrived from Georgia, and from this acquaintance he dated his connection with the Moravian Church. In 1734 he became a free-holder of the city of New York, his house, which stood near the Brooklyn Ferry, for many years being used by the missionary brethren traveling between Europe and the West Indies.

In October of 1748 he applied to the authorities at Bethlehem for permission to reside there, but owing to his being one of the executors of the estate of Thomas Noble, a prominent merchant of the city, and a member of the newly organized Moravian congregation, as well as being entrusted with the building of the *Irene*, he was requested to postpone his removal. He, however, took his children there to be educated in the schools. The year following he removed to Bethlehem, where, excepting a short sojourn at Nazareth, he resided until his death.

On the founding of Northampton county Timothy Horsfield was appointed by Governor Hamilton a justice of the peace, his commission bearing date June 9, 1752. In July, 1763, he was commissioned colonel of the forces to be raised in the county for the defense of its frontiers against Indian inroads. This appointment having excited considerable jealousy, he soon after resigned it, but he lost his justiceship in consequence, after serving twelve years. 'Squire Horsfield lived in what was known to the present generation as the Oerter house, which stood on Market street opposite the grave-yard.

In March, 1753, the propriety of opening a store for the sale of merchandise in Bethlehem was considered and decided upon by the church authorities. Thereupon an addition to the building on the west was made, and the church store opened in it with Joseph Powell as first storekeeper. This was probably the first store in the forks of the Delaware, and one of the few at that time conducted in the more remote districts of the Province. In addition to the rooms occupied by the 'Squire and his family, two were appropriated for the use of strangers visiting the town.

We have already stated that Timothy Horsfield was an owner of slaves. On his removal to Bethlehem he took two—a man and a woman—with him. The former called Joshua in baptism, but better

known as "Horsfield's Tony," was a native of Ibo, Africa, and in his fourteenth year was taken prisoner and sold into slavery. After passing through the hands of several owners he was finally sold to go to Jamaica. Accompanying his master to New York, in 1743, he was sold to Timothy Horsfield. In 1750 Tony was baptized by Bishop Cammerhoff, and subsequently sent to Christian's Spring, where the experience he had gained in the Old Slip Market secured for him the position of "butcher general in the Upper Places." Horsfield's negress was named Cornelia, born in 1728 at Red Hook, New York, and died at Bethlehem in April, 1757. Timothy Horsfield died 9th of March, 1773, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people from the neighborhood.

In 1731 Timothy Horsfield was married to Mary, daughter of John Doughty, a prominent butcher of Long Island, and lineal descendant of the Rev. Francis Doughty, who, in 1632, preached the first Presbyterian sermon on Manhattan or Long Island. She died 14th of October, 1773.

Of the descendants of Timothy Horsfield the best known is his son Joseph, born at Bethlehem November 24, 1750. He was chosen a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was one of the signers of the ratification; and in 1792 was appointed by President Washington the first postmaster of Bethlehem. In December of 1783 he married Elizabeth Benezet, and their children were *Sarah*, *Elizabeth*, married Jacob Wolle, *Maria*, married John Jacob Kummer, and *Daniel*. Joseph Horsfield died on the 9th of September, 1834.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCVIII.

"WHIG AND TORY, or 1,500 Dollars a Year," was the title of a political pamphlet published in 1816. Who was the author? M.

ALLEN.—Timothy Allen, one of the members of the Chambersburg volunteers, died at the house of Mr. Landis, near Buffalo, New York, December 12, 1812, in the 22d year of his age, and was interred in the German burying ground there with the honors of war. This Timothy Green Allen was from Hanover township, Dauphin county. His remains were subsequently removed by the late Isaac Moorhead, of Erie, who was related to him, and deposited in the old graveyard at Hanover.

THORNTON.—Matthew Thornton, of Hanover township, died April, 1786, leaving a wife, Agnes, and children, as follows:

- i. *Mary*.
- ii. *Agnes* [Mary], m. ——— Jamison, and had *Matthew*.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Martha*, m. ——— Thompson, and had *Agnes*.
- v. *Margaret*, m. ——— Butler.

The executors were John Rodgers and Timothy Green. Information is desired relating to the Jamison, Thompson and Butler families mentioned.

HANOVER.

TEMPLETON.—Robert Templeton, of Hanover, d. in November, 1789; his wife Agnes in February, 1790. Their children were:

- i. *Jean*, m. Robert Henry.
- ii. *Mary*, m. Charley McCoy (?).
- iii. *Ruth*, m. John Johnston.
- iv. *John*.
- v. *Agnes*, m. Samuel Stewart, and had *Agnes* and *Mary*.
- vi. *Sarah*, m. William Clark.
- vii. *Barbara*, m. Henry McCormick.
- viii. *Susanna*, m. James Hathorn.
- ix. *Robert*, m. and had *William* and *Robert*.

What is known concerning this family.

W. A. M.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS IN BURNING COAL IN LOCOMOTIVES.

[The following original papers are of unusual interest, and we are confident the readers of *Notes and Queries* will properly appreciate them. The first and second letters were written to Hon. John Strohm, then chairman of the special committee of the Pennsylvania Senate, on the subject of Burning Coal in Locomotive Engines. The subject was one of vast importance, and these initial proceedings are enjoyable reading. The inquiries were made under the following resolution of the Senate:]

“WHEREAS, The use of wood for fuel on the railroads of this Commonwealth is productive of danger and occasions much apprehension to the owners of property through which such railroads pass, which might be avoided by the use of mineral coal; therefore

“Resolved, That the committee on Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation enquire into the practicability and expediency of using

mineral coal exclusively as fuel for locomotives on the railroads of this Commonwealth and of prohibiting by law the use of any other fuel for such purpose."

[*Letter from Hon. S. D. Ingham.*]

BEAVER MEADOW, *24 Feb., 1838.*

John Strohm, Esqr.:

DEAR SIR—I have duly received at this place your favor of the 16th inst., requesting information as to the experience of the Beaver Meadow Company in the use of an anthracite coal for raising steam in their locomotive engines. I will communicate with pleasure any information I possess on the subject. We commenced burning coal in one of our engines about the 1st of December, 1836, and since that time in three others. We now use no other fuel except for kindling fire in the morning, a small portion of wood is, however, always carried on the tender. The coal fire will keep up an hour readily during a stoppage, but for a longer delay it is expedient to put in a few sticks of wood to keep the fire alive and expedite the ignition of the coal when the engine starts again. We have not the slightest difficulty in raising steam or keeping it up. The engines are limited to 100 pounds steam on the heavy grades, but their general limit is 90 pounds. Our engines were built by Garrett & Eastwick, of Philadelphia, and the repairs are under the direction of Hopkin Thomas, a very skillful machinist, to whom much is due for our entire success in the management of the coal fires. The only inconvenience that has attended the use of coal is the burning of the fire box and melting of the grates. The first is occasioned by imperfect welding of the piles of which the boiler iron is made, which thereby comes from the rollers with partial partings in the middle. These partings cut off the communication of the heat from the fire to the water, hence the iron next to the fire rises in a blister and soon burns through to the parting. The water then finds its way to the melted seams and leaks out. We have one engine which has been in use with coal more than twelve months without the least appearance of failure in this respect. We had no little difficulty with the grates in the commencement, but none have been melted in the last three months, altho' three engines have been in constant use since that time. Not a single copper tube has been injured since we commenced the use of coal.

I have supposed that a particular description of the means used to perfect the management of the coal fire was not expected in this communication, but everything known and practised at our works will be cheerfully communicated to any person who will take the trouble to

visit them, when not only the facts I have stated can be verified, but several other matters ascertained which will be very useful to all who are engaged in railroad transportation. I regret that I cannot give you an accurate statement of the amount of fuel consumed for a given effect, not being prepared for setting apart, *by weight*, the coal used on the engines. To determine this fact satisfactorily, the average of several week's consumption is indispensable.

I would observe that the apparatus for increasing the draught of the chimney is very simple and may easily be attached to any horizontal boiler. I am, with high respect,

Your Humble Sv't,

S. D. INGHAM.

[*Letter from Garrett & Eastwick.*]

PHILADA, 1 Mo. 27th, 1838.

Hon. John Strohm:

RESPECTED FRIEND.—Since the interview had with thee by the senior partner of our concern, when in this city during the late recess of the Legislature, in relation to the use of Anthracite Coal in Locomotive Engines, we have received a copy of the report of the Canal Commissioners in which we find a notice is taken by A. Mehaffy, Agent of Motive power on the Columbia road, & in which we think he has done us great injustice, where he says (page 56) "An experiment was lately made on the road to show that it (Anthracite Coal) was usefully practicable, but with little success. It was impossible to keep up a fire for any length of time so as to convey a full train without the aid of wood to produce a blaze," he also says, "much has been said as to the use of this kind of coal by a Southern company (Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Comp'y,) but from enquiry on the spot the undersigned is fully of the opinion that the kind of engines there used would neither suit our road in point of performance or cost of repairs." In this opinion we fully concur, as the Baltimore engines are very complicated in their construction and of course expensive to keep in order, and use fifty per cent. more coal than ours in performing the same amount of work, and he (Mehaffy) on his return from the South did us the justice to acknowledge there was no comparison between our engines and those. Notwithstanding the assertion he has made in his report to the Canal Commissioners, we can prove conclusively that we have frequently passed over the road between Philadelphia and Columbia, taking not only the passenger train, but also with burthen trains heavily laden, and in the usual time, without the use of a particle of wood, "to create a blaze." We believe the

truth to be that that the Agent above alluded to, having made up his mind that anthracite coal cannot be used, so as to answer a good purpose in generating steam for locomotives, did not deem the experiments we were making of sufficient importance to claim his attention, as we believe he never took the trouble personally to witness the operation of our engine in burning that fuel, except in company with two of the Canal Commissioners from Parkesburg to Philadelphia one afternoon, and from thence to Lancaster the next day, and on his arrival at the latter place he declared to the Commissioners that he saw it was so easy a matter to burn coal, that it could be burned in any of their engines without alteration, and, in consequence of this assertion, they directed the experiment to be tried on one of the engines on the road and failed, as one of our firm was informed by John Brandt, chief machinist on the road, who tried it. He said they could keep up steam for only four miles, when they were obliged to take out the coal and substitute wood.

After the Canal Commissioners returned to Harrisburg, after having witnessed the operation of our engine in burning coal, they adopted a resolution (a copy of which we furnish thee) authorizing us to alter one of the engines we made for the State, and to proceed with our experiments, which we are now doing, and keeping an accurate account of the coal used and of the loads drawn with it. The day before yesterday, although the dampness on the rail occasioned considerable slipping, we brought twenty-five loaded cars part of the way from Columbia, and made an average of sixteen cars, using one ton of coal and less than one-quarter cord of wood for kindling previous to starting, and to perform the same distance with that load requires at least three cords of wood, but such is the opposition on the road to coal that officers do not seem disposed to go with us and witness it for themselves, and therefore any statement that can as yet be made must rest on our own assertion; at least as to the particulars. Several very respectable individuals, it is true, have witnessed the operation of burning the coal and can testify that there is no difficulty in burning that fuel, and with it alone, keeping up an abundance of steam, but they are unable to say what was the load drawn or coal used. In order to remedy these difficulties, and believing that you should have official information on the subject referred to your consideration, we would suggest whether it might not meet your views to appoint some person who would be competent and disinterested to pass with us a few times over the road on the engine so as to have an opportunity, from his own observation, to make a report to you, and if it should meet your approbation also for him to visit the Beaver

Meadow road and Baltimore, and make his observations there, and report to you a fair statement of the information he may obtain at those places, which are all we have any knowledge of where anthracite coal has been used in locomotives with any degree of success. The trifling expense that will attend such appointment will amount to a mere nothing compared to the great saving that can be readily shown will result to the State by the adoption of anthracite coal as fuel for locomotives on the Columbia road, but further west, where bituminous coal is easier of access and cheaper than the anthracite, that description of fuel will probably be the cheapest. As we have it in contemplation in a few days to submit a proposition for supplying coal and burning it in the locomotive engines on the Columbia road at much less cost to the State than either wood or bituminous coal and coke will cost on that road, it would give us great pleasure if your committee could spare so much time from their other duties as to pass over the road in the engine in which we are now burning anthracite coal and witness for yourselves its operation, so as to enable you to report from your own observation as well as from the report or information derived from others. Should you be enabled to do so, by giving us a short notice we will meet you at Lancaster whenever it may suit your convenience.

Respectfully Your Friends,

GARRETT & EASTWICK,

[*Letter from George Jenkins, Superintendent of the Beaver Meadow Road.*]

PARRYVILLE, Jan'y 16th, 1838.

Messrs. Garrett & Eastwick:

In reply to the queries propounded by you in relation to the success, &c., attending the use of coal in the Locomotive Engines made by you for the Beaver Meadow Rail Road & Coal Company, I may state for your information that the two Engines, the Elias Ely & Sam'l D. Ingham, that were placed on the road during the summer of 1836, did not commence the use of coal until the latter end of Autumn or beginning of Winter of that year. The Quakeake was constructed for burning coal, and placed on the road in the Spring of 1837, all three being six wheel engines. The Beaver is a larger and heavier engine with eight wheels, and has used coal ever since being placed on the road in the month of August last. All the Engines have continued to burn Anthracite Coal, when running on the road, ever since their commencing the use of that fuel at the time above stated. We do not find the use of wood necessary, except for kindling previ-

ously to starting in the mornings, and there is no difficulty in keeping an abundance of steam through the day without its aid. The usual number of loaded cars taken per day from Black Creek to Parryville, with the 6-wheel engine is 16, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal each, and the same number of empty cars are drawn up the grade to Quakeake with the same engines, and twelve up the 96 feet grade on their return home. The Beaver (8 wheels) takes thirty-two cars per trip each way, and twenty-four up the 96 feet grade, from Quakeake to Black Creek. As nearly as we have been able to ascertain 1,200 pounds of coal is consumed per trip in the 6-wheel engines, that is from Black Creek to Parryville and back, a distance of forty miles, and for the same distance with double the load the Beaver consumes about 1,800 pounds.

With ten days' or two weeks' practice an engineer or fireman will ordinarily become sufficiently acquainted with the manner of using anthracite coal in the locomotives to run them without difficulty, and they generally prefer coal to wood on account of its being much less laborious, and in consequence of which we pay our firemen only $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day more than the men who attend the brakes at the cars.

Any other information on the above subject within my power I will furnish with pleasure.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE JENKINS,

Superintendent Transportation B. M. R. R. and C. Company.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CXCIX.

KESSINGER.—Abraham Kessinger, of Upper Paxtang, d. prior to 1808, leaving a wife Catharine, and children :

- i. George.*
- ii. John.*
- iii. Elizabeth, m. Eli Buffington.*
- iv. Susanna, m. Jacob Hoffman.*
- v. Arna-Maria, m. John Sallada.*

THOMAS McELRATH.—This gentleman, better known as one of the first proprietors of the *New York Tribune*, died in that city on June 6, 1888. He was born in Williamsport, Pa., May 1, 1807. He acquired fondness for the printing trade at an early age, and after leaving school entered the office of the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, and subse-

quently William Brown's office, at that time one of the largest book printing establishments in Philadelphia. Removing later to New York, he was engaged as a proof-reader in the Methodist Book Concern, and afterwards as head salesman in the book department. In 1825 he formed a partnership with Lemuel Bang in the publication of school and religious books. At the dissolution of that partnership he renewed his legal studies, begun in Philadelphia after leaving Brown's printing house, and being admitted to the bar began the practice of law in New York city. In 1841 he abandoned law and entered into partnership with Horace Greeley in the conduct of the *Tribune* under the firm name of Greeley & McElrath, which became so widely celebrated. In 1872 he published his "Directory of Words and Phrases Used in Commerce with Practical and Explanatory Remarks." The book received high commendation at all hands, and continues of great use as a work of reference in mercantile counting houses as well as in law libraries. Mr. McElrath was prominent in New York politics and held various offices, some of them of great importance. He was ever faithful and conscientious, and has left behind him an unblemished record. He was married in 1833 to Elizabeth Price and had seven children, of whom five survive.

BLAINE FAMILY.—Dr. Egle in his pedigree of this family (*Historical Register*, vol. ii., p. 147) states that James Blaine, the grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine, removed to Brownsville, Pa., in 1804, thence to Sewickley, Pa., and thence in 1817 to Washington county, Pa. Mr. Charles Emory Smith, in his sketch of Hon. James G. Blaine in 'Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography,' states that "in 1818 'Mr. James G. Blaine's father, Ephraim L. Blaine, moved from Cumberland county to Washington county.'" The facts are these. In 1800 James Blaine removed from Cumberland county with his family, including his son Ephraim L., to Greene county, Pa. Thence in 1804 to Brownsville, Fayette county. There he became a justice of the peace in 1805, holding the office until 1816. In 1817 and 1818 he was a member of the town council of Brownsville. He was on the list of taxables in Brownsville in 1818 and was reported as a justice of the peace that same year. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Washington county January 1, 1817, serving three terms—1817, 1818, 1819. Two of his dockets as justice are in my possession. They begin April 24, 1815, and close February 17, 1820. They are entirely in the handwriting of James Blaine. Throughout this period, 1815–1820, Constable Thomas Downie, of Brownsville, served almost every one of his warrants. On the last page of the second docket is this endorsement:

" January 10th, 1821, For value received I transfer all the costs that are due and all that may become due on the Docket of James Blaine, Esq., to Mr. Ephraim L. Blaine in lieu of costs claimed in said docket from me. Witness my hand & seal the day and date above written.

"THOMAS DOWNIE.

"Attest: THOS. MCKIBBEN."

A residence of several years in Brownsville, and a thorough knowledge of the names of the old settlers enables me to state that the suits entered in these dockets include people from the two counties of Fayette and Washington. Moreover, a warrant issued by James Blaine and dated "*Brownsville* the fifteenth day of October, 1819," now in my possession is evidence that James Blaine did not move to Washington county in 1817.

H. E. H.

THE SAWYER FAMILY.

[Several years since we printed some notes concerning the Sawyers family, but recently additional information coming to us, we republish such data as suits our purpose.]

I. WILLIAM SAWYER, a native of Ireland, settled on the Kennebeck, in Maine, in the fall of 1717. Whether his father ever came to Pennsylvania is doubtful, but William located in Lancaster county, Derry township, prior to 1735. He was born in 1703 and died October 18, 1784. In old Derry church grave-yard is this inscription:

*In memory of | William Saw- | yer, who de- | parted this Life | Octo'r
the 18 1784 | in the 81st year | of his age.*

His wife Sophia (maiden name not known), b. in 1705, d. Sept. 9, 1788, and is buried by his side. They had issue, all b. in Derry township, among others:

2. *i. John*, b. 1729; m. Jean Allen.
- ii. Hannah*, b. April 21, 1731; d. October, 26, 1806; m. John Logan, b. 1729; d. February 21, 1788; and there was issue (surname Logan):
 1. *Thomas*.
 2. *William*.
 3. *John*.
 4. *Margaret*, m. ——— Willson.
 5. *Mary*, m. Samuel McCleery.
- iii. James*, b. 1733.
3. *iv. Benjamin*, b. 1735; m. Margaret ———.

- v. *Thomas*, b. 1737; m., March 30, 1762, Margaret McCallen.
- vi. [*A dau.*], m. William Duncan, and had *William*.
- 4. vii. *William*, b. 1741; m. Jean Willson.

II. JOHN SAWYER (William) b. 1729; d. 1812; m., October 27, 1757, Jean Allen, b. 1736; daughter of William and Elizabeth Allen, of Hanover. They had issue:

- i. *Joseph*, b. 1758; m. Elizabeth ———; removed to Preble county, Ohio, and died there.
- ii. *John*, m. Mary Bell, of Hanover.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Jane*, b. 1764; d. November 29, 1803; m. Robert Geddes.
- v. *Elizabeth*, m. John Boal.
- vi. *Sophia*.

There were other daughters. One married James Johnston, removed in 1727, to Fountain county, Ind., and died there. One m. John McCord, and removed in 1827, to Preble county, Ohio. One m. John Allen; and another William Sawyer, a cousin. Concerning the latter, we have the following information:

Some years after their marriage William Sawyer and his wife became thoroughly convinced that their marriage was wrong and agreed finally to separate. Accordingly their farm was sold and the proceeds divided. Both loved each other dearly, and when the time came for separation the ordeal was a severe one. After embracing his wife, he would go but a short distance, then return, and so continued for some time, when at last, amid tears, he passed out of view. William Sawyer, went to the then far West, engaged in boating on the Ohio, and was subsequently drowned in the Kanahwa river while taking down a boat load of salt. The widow of William Sawyer married Joseph Clokey, who left Ireland at the time of the Rebellion of '98, immediately after the battle of Belany-Hinch. "I was quite a boy," wrote the late Samuel Barnett, of Springfield, in 1867, "at the time, but remember hearing all about the case. He escaped almost by miracle to this country." Mr. Clokey's daughter Eliza came subsequently to this country. She married a Mr. Hughes, near Canonsburg, Pa., and deceased there, leaving two or three children. Mrs. Clokey was a cousin of my mother's. She had by this second marriage two sons and one daughter. The daughter married Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Canonsburg, and died about 1866. Mr. Clokey removed from where he lived, near Hanover church, to Canonsburg, about 1813 or 1814. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clokey deceased there a number of years ago. Their son, John Clokey, married and had a

family. His widow resides in Springfield, Ohio. Joseph Clokey, the other son, took a college course at Canonsburg, studied theology, joined the Associate Reformed Church at the time the union was consummated between the Associate and the Associate Reformed Church, now the United Presbyterian Church. He afterwards became Professor of Pastoral Theology in the United Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Patterson, by whom he had a son and daughter. The former died at Springfield, Ohio; the daughter married a Mr. Henry, and removed to Illinois. Dr. Clokey married secondly a Mrs. Waddell, from near Wheeling, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. One son is preaching at Steubenville, Ohio; another at Indianapolis, and the third is a lawyer." The Rev. Dr. Clokey, was the oldest minister in Springfield at the time this letter of Mr. Barnett's was written, and considered an able divine.

III. BENJAMIN SAWYER (William), b. about 1735 in Derry township, then Lancaster, now Londonderry township, Dauphin county, Pa.; d. February 5, 1792. He married Margaret ———, b. 1737; d. 1796; and they had issue:

- i. Thomas*, m. and had *William, Jr.*, m. *Mary* ———.
- ii. William.*
- iii. James.*
- iv. Hannah.*

IV. WILLIAM SAWYER (William), b. about 1741 in Derry township, Lancaster county, now Londonderry township, Dauphin county, d. August 20, 1785. He m., Oct. 1, 1761, by Rev. John Roan, Jean Wilson. After Mr. Sawyer's death she married David Miskimmins. They had issue:

- i. Mary*, m. William Crain.
- ii. Margaret*, m. Archibald Boyd.
- iii. Joseph*, b. 1773; d. Feb. 28, 1789; buried in Derry church-yard.
- iv. William*, m. Esther Rogers.
- v. Elizabeth*, m. Alexander Weir.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CC.

URIE.—The children of Thomas Urie, Esq., of Cumberland county, were:

- i. *Jean*, m. John Chambers.
 - ii. *Sallie*.
 - iii. *Mary*.
 - iv. *Catharine*.
 - v. *Eleanor*.
 - vi. *Thomas-D*.
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THE HARRISONS OF VIRGINIA.

[Believing that the subject will interest many of the readers of *Notes and Queries*, we have prepared the following record of the ancestry of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President of the United States.]

I. BENJAMIN HARRISON, son of John, of Surrey, England, b. Sept. 20, 1645; died there January 30, 1712-13, and lies buried in the yard of an old chapel, near Cabin Point, in Surrey. He had three sons of whom we have this record:

2. i. *Benjamin*, b. 1673; m. Elizabeth Burwell.
vi. *Nathaniel*, b. 1677; d. 1727; from whom descended the Harrissons, of Braudon, Virginia.

II. BENJAMIN HARRISON (Benjamin), b. 1673, in Surrey, England; d. April, 1710, in Berkley, Virginia, where he settled early in life; was a lawyer, and speaker of the House of Burgesses; he m. Elizabeth Burwell, daughter of Louis Burwell, of Gloucester, Virginia; and had issue:

3. i. *Benjamin*, b. 1700; m. Anne Carter.

III. BENJAMIN,⁵ (Benjamin,⁴ Benjamin,³ Benjamin,² John,¹) b. 1700; d. 1744; struck by lightning; m. Anne Carter, daughter of Robert Carter. They had issue, besides two daughters killed at the same time as the father:

4. i. *Benjamin*, b. 1726; m. Elizabeth Bassett.
ii. *Elizabeth*, m. Peyton Randolph.

- iii. *Charles*, was a general in the war of the Revolution.
- iv. *Nathaniel*.
- v. *Henry*.
- vi. *Collier*.
- vii. *Carter-H.*, from him are descended the Harrisons of Cumberland, Virginia.
- viii. [*A dau.*], m. William Randolph, brother of Peyton.

IV. BENJAMIN HARRISON (Benjamin, Benjamin), b. in 1726, in Berkley, Charles City county, Virginia; d. April, 1791; was for many years a burgess for his native county; in 1764 he served on the committee to prepare an address to the King, a memorial to the lords, and a remonstrance to the House of Commons, in opposition to the Stamp Act, and yet opposed the resolution of Patrick Henry of the following year as unsafe and impolitic. In 1773 he was on the Virginia Committee of Correspondence, and in 1774 elected to the Congress; as chairman of the Committee of the whole House, on the 10th of June, 1776, he introduced the resolution declaring the independence of the Colonies, and on the 4th day of July he reported the Declaration of Independence, of which he was a signer. He subsequently became a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, serving until 1781, when he was twice elected Governor of the Commonwealth. He was practical, energetic, frank, good-humored, fearless and patriotic. Governor Harrison married Elizabeth Bassett, b. Dec. 13, 1730; d. 1792; daughter of Col. William Bassett, of Eltham, in the county of New Kent, and a niece of the sister of Mrs. Washington. Their children were:

- i. *Benjamin*.
- ii. *Carter-Bassett*, b. 1763; d. 1804; educated at William and Mary College, bred a lawyer, served in the Assembly, in Congress and a Presidential elector; left two sons.
- 4. iii. *William-Henry*, b. Feb. 9, 1773; m. Anna Symmes.
- iv. [*A dau.*], m. ——— Richardson.
- v. [*A dau.*], m. David Copeland.
- vi. [*A dau.*], m. John Minge, of Weyanoke, Virginia.

V. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (Benjamin, Benjamin, Benjamin), b. February 9, 1773, in Berkley, Va.; d. April 4, 1841, in Washington City; was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, and studied medicine. In April, 1791, commissioned by General Washington, a warm personal friend of his father, an ensign; in 1792 promoted to a lieutenancy and fought under Wayne, who made him one of his aides. In 1795 was promoted captain and placed in command of Fort Wash-

ington, the site of the city of Cincinnati. In 1797 was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory; became its delegate to Congress in 1799; first Governor of the Territory of Indiana in 1801, serving to 1813. On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained over the Indians led by Tecumseh the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe; commanded as major general of the Kentucky militia in the northwestern army during the war of 1812; bore a distinguished part in the campaign of 1813, the defence of Fort Meigs, and the victory of the Thames, October 5th of that year; was promoted brigadier general August 22, 1812, major general March 2, 1813. He resigned in 1814; was member of Congress from 1816 to 1819; member of the Ohio Senate 1819 to 1821; U. S. Senator from 1825 to 1828, when he was appointed Minister to the Republic of Bolivia, on his return taking up his residence at North Bend, on the Ohio. In December, 1839, he was nominated by the Whig convention at Harrisburg, Pa. At the outset of the campaign the slur which had been cast upon him that he lived in a log cabin with nothing to drink but hard cider was seized upon as an electioneering appeal, and he was triumphantly elected President, securing 234 out of 294 votes. He entered upon the duties of his office with an uncommon degree of popularity; and his death, which took place just a month after his inauguration, caused a deep sensation throughout the country. General Harrison m., Nov. 22, 1795, Anna Symmes, b. July 25, 1775, near Morristown, N. J.; d. Feb. 25, 1864, near North Bend.; daughter of John Cleves Symmes. Of their children, we have record of—

i. *Lucy*, b. in Richmond, Va.; d. April 7, 1826, in Cincinnati, O.; m. David K. Este, of the latter city.

6. ii. *John-Scott*, b. October 4, 1804; m. and left issue.

VI. JOHN SCOTT HARRISON (William-Henry, Benjamin, Benjamin, Benjamin), b. October 4, 1804, at Vincennes, Indiana; d. May 26, 1878, near North Bend, Ohio; received a liberal education; was elected a Representative from Ohio to the 33d and 34th Congress. His wife died in 1851. Of their children, we have those of:

7. i. *Benjamin*, b. August 20, 1833.

ii. *Martin*, resides in Kansas.

VII. BENJAMIN HARRISON, the sixth in descent from a long and honored ancestry, was born August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather at North Bend, Ohio, on the bluffs overlooking the Ohio river, fifteen miles below the city of Cincinnati. He graduated from Miami University in 1852, and at once commenced the study of law under Judge Storer, of Cincinnati. In 1854 he removed to Indian-

apolis, where he has since resided. He was elected reporter of the Supreme Court in 1860, but in 1862 entered the army as second lieutenant of volunteers, and shortly organized the 70th Indiana regiment with which he served during the war, receiving the brevet brigadier general of volunteers January 23, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis, he was re-elected reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of the State but defeated by a small plurality. President Hayes appointed him on the Mississippi river commission in 1878. In January, 1881, he was elected to the United States Senate serving the full term of six years March 4, 1881. During his Senatorial career he established a reputation as a sound and enlightened statesman, and his record is entitled to the respect and admiration of the American people. His position upon all questions of importance was that of a faithful, conscientious and honest representative. On the 25th of June, 1888, the Republican convention at Chicago chose him as their standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign, and every indication augurs undoubted success. As his grandfather forty-eight years ago annihilated the political aims of the Sage of Kinderhook, so will he the further aspirations of the New Yorker, who fills the Executive chair of the Nation. General Harrison married in October, 1853, Carrie L. Scott, daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, of Ohio. They have two children, Russell and Mrs. McKee.

THE WHITEHILLS AND MACBETHS.

CARLISLE, *May 21st, A. D. 1822.*

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I went down to Harrisburg last December to see the meeting of the Legislature in the new capitol. They begun their session in the court house, which they had rented until the State house would be finished. Mr. Hills, the architect, announced the building ready for their reception the second day of January, when the workmen all attended and led the Governor, Joseph Hiester, the heads of departments, Gregg, Duncan, Brady, and Cochran, with their clerks, the Senate, with their clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, and speaker, General Marks. The second branch of Representatives, with their clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, and speaker, Joseph Lawrence, with a numerous concourse of citizens, all moving in solemn silence to the summit of Parnassus, with the reverend gentlemen who were to perform the consecration rites and ceremonies. I kept pace with His Excellency until I was jammed up against the left side of the lobby, where I had a complete view of many hundreds of ladies all

clothed in rich brocade, black muslin and vestal white, as well as variegated colours, previously assembled to witness the magnificent ordinance. After a few minutes' rest, Doctor Lochman introduced the order of the day by prayer, and Doctor Mason read the oration, beginning with the discovery, settlement, and bondage under the European task-masters, the acquirement of our liberties by Divine assistance, under the direction of the great Washington, and other patriotic heroes of the Revolution, with many admonitions to walk worthy of our convocation and high privileges in the auspicious era of American independence, concluding with thanksgiving and petitions to continue the blessings of so highly favored a nation.

I had much difficulty in keeping the old land jobber from being trodden to death, who perished on the road to Hummelstown a few nights after and was buried in the poor house grave-yard, but disinterred by his children and taken to Newville, where the obsequies were attended to in a Christian-like manner, beside the mouldering limbs of their mother.

James Whitehill, of Strasburgh; John Miller, of Mount Rock; Jacob Irwin, of Middlesex; Gilson Craighead and his son are no more. The two latter were buried in one grave the first Sabbath of last month.

I spent the whole winter in the galleries, where I gained an acquaintance with nearly all the members, and boarded with Mr. Shoch at the bridge, where many legislators, public officers, the Executive and Mr. Muhlenberg, his private secretary, also put up. They were all very friendly, exhibiting much alacrity in their conversation with me about their speechifying debates and speculative motions, but the answers and remarks I made, soon attracted the notice of the news-mongers, who, after a long description of my superannuated appearance, and old-fashioned habiliments, said they would not be much surprised to hear that Mr. Fleming or some other intrepid old soldier could not refrain from ordering them all home and tell them the Lord had no further need of them, like Cromwell to the Parliament of England in their high-toned discussions about nothing.

The Governor got near ninety votes for Senator in Congress, but it took nine ballotings for State Treasurer. Mr. Crane was a candidate as well as Holgate, but Mr. Clark, of Erie, took near seventy votes the last trial, the expert native of Great Britain being immediately appointed prothonotary of Fayette. Cousin William Davidson's time is out this session. I seen them all shaking hands with him, bidding him farewell. Old Patrick was not pleased with him for opposing Findlay.

Mr. MacMeen, another cousin of ours, is also a Senator from Lycoming. Mr. Cochran and several members claimed kindred with me and treated me with more friendship than many of my highest relations. Cousin Margaret Fleming, now of Chester county, with Cousin Joseph Gardiner and his sister Sarah, appeared in the lobbies about the middle of February on their way home from a visit to Cumberland. They invited me to spend next winter with them, to which I agreed if I could dispense with going to Washington to see the Congress and my namesake who bled at the battle of Trenton, while I was there in the Flying Camp, for it is more than probable that we will never see any more "Seventy-six men" in the executive chairs, either of this State or of the United States.

Cousin James Fleming and family passed through this town on their way to settle in your parts. There are but two left of the name on Brandywine, and but one in this vicinity. The Whitehills are also wearing out, as well as the Harris' and MacClays. The property is chiefly all out of their names. Your uncle James is living with the Cranes. There is a great resort of quality visiting the old mansion every now and then. No doubt it will take all he can make to support high life below stairs as well as up stairs, for it is said he is aspiring to steer the ship of State when the prisoner of the old Jersey's time expires. If he misses that figure there will be little doubt about taking the land back again and making another sale, if the counsellor continues adequate to the task. But the members from the southwest, as well as many other gentlemen, told me he was nearly become a disqualified skeleton, hardly able to give advice, far less to plead at the bar, living the life of an old dry bachelor, without any company except the housekeeper and his immense riches. The neighbors told me there was a vendue, but when they went to pay they were directed to give the money to Eleanor, intimating that the movable property was all hers, and in all other settlements it is said the original papers were canceled and obligations taken in their own names, so that collusion appears in every transaction. It is said John suffered much in his last days, being tossed about among strangers, until they seen he was past all redemption, before they took him in to breathe out his life, everything being put in the lawyer's hands, for his handless son was yet in the West, and it is said they will pay nothing for his father what he got on trust, nor for any trouble people had with him in his distresses.

Your uncle James is renewing his youth like the eagles since he began to feed among the young Cranes, and helps to farm the land, and nearly adored by the long-necked gentry, no doubt in expecta-

tion of making another will like your aunt Nelly's. I cannot help mentioning one of his anecdotes at old Rupp's, west of Gorgas', on Hendricks' land, being an European German preacher, making long prayers and lengthy graces every day the whole year round, which the recruiting bachelor got tired of, and watching his opportunity one day said: "Still—Donner Schlag Dhe Teuful Todt"—eat boys, eat—the damnation of the wicked will be great enough without making it greater with long prayers; after which no more praying was heard in the house until after harvest.

I was often in the house mentioned in your aunt Nelly's will, for your aunt Betsy. It is next the corner on the N. W. side of the street, above the stone bridge over the gully and last on the bank, which no doubt was all a gully indeed, which never can be found out, Mac Jimsey dying soon after, and other witnesses of her competency or knowledge of the recorded testament may never be known to any but those who are most benefited, and her father's will had no witnesses at all and can never be known whether they were real testaments or not, so that you had better keep as good friendship as possible with your uncle Robert, the junior, and call to see him before his emaciated limbs moulder in the dust. There may be a peradventure of getting what was left to your father's family, if he does not leave you any more, but my relations has all gone down to the grave with all their hands full of lies. They always said they would leave remuneration for the losses during my minority.

The old widow of my youngest uncle, Joseph Fleming, died last fall, but the assemblymen from that quarter alleged that the Yankee priest that married the daughter of her brother, James Hughes, had secured all to himself. His father was the only affidavit man that swore my uncle made a will in the beginning of the American Revolution and left all to his sister. I expect to be down this summer and see how such illegal procedure goes on, and if a man can swear away my lawful rights to his sister who will give them back to his daughter it must be unjust, for my uncle always told me he would leave all to his brothers' and sisters' children, and cousin John Fleming, of this neighborhood, left his property as the law directs.

I was at Mr. Neely's last fall. I never seen any of my Sister Margaret's children but the eldest son who died young. Till then there are six living, three boys and three girls.

The members from Huntingdon told me that Sister Jane was very well and the old priest still able to execute his office. Two or three of her sons are married and practicing physicians. Colonel Dale told me Sister Ann was his neighbour and one of his relatives married to her eldest daughter.

Mr. Kelly told me he was at your house a few days after my brothers' death and that your sisters were much like the Whitehill girls when they were young. You have not said a word about your sister Mary's family or whether any of the rest are married. Mr. Given, of Carlisle, always enquires for you. Showed him your letter of January last, which I did not see myself before the middle of last month.

The western members, as well as travelers, told me of sister Mary's family. There were many gentlemen and ladies called to see the superb buildings at the seat of government. The lobbies and galleries were hardly ever empty. Mr. Findlay left his seat at the Federal city to pay us a visit before we broke up. Some faulted him for neglecting the affairs of the empire, alleging he was intriguing again for honours and emoluments. Our State has become proverbial for detraction and abuse of candidates. The Democratic presses say so much about the imbecility of our present Chief Magistrate and the degradation of Pennsylvania by his election, that nearly all the Hieserites were left at home last fall and a great majority of Findlayites sent down and up from all quarters to see the cis-Atlantick Pharaoh, who were so confounded at the awe of his countenance and gigantick appearance that no one ventured to sling a stone at him, and little Jemmy Duncan walked through their fiery ordeal as clear of being singed as Shedrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

I have read many epitaphs or monumental inscriptions in the encyclopædia as well as on the tombstones, but none pleases me better than the Whitehill's at Silvers Spring grave-yard :

In memory of Alexander MacBeth, son of Andrew & Ann MacBeth, born the 8th of April, 1768 ; died the 16th of September, 1819.

Cousin Sarah Crane is keeping school in Carlisle. One of her daughters lost her life by a corselet at John Randolph's wedding last winter.

The people in the State are growing very wicked. The 7th, 8th, and 9th verses of the 5th chapter of Jeremiah, the last verse of the 13th, and all the rest of the Bible is nothing to the documents I heard read along with petitions for divorces during the session.

Since I wrote the other sheet, cousin Mary Blair died, and, what was more astonishing, not being able to find the dates among my books, I went over to Sister Margaret's last week, or rather the latter end of the week before, to copy them out of your grandfather's Bible, and Mrs. Neely began crying and asked me if Mrs. Blair was living yet. I told her she was when I left Carlisle, but when I returned I found by the newspapers that she died while my sister was enquiring for her. She still kept crying all the time I was there and told me I must quit laughing and prepare for death, and Mr. Neely scolded

me again about laughing and talking about the girls, and about Goudy that married Mary Elliot, sending letters to Ireland for his brothers to come over and make a fortune among the country born. The declaimers against theaters, dancing schools and other diversions has got their mouth stopped a little while last winter by a great fire that consumed the orphans' asylum in Philadelphia. They said it was a signal instance of the Divine displeasure when the Governor of Virginia and so many ladies and gentlemen perished in the flames of the playhouse in Richmond, but when so many poor, innocent children suffered they say they could not go in a better time.

Old Harkness and a great many old revolutionists died lately. There are none but John Adams and Thomas Jefferson living that signed the Declaration of Independence. I attended at the review last week. The great warrior, Col. R. M. Crane, rode a great red horse at the head of the regiment. I would have showed him your letter if you had not made that little observation on the other page. I wish you would take more paper and write everything that you want to know about the estate in a very complaisant style, that I may show him and James both, for I want an errand to go in the house in spite of their noses, for all they would not invite me to call and you never give me an account about my brother's appointments or competitions at the elections. I heard he was in the Legislature as well as on the bench, but never could learn how long on the latter or how often in the former, or what branch he was a member of, or any certainty whether he was a public servant at all but once in the news something about treating with the Indians at Greenville.

There was a great many couples joined together in the vicinity of Newville last winter as well as about Carlisle. Thomas Duncan's youngest son John is married to the daughter of William Sterret and Catharine MacDonald, the old Scotch highland piper's granddaughter.

Andrew Macbeth was born the 8th of January, 1733.

Ann Macbeth was born the 14th of January, 1733.

John Macbeth was born the 14th of October, 1763.

Mary Macbeth was born the 17th of October, 1765.

Alexander Macbeth was born the 8th of April, 1768.

Jane Macbeth was born the 4th of May, 1770.

Margaret Macbeth was born the 15th of August, 1773.

John Macbeth died the 30th of May, 1785.

This is all I can find recorded in your grandfather's Bible. I hunted for records among Mr. Steel's papers and Mr. Davidson's papers, but found nothing but births, baptisms or deaths, but old yellow wig's little grandson keeps regular entries of everything, even to the very cock fights.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCI.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

SCHLOSSER, GEORGE ERNST.

George Ernst Schlosser, was born 27th October, 1714, at St. Arnaud, Nassau-Saarbruck, where his father was the resident Lutheran minister. His parents were Rev. George and Sophia Johanetta Margareta (m. n. Ellwerth) Schlosser. When six months old his parents removed to Strassburg, where one day his sister (a mere child), who had the care of him, let him fall from a bridge into the Rhine. Some women who were washing a short distance below rescued him and restored him to his parents. Subsequently his parents resided at Diettingen, in the neighborhood of Durlach, where his father died in March of 1746.

In his youth Schlosser was employed by merchants in Pforzheim, Stuttgart, Essling and Rothenberg, in Upper Austria. At the latter place he was falsely accused of blasphemy, and sent a challenge to his accuser, who declined to fight, and acknowledged his innocence in writing. We next find him with his parents, and a year later in business on his account. Mr. Schlosser was married for the first time 24th March, 1738, to Fredericka M. Rudhart, youngest daughter of the Bailiff and Councillor of the Prince of Baden-Durlach. This marriage proved an unfortunate one, and in 1748 he obtained a divorce. Of the five children born to them, three died in early youth, and two accompanied their father to Pennsylvania in 1751. They were:

- i. Christina*, b. February 20, 1744; m. ——— Christ.
- ii. Ernst*, b. December 9, 1745; resided at York, Pa.

In 1748 Mr. Schlosser became connected with the Moravians at Herrnhag, but did not unite with them until his arrival in America, embarking on their colony vessel, the *Irene*, at Rotterdam for New York. From the latter city he proceeded to Bethlehem, and early in 1752 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became a successful merchant.

During the exciting period preceding, as well as throughout the war for Independence, he took an active part on the side of the Colonists. He was a deputy to the Provincial Convention of 15 July, 1774, and to that of 23 January, 1775; member of the Provincial Conference, which met at Carpenter's Hall, 18 June, 1775, and of the convention of 15 July, 1776. He was a member of the Committee of

Observation for the city of Philadelphia, 16 August, 1775, and while in the performance of his duties as a committeeman became involved in a legal dispute with Isaac Hunt, the father of the celebrated Leigh Hunt. Hunt drew on himself the indignation of the citizens of Philadelphia, was mobbed and imprisoned, but subsequently made his escape and fled from the city.

During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army under Howe, he repaired to Lancaster, where he remained until the evacuation of the city, when he returned to his family at Bustleton. In August of 1777, he was recommended to Congress by the Supreme Executive Council for commissary, as "being worthy of trust and very competent for that business." At the solicitation of the Council, in June, 1778, he advanced £2,000 "when the finances of the State were very low and the necessities of the army were great," which was subsequently refunded to him. In December, he was appointed to prevent forstalling in the city markets, and in June of 1781, superintendent for the sale of city lots. He also held many positions of trust in the Moravian church on Race street, and in February of 1786 was elected a manager of the House of Employment.

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 Stephen Girard was assisted at Bush Hill Hospital by Mr. Schlosser and Peter Helm (both members of the Moravian Church), who volunteered their services.

George Schlosser was married in 1754 to Anne Mary Peter, d. Aug. 25, 1801, and by her had issue, to wit:

- i. *Mary-Magdalen*, b. March 14, 1755; m., Jany. 9, 1772, Jacob Frank.
- ii. *Anna-Maria*, b. July 16, 1756; m., Aug. 24, 1780, Adam Esler.
- iii. *Rosina-Maria*, b. Dec. 17, 1757.
- iv. *Christina-Sybilla*, b. July 27, 1759; d. single.
- v. *Jacob-Henry*, b. May 22, 1761.
- vi. *John-George*, b. Jany. 1. 1763; d. young.
- vii. *Theodora-Elizabeth*, b. June 7, 1765.
- viii. *Johanna-Fredericka*, b. April 23, 1767; m., June 11, 1793, Samuel Saur, printer, Chestnut Hill, Phila.
- ix. *Jacobina-Charlotta*, b. May 30, 1769; m. James Yard.
- x. *John-George*, b. Feby. 22, 1773.

For a number of years Mr. Schlosser resided on Second near Vine street. Apart from his business activity and enterprise he was benevolent and philanthropic, and in mercantile circles was held in high repute. He died February 25, 1802, and was buried in the Moravian cemetery, corner Front and Vine streets (removed in 1887).

JOHN W. JORDAN.

BOYD OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

I. JOHN BOYD, b. about 1719, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parentage; m., in 1749, Sarah DeVane, a Huguenot, b. 1724; d. November 10, 1813. From the journals of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for June 15, 1781, we have the following:

"A petition of Sarah Boyd, of the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, widow, was read, representing that at an early period of life she had the misfortune of being deprived of her husband, and was left to struggle with many difficulties to support herself and *three* sons, her only children. That at the commencement of the present war, *all* of her said *sons* took an early and decided part in the *grand* contest, and she *cheerfully consented* to their serving their distressed country. That her youngest son, *William*, a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania regiment fell in the battle of Brandywine. That her son *Thomas*, after having shared in all the dangers and fatigues of the Canadian expedition fell a sacrifice to Indian barbarity, in the expedition commanded by Sullivan, and that her remaining son now commands a company appointed for the defence of the frontiers of this State, and praying that she may be allowed the depreciation of the pay of her deceased sons, the same having been transferred to her by her surviving son."

On the 20th of the same month we have this:

"That having considered the *singular* case of Sarah Boyd, as represented in her petition of the 15th inst., they would most *earnestly* recommend it to the House to make her a grant of a sum of money in lieu and satisfaction of the depreciation which would have descended to the widow and children of her deceased sons, if any there had been.

"Page 696, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this State in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned was brought in engrossed and compared at the table.

"Resolved, That it be enacted into a law and signed by the Speaker."

In the Northumberland *Gazette* of November 10, 1803, the following obituary appears:

"Died on Saturday evening last at the advanced age of 79 years, Mrs. Sarah Boyd. She has long resided in this county, during which time her character has been well known to be that of a sincere Christian and a particular friend to all those who stood in need of her assistance. No woman, perhaps, has ever died in this country whose loss has been more sincerely regretted than that of Mrs. Boyd. On Sunday afternoon her remains were conducted to the place of interment, attended by her relatives and other friends."

The children of John and Sarah DeVane Boyd were as follows, all born in Chester county, Pa.:

- i. *John*, b. Feb. 22, 1750; m. Rebecca Bull.
- ii. *Thomas*, b. 1752; d. Sept. 13, 1779; entered the service at the commencement of the Revolution; was commissioned first lieutenant First regiment, Pennsylvania Line, Jan. 14, 1778; was detailed with other riflemen to the Fourth Pennsylvania under Col. William Butler, on the Sullivan expedition in 1779; taken prisoner and barbarously tortured by the Six Nations Indians at Little Beard's town on the Genesee, who were then banded with the Tories under Col. John Butler, his son Walter and the Indian Brant. He was unmarried.
- iii. *William*, b. 1755; d. Sept. 11, 1777; was commissioned ensign, Twelfth regiment, Pennsylvania Line, October 16, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, and killed at the battle of Germantown. He was unmarried.

II. JOHN BOYD (John), b. Feb. 22, 1750, in Lancaster county, Pa.; d. Feb. 13, 1831, in Northumberland, Pa. Of his early occupation and education we have little knowledge. When the war for Independence came he entered into the service, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, Col. William Cooke, Oct. 16, 1776. He was promoted first lieutenant and transferred to the Third Pennsylvania regiment as captain lieutenant. Under the re-arrangement of Jan. 1, 1781, he was retired from the service, but afterwards appointed captain of a company of rangers on the frontiers, and was an excellent partisan officer. According to Charles Biddle, as stated in his "Autobiography," "during the war he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians. Having killed a number of them before he was taken they were determined to burn him. For this purpose he was stripped naked and tied to a stake, and expected every moment to suffer death, when he was released by the interposition of one of the squaws, who had her husband killed in the engagement with Boyd. His life was possibly saved in consequence of his being a stout, well-made man." During the war he served one year as collector of the excise for Northumberland county. After the restoration of peace, in partnership with Col. William Wilson, he entered into merchandising at the town of Northumberland, and in a mill at the mouth of Chillisquaque creek. They manufactured large quantities of potash, which they shipped to Philadelphia, where it met with a ready sale; but the difficulties of transportation compelled them to relinquish this enterprise. Cap-

tain Boyd served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State from Nov. 22, 1783, to Nov. 23, 1786. On the 2d of Oct., the latter year, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the commissioners for superintending the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787; a member of the Penn'a House of Representatives from 1790 to 1792; and a presidential elector at the second election. He filled the office of a justice of the peace many years. Was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. Captain Boyd m., May 13, 1794, Rebecca Bull, b. Nov., 1767, d. ———; daughter of Col. John Bull of the Revolution. They had issue:

- i. *Sarah-Haines*, b. April 9, 1796; d. 1866, at Peoria, Ill.; m. Oct. 10, 1822, Rev. William R. Smith.
- ii. *Annie-Smith*, b. February 8, 1798; d. Nov. 24, 1801.
- iii. *Mary-Philips*, b. Nov. 24, 1799; d. Dec. 7, 1801.
- iv. *Elizabeth-Rittenhouse*, b. Sept. 20, 1801; d. Sept. 26, 1826, at Alton, Ill.; m. Dr. Henry Kent.
- v. *John-Benjamin*, b. Jan. 11, 1804; d. unm. at Northumberland; studied law and admitted to the bar, but never practiced.
- vi. *William-Thomas*, b. Nov. 20, 1805; d. ———; m. Grace Slater.
- vii. *Marie-Josepha*, b. Sept. 16, 1808; in 1887 was residing at Morristown, N. J.; m., Nov. 28, 1832, Samuel Freeman Headley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCII.

FAMILY OF GLOSSBRENNER.

Prof. A. W. Drury, of Dayton, Ohio, is gathering material for a biography of the late Bishop Glossbrenner, of the United Brethren Church. In his researches he has come across the following facts concerning the ancestry of that distinguished prelate of his Church, which we herewith give in the hope that some of our Berks county correspondents may furnish us additional information:

1. JOHN FREDERICK GLOSSBRENNER came to America in 1750 and settled in Berks county, probably in Heidelberg township. His name appears on the assessment list for 1769. He died in 1788. His children were:

1. *i. Ernest-Gottlieb*, m. and left issue.
2. *ii. Frederick*, m. and had issue.
- iii. Jacob*, descendants reside in Indiana.
- iv. Philip*, in 1804 resided in Hagerstown, Md.

It is probable there were other children.

II. ERNEST GOTTLIEB GLOBRENNER removed to Hagerstown, Md., after 1788 and before 1792. He m. and had issue:

- i. Godlieb or Godfrey.*
- ii. Adam*, m. and had *Susan, Mary, and Catharine.*
- iii. Peter*, and had *William, Adam, Jacob J., and Catharine.*
Jacob J. was the bishop.
- iv. Elizabeth.*

III. FREDERICK GLOSSBRENNER, probably settled in York county. He married, and left children, which the court records at York ought to verify:

- i. Peter.*
- ii. Elizabeth.*
- iii. Frederick.*
- iv. Catharine.*

Desiring to assist Prof. Druny in his laudable work, we hope those to whom these notes are sent will take interest in our queries.

MASON & DIXON'S LINE.

This survey is historical, the late civil war gave it a bloody notoriety, and the present peaceful effort to preserve it deserves to be noted. We therefore think the following notices respecting it worth recording in N. & Q.

The *Valley Spirit* (Chambersburg) gives this account of an examination of the boundary stones marking the lines between Pennsylvania and Maryland in Franklin county:

"The southern border of Franklin county is thirty-four miles in extent and the commissioners found the work laid upon them by the Legislature a most arduous undertaking. The site of each of the thirty-four stones was visited by all the commissioners, the three being together the entire time. Counting the distance traveled from and to their homes the commissioners walked and rode nearly four hundred miles locating the stones.

"On the first trip, from the Fulton county line to Middleburg,

half a dozen different guides were employed. On the last half, Constable John Rodgers acted as pilot for the commissioners over the South mountain. The difficulties encountered may be estimated when it is mentioned that often an hour, in one case three hours, was consumed in locating one stone, even after they had driven to the close vicinity of it. On the mountain the underbrush, grown in some places seven or eight feet high, made travel slow and hid very effectively the stones. In the level country the work was in some instances equally as onerous and a vivid recollection is retained by the three county officials of a hunt for a mile stone in a thirty-acre field of corn. On one occasion they were informed by some women that a crown stone was located in a corn field near at hand. After the commissioners had started to search for it they were rendered suspicious by the hearty laughter which the women indulged in. Going back and questioning them closely they were told by the women that the stone had been removed a long time before. In other cases men volunteered to show the stones, and found upon a test that they knew very little about the location of them.

"The commissioners started from Middleburg on Tuesday morning. Tuesday night they spent in Waynesboro, and Wednesday night at the Hoover House, near Penmar. Several times it was 10 o'clock at night before they were able to get to their hotel after finishing the work of the day.

"Of the thirty-four stones all but Nos. 3, 8, 21, 23, 24 and 34 are in good condition. No. 3 is in Warren township. The top of it has been broken off and is now used as a step at the residence of Mr. John Baer. No. 8 is not in its proper place. No. 21, on the farm of Peter Eshelman, a short distance southeast of Middleburg, is broken off and set up at a fence fifty yards from its proper place. No. 23 is broken off and covered up by the turnpike. A pile of limestone marks the place where it should be on the farm of John Wingert, on the Marsh turnpike, running from State Line into Maryland. No. 24 is entirely destroyed. No. 34 is destroyed and was found in two pieces on the farm of David Hoover, one-half mile from Blue Ridge summit. Beginning with No. 3 every fifth stone is what is known as a "crown" stone, the stones being marked with different coats-of-arms."

The commissioners of York county completed an inspection of the boundary monuments, or mile and index stones, between that county and Maryland. They started at the Susquehanna, about four miles below Peach Bottom, where the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland crosses the river, and traveled westward on foot until

they reached the Adams county line, a distance of 41 miles. The stones inspected are those placed by William Penn's heirs and Frederick Calvert, last Lord Baltimore, in 1768, and most of them were found in fair condition, while one was in use as a step to a porch at a Maryland farm house, 60 yards from the line; one in the engine house of a grist mill, and one had been shipped to Baltimore. It is expected that the commissioners of Adams county will also soon make an inspection of the stones on Adams county's part of the line.

We have no report of the inspection on the part of Fulton, Bedford and the other counties of the southwestern border.

A floating paragraph gives this interesting account of the proceedings of modern "relic hunters:"

"So alluring to relic hunters have become the five mile monuments or crown stones on the Mason & Dixon line that shrewd fellows are preparing casts of the stones and selling them at good prices. It is said that from along the southern border of some of the counties of Pennsylvania nearly all the boundary stones have been removed by curiosity seekers."

NOTES AND QUERIES—CCIII.

McKEAN, SAMUEL.—Samuel McKean, b. September 19, 1790, in Huntingdon county, Pa.; d. June 23, 1840, in Bradford county, Pa. His father, James McKean, was a native of Cecil county, Md., but removed to Huntingdon county, Pa., at the close of the Revolution. In 1791 he went to Bradford county and located in what is now Burlington township, that county, where he was the first white settler. He had a family of eight children, James, Andrew, John, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin, Rebecca, and Jane. Samuel studied law, represented the district of Bradford and Tioga in the Legislature from 1815 to 1819; elected a member of Congress from the Nineteenth district 1822-24; State Senator in 1829, resigning in December that year to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Shulze. He was United States Senator from Pennsylvania from March, 1833, to March, 1839.

PORTERFIELD.—"I am especially interested to learn everything possible about any member of the Porterfield family, other than Robert and Charles (who moved to Jefferson county, Va., from Penn-

sylvania, and whose careers it is easy to trace). The branch I want to know about settled in Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where my grandfather, Francis Potterfield, was born in 1785. His father was John and his grandfather Francis Porterfield.

New York City.

"W. PORTERFIELD."

[Under the first return we have of Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, that for 1757 is found the name of Robert Porterfield. He is marked as having "fled" owing to the Indian incursions. He returned, however, and his farm remained in the possession of his son Robert. He had a large family, some of whom went to Augusta county, Virginia. In old Hanover church-yard are stones marking the graves of the following :

Robert Porterfield, Sen., d. August 28, 1829, aged about 72 years.

Elsie Porterfield, consort of Robert, d. July 28, 1826, aged about 65 years.

Robert Porterfield, d. June 22, 1836, in his 50th year.

Ann Porterfield, d. December 2, 1831, in her 52d year.

John M. Porterfield, d. March 27, 1820, in his 25th year.

Gracey Porterfield, sister of the foregoing, d. July 29, 1793, in her 9th year.

Wallis Porterfield, d. May 11, 1822, in his 25th year.

Elizabeth Porterfield, d. November, 1800, aged 7 months.

By further reference we find that the first Robert Porterfield died in April, 1785. Besides Robert and other children he had a daughter, deceased, who married David Work and whose children were John and Ruth Work. He also left a granddaughter, Grizzle Porterfield.]

ANECDOTES OF TEEDYUSCUNG.

[Our friend, Dr. Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, forwards these extracts taken from the *Weekly Magazine*, published in Philadelphia in 1798.]

Teedyuscung was a noted chief among the Delaware tribe of Indians. He lived about thirty-seven years ago, was a man of great sagacity, and well-known to many of the present inhabitants of Philadelphia.

He once observed to his friend that in his conference with the then Governor his words only came from the outside of his teeth; and added: "I will talk so, too."

One evening he was sober and sitting by the fireside of his friend. Both of them were silently looking at the fire, indulging their own

reflections and desiring each other's improvement. At length the silence was interrupted by the friend, who said: "I will tell thee what I have been thinking of. I have been thinking of a rule delivered by the author of Christian religion, which from its excellence, we call the golden rule." "Stop!" said Teedyuscung, "don't praise it to me, but rather tell me what it is, and let me think for myself. I do not wish you to tell me of its excellence; tell me what it is." "It is for one man to do to another as he would the other should do to him." "That's impossible—it cannot be done, Teedyuscung immediately replied." Silence again ensued. Teedyuscung lighted his pipe, and walked about the room. In about a quarter of an hour he came up to his friend with a smiling countenance, and (taking the pipe from his mouth) said, "Brother, I have been thoughtful of what you told me. If the Great Spirit that made man would give him a new heart he could do as you say; but not else." Thus the Indian found the only means by which the Gospel declares man can fulfill his social duties. After he had settled this difficult point, Teedyuscung said, "Now, brother, it is no harm to tell you what I was thinking of before you spoke. I think it is what you white men call a sin. I thought that the Great Spirit who made the land never intended one man should have so much of it as never to see it all, and another not to have so much as to plant corn for his children, I think the Great Spirit never meant it should be so." Silence again ensued, till at length the one retired to bed, and the other spread his watch-coat and slept before the fire.

At another time Teedyuscung was a little cockoosey.* The friend said to him, "There is one thing very strange, and which I cannot account for. It is, why the Indians get drunk so much more than the white people?" "Do you think strange of that?" said the old chief; "Why, it is not strange at all. The Indians think it no harm to get drunk whenever they can; but you white men say it is a sin, and get drunk notwithstanding."

GEDDES, OF DERRY.

I. JAMES GEDDES, born in the year 1704, near Randallstown, County Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to America, landing in August, 1752, with his wife Margaret and three sons. He died in 1764; and his wife, born in 1699, died in 1783; and with her husband lie buried in Old Derry Church grave-yard. They had issue:

* A Indian term for intoxication.

- i. *Paul*, b. 1732, in Ireland; d. May 25, 1814, in Northumberland, Pa.; he removed to what was subsequently Turbut township, now Chillisquaque township, that county, about 1765; was quite active during the Revolution, and a member of the Committee of Safety for Northumberland.
- 2. ii. *William*, b. 1739; m. Sarah McCallen.
- iii. *Samuel*, b. 1739, in Ireland; d. in 1788.

II. WILLIAM GEDDES (James), b. 1735 in Ireland; came to America with his father's family in 1752; his farm was located six miles west of Harrisburg in Cumberland county, on which he died in 1789. He married Sarah McCallen, daughter of John and Sarah McCallen (*see N. & Q.*), b. in 1733; d. 1773, in Londonderry township, both buried in Derry church-yard. They had issue:

- i. *James*, b. July 22, 1763; d. August 19, 1838, in Onondago county, N. Y., where he resided and left a family.
- ii. *Margaret*, b. December 31, 1764; d. in 1818, near Fannettsburg, Franklin county, Pa.
- iii. *John*, b. August 16, 1766; d. December 5, 1846, near Newville, Cumberland county, Pa.
- iv. *Paul*, b. June 9, 1768; d. October 22, 1832, in Path Valley, Franklin county, Pa, where he resided and left a family.
- 3. v. *Robert*, b. Sept. 30, 1771; m., first, Jane Sawyer; secondly, Mrs. Martha McClure.

III. ROBERT GEDDES (William, James), b. Sept. 30, 1771, in Londonderry township, then Lancaster county, Pa. He inherited the farm of his mother's brother, Robert McCallen, situated near Campbellstown, Lebanon county, Pa. He died July 14, 1832, and is buried in the grave of his grandmother, Sarah McCallen, in Derry church-yard. He m., first, March 2, 1797, by Rev. James R. Sharon, Jane Sawyer, daughter of John Sawyer (*see N. & Q. cxcix*) b. May 25, 1770; d. Nov. 29, 1803. They had issue:

- i. *Robert*, b. Dec. 11, 1797; d. March 11, 1866.
- ii. *Sarah*, b. July 10, 1799; d. Aug. 25, 1819.
- 4. iii. *John*, b. March 19, 1801; resided in Ypsilanti, Mich.
- iv. *William*, b. Dec. 28, 1802; d. May 21, 1877; removed in 1844 from Pennsylvania to Michigan, where he died.
- v. *Jane*, b. August, 1804; d. Feb. 8, 1882.
- vi. *Isabella*, b. Sept. 17, 1806; d. Nov. 21, 1834.

Robert Geddes m., secondly, March 22, 1810, Mrs. Martha McClure, and they had issue:

- vii. *James*, b. Dec. 12, 1810 ; m. and resided near Decatur Macon county, Ill.
- viii. *Thomas*, b. Sept. 10, 1812 ; d. May 6, 1837.
- ix. *Agrippa*, b. Sept. 31, 1814 ; d. Dec. 25, 1849.
- x. *Anna*, b. July, 1818.

IV. JOHN GEDDES (Robert, William, James), b. March 19, 1801, in now Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Pa. In company with his brother Robert, he left Pennsylvania April 19, 1825, arriving in Ann Arbor, Mich, May 11, 1825. John resided at Ypsilanti, Mich. He m. first, April 6, 1837, Fanny Savage; b. Feb. 19, 1806, in Orange county, N. Y.; d. Dec. 6, 1855, and there was issue:

- i. *John*, d. s. p.
- ii. *Sarah*, m. and had two sons and three daughters.
- iii. *Rachel*, m., but had no children.

John Geddes m., secondly, Julia Ettie Savage, a sister to his first wife, b. July 22, 1800; d. Aug. 18, 1883. Further information concerning this family is desired.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCIV.

THEATER AND CIRCUS IN THE LONG AGO.

The theater is an old institution here. Long before a building was erected for that purpose, the plays were conducted in the large rooms of taverns. The most prominent and suitable house was at Mr. Geo. Zeigler's tavern in Market Square, the building now occupied by German's book store and others. Some of the most prominent stars of that day played here, but they must have performed under great difficulties, with the meager means they had in light and machinery.

In 1822, John Wyeth Sr., erected the Shakespeare building at the corner of Locust street and Raspberry alley, chiefly for theatrical purposes. After the erection of the Masonic Hall the theater was held there; subsequently built Brant's Hall in 1846, and finally the Opera House, built in 1774.

The circus was once a permanent place of amusement, especially during the winter. Mr. Pettit erected a circus of boards, on the corner of Third street and Blackberry alley, now occupied by the State printing house. This building was crushed by the great weight of

snow which fell upon it, but fortunately it fell when there was no performance. The writer recollects being taken when a boy to see a circus held on the corner opposite, now occupied by the houses of the late Anthony King and others on Third street.

Animal shows were exhibited in the yards of taverns. The shows and circuses at an early period remained here for several days. Cook's circus was once built of boards, on State street, in front of the Roman Catholic church, prior to the borough line extension from South street.

OLD TIMES.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

[The following letter written by John Downey in July, 1808, has never been in print. We do not know to whom it was addressed. A rough copy was found in the Old 'Squire's docket in our possession.]

DEAR SIR: Previous to your leaving Lancaster, I could not deny myself the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 2d inst.; and of regarding your address when you shall have retired from Legislative duties. Occasion will never be wanting on my part to render a correspondence with a person so well qualified to instruct as you are, "a matter devoutly to be wished for."

Every day of the present important period is pregnant with events that will command a conspicuous place on the page of history. I am anxious waiting to learn the fate of our merchant vessels clearing out. I fear our Government has receded too much. The Omniscient eye which beholdeth the events of futurity is alone adequate to foresee the consequences—they are beyond the reach of human ken, but if we may judge of the future by the past, we are doubtless approaching a period of time when Whig & Tory will again be the only distinguishing epithets of party. It is our duty to meet it with the same firmness, and guided by the same principles which led your patriotic sire to victory, and mine to the altar. I feel confident that in the several stations allotted us, we will not be found wanting in inclination to perform our several duties. On your return home, present my respects to your venerable parent—the name of Downey will bring to his recollection the remembrance of a long since departed friend and acquaintance. For yourself accept assurance of my unfeigned respect & esteem. May the hand of Omnipotence guide you thro' life.

JNO. DOWNEY.

THE WHITEHILLS.

[The following comes to us from Oakland, Ohio. It supplements the data we have published concerning the family of Whitehill. We trust that others will place us in possession of additional information.]

I am a grandson of Joseph Whitehill, who was one of the sons of James Whitehill, born in 1700. Mary Kennedy was my grandmother. Their children were:

- i. *James*, b. April 21, 1781; d. January 18, 1810; unm.
- ii. *Jane*, b. June 11, 1783; d. September 15, 1865; unm.
- iii. *Rachel*, b. February 15, 1785; d. April 27, 1856.
- iv. *Joseph*, b. December 30, 1786; d. November 4, 1861; unm.
- v. *Mary*, b. October 19, 1788; d. August 28, 1849.
- vi. *Hannah*, b. November 28, 1790; d. December 25, 1866.
- vii. *Susannah*, b. October 20, 1792; d. January 13, 1873.
- viii. *Thomas*, b. November 2, 1794; d. July 18, 1816; unm.
- ix. *Rebecca*, b. October 21, 1796; d. April 13, 1838.
- x. *Julia-Ann*, b. June 20, 1801; d. January, 1813.

On February 6, 1817, my mother, Mary Whitehill, married my father, Thomas Smith.

On February 20, 1817, Hannah Whitehill married Thomas Freeman. He lived about a year after his marriage. On April 9, 1822, Mrs. Freeman married my uncle, George J. Smith, with whom she lived most happily until her death.

On December 25, 1817, Susannah Whitehill married John Tate.

On November 8, 1824, Rebecca Whitehill married Wm. Cowan. He lived but a few months after his marriage. Mrs. Cowan afterwards married Nathan Fisk.

Rachel Whitehill married Dr. DeWitt Morris.

Are you aware that Robert Whitehill's daughter, Mrs. MacBeth, was the grandmother of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the eminent sculptor of New York. The MacBeth family resided in Champaign county, Ohio, where Mr. Ward was born and raised.

My grandfather about 1800 removed to Botetourt county, Virginia, where he died March 20, 1808; and my grandmother died at the same place March 22, 1810. Their daughter Julia-Ann died in that county in June, 1813. James, the eldest son, died in Pennsylvania in 1810 (probably) in consequence of a fall from his horse.

In 1815 the remaining members of the family removed to Warren county, Ohio, where they took up their permanent abode. After the death of James and Thomas, Joseph, the remaining son, became the

head of the family. He never married, but became a man of much note in this State. He was the sheriff of Warren county four years, a member of the Legislature several sessions and State Treasurer twelve years.

Susan, Hannah, Rebecca and Mary left families of children.

J. Q. S.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

EDMONDS, WILLIAM.

The third representative of the county of Northampton in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, was William Edmonds. He was born 24 October, 1708, in Coleford, in the parish of Newland, Hundred of St. Briavells, County of Gloucester, O. E. His father was a merchant, and the family attached to the Established Church.

Learning the skin-dressing trade at Monmouth, in 1736, he immigrated to America, and established himself in business in New York. Here, in 1739, he married Rebecca de Beauvoise, of French Huguenot family, who bore him four children. In 1741 they they united with the Moravian congregation in New York. His wife died in 1749, and shortly after he made a voyage on the Irene (owned by the Moravian Church, and employed in the transportation of their colonists to America), to Holland and England, serving in the capacity of steward. On his return he removed to Bethlehem, where he was employed in the Church store and other positions. March 31, 1755, he married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Eve Anthony, who was born in New York in 1721. She died in 1773. In 1775 he was elected for the first time a member of the Assembly. At the date of his election the Quaker or Penn party were losing their popularity, yet he was elected by a small majority. The year following he again became a candidate, but was defeated by William Plumstead, the Proprietary candidate. Mr. Edmonds contested the election on the petition of John Jones, Samuel Mechlin and D. Brown, who charged that Mathias Roigel, an inspector at the election, destroyed tickets which were in favor of William Edmonds. Mr. Plumstead, however, retained his seat. Thomas Penn writing to Governor Hamilton, under date of 8 January, 1757, says: "Mr. Plumstead I hear is elected in the room of William Edmonds, which is a great point gained." Mr. Edmonds was again elected in 1770, and for the ensuing four years, his success being promoted by his adherence to the anti-proprietary party or rather the party that were then forming

in opposition to the encroachments and oppression of the British Government. He was also a member of the General Committee of Safety, which met in Philadelphia in 1775.

In April of 1763, Mr. Edmonds took charge of the store opened by the Moravians at Rose Inn, near Nazareth under the following letter of attorney from Bishop N. Seidel:

"WHEREAS, Application has been made to me through the Deacons of Bethlehem by certain inhabitants of Nazareth, of Plainfield and Smithfield townships, that a repository of goods might be placed at a more convenient distance than to come quite to Bethlehem, and and for as much that of many year's experience William Edmonds, late storekeeper at Bethlehem, has approved himself to be a careful and upright dealer,—

"*Know ye*, That reposing a special trust confidence in his well and prudent management for said Deacons and the County, I do hereby constitute, empower and appoint him, the said William Edmonds, to be storekeeper or factor at the house lately erected for that purpose in Plainfield township, County of Northampton, and Province of Pennsylvania." He relinquished this position in October of 1772, to take charge of the store in the village of Nazareth, to which its stock had been removed. Here he died 15th of September, 1786. He was a whole-souled patriot in the struggle for American independence.

J. W. J.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCV.

DEATH OF NOTED PENNSYLVANIANS.

Piper, General John, d. January 31, 1816, in his 87th year, in Hopewell, Bedford county.

Clunn, Colonel Joseph, of Bucks county, d. May 17, 1816, aged 70 years.

North, Colonel Caleb, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, d. November, 1840, in Chester county.

Hoyer, George, d. May 25, 1845, aged 85 years, an early settler in Harrisburg.

Williamson, Peter, d. at Halifax, of typhus fever, March 9, 1816.

Armor, Lieutenant Dill, of the U. S. riflemen, d. Sunday, March 17, 1811, at Carlisle.

Bates, Tarleton, prothonotary of Allegheny county, fell in a duel January 8, 1806.

Bensell, George S., a member-elect from the county of Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, d. at Germantown November 23, 1806, in his 26th year.

Bright, General Michael, d. at Philadelphia February, 1812.

Bowie, Ralph, d. at York October 22, 1816, "an eminent lawyer of that place."

WILSON—STERRETT.

JAMES WILSON came from the North of Ireland with his parents at the age of seven years. His first wife was Martha Sterrett. After her death he married Ann ———. His children were:

- i. *William*, m. Elizabeth Robinson.
- ii. *Hugh*, m. Isabella Fulton.
- iii. *Martha*, m. David Hays; removed to Shippensburg, Pa.
- iv. *Joseph*, m. Margaret Boyd.
- v. *Mary*, m. James Todd, of Hanover, of whose family we believe we have a pretty full record.
- vi. *Andrew*, b. 1759; d. September 11, 1806; m., June 3, 1788, Martha McClure, b. 1768; d. December 20, 1814.
- vii. *James*, d. unm. at Reading; was an iron master.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, m. James Stewart.
- ix. *Samuel*, m. Eleanor Bell.

As the foregoing connects with a number of the early Scotch-Irish families of this region, we will be pleased to receive any information concerning those here given.

MADAME MONTOUR.

On the 28th of June, 1744, while in attendance at the Indian Treaty held at Lancaster, William Marshe, Secretary to the Maryland Commissioners, went to see Madame Montour. We give his account of his visit:

"I went to the cabin where I heard the celebrated Mrs. Montour, a French lady (but now, by having lived so long among the Six Nations, is become almost an Indian), had her residence. When I approached the wigwam I saluted her in French, and asked her whether she was not born in Canada? of what parents? and whether

she had not lived a long time with the Indians? She answered me in the same language very civilly, and after some compliments were passed betwixt us, told me in a polite manner that she was born in Canada, whereof her father (who was a French gentleman) had been Governor; under whose administration the then Five Nations of Indians had made war against the French and the Hurons, and that government (whom we term the French Indians, from espousing their part against the English, and living in Canada) and that in the war she was taken by some of the Five Nations' warriors, being then ten years of age, and by them was carried away into their country, where she was habited and brought up in the same manner as their children. That when she grew up to years of maturity, she was married to a famous war captain of those nations, who was in great esteem for the glory he procured in the war against the Catawbias, a great nation of Indians to the southwest of Virginia, by whom she had several children; but about fifteen years ago he was killed in a battle with them, since which time she has not been married. That she had little or no remembrance of the place of her birth, nor, indeed, of her parents, it being nearly fifty years since she was ravished from them by the Indians. She has been a handsome woman, genteel, and of polite address, notwithstanding her residence has been so long among the Indians, though formerly she was wont to accompany the several chiefs, who used to renew treaties of friendship with the Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the metropolis of that Province; and being a white woman, was there much caressed by the gentle women of that city, with whom she used to stay for some time. She retains her native language by conversing with the Frenchmen who trade for fur skins, etc., among the Six Nations; and our language she learned at Philadelphia, as likewise of our traders, who go back to the Indians' country. In her cabin were two of her daughters, by the war-captain, who were both married to persons of the same station, and were then gone to war with the Catawbias before mentioned. One of these young women had a son about five years old, who, I think, was one of the finest featured and limbed children mine eyes ever saw, and was not so tawney or greased as the other Indian children, but were on the contrary. His cheeks were ruddy, mixed with a delicate white, his eyes and hair of an hazel color, and was neatly dressed in a green ban-jan, and his other garments were suitable.

"Madame Montour had but one son, who for his prowess and martial exploits was lately made a captain and a member of the Indian Council, and is now gone to war against the Catawbias with her sons-in-law.

"She is in great esteem with the best sort of white people, and by them always treated with abundance of civility; and whenever she went to Philadelphia (which formerly she did pretty often) the ladies of that city always invited her to their houses, entertained her well, and made her several presents."

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

ALLISON, WILLIAM.

William Allison, b. Nov. 12, 1693, in the north of Ireland, came to America in company with his brother Robert in the year 1730, and was among the first settlers in Antrim township, Cumberland, now Franklin county. He took up a large tract of land, on a portion of which the pretty town of Greencastle is located, having subsequently been laid out by his son, Col. John Allison. Upon the organization of the county of Cumberland, he was commissioned one of the justices. During the French and Indian war a fort was built at his residence. He was a prominent man in the pioneer history of the Valley, and one of the founders of the Presbyterian church. He died on the 14th of December, 1778, "far advanced in years," as he says in his will, leaving a wife Catharine, and children as follows:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Patrick.*
- iii. *Agnes*, m. Robert McCrea, and had *William.*
- iv. *Robert.*
- v. *Catharine*, m. James Hendricks.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH, SR.

Joseph Armstrong, a native of the north of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, came to America about 1731, settling in the Cumberland Valley in what was subsequently Hamilton township, now Franklin county. He became a very active man on the frontiers, and when the French and Indian war broke out was commissioned a captain in the Provincial forces, serving almost continuously from 1755 until the Forbes expedition of 1758. He was with his relative, Col. John Armstrong, at the destruction of the Kittanning, and was Provincial agent in the building of the great road from Fort Loudoun to Fort Pitt, and represented Cumberland county in the Assembly from 1756 to 1758. He died at his residence in January, 1761, leaving a wife, Jennett, and children as follows:

- i. *John*, to whom he left his plantation in Orange county, North Carolina.
- ii. *Thomas*.
- iii. *Joseph*.
- iv. *James*.
- v. *William*.
- vi. *Catharine*, "otherwise Catharine Courey."
- vii. *Margaret*.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH, JR.

Joseph Armstrong, son of the preceding Joseph and Jennett Armstrong, was born in Hamilton township in 1739. Like his father he became very prominent in military affairs, and one seems to have been invariably confounded with the other. When the war of the Revolution opened he raised a company of associators, and was subsequently (July, 1776) placed in command of the Fifth battalion of Cumberland county, serving in the Jersey campaign of that year. He was a man of considerable prominence, and among the strenuous advocates for the erection of the new county of Franklin. He died August 29, 1811, and is buried in the grave-yard of Rocky Spring Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. Of his descendants we have no knowledge.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCVI.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

DUNNING, EZEKIEL.

Ezekiel Dunning, son of Robert Dunning, Sr., was born in 1708, in the north of Ireland. His father was among the first settlers west of the Susquehanna. He was well advanced in years when his parents emigrated, receiving a fair education in the land of his nativity. When the county of Cumberland was organized he appears to have been on the first grand jury. During the French and Indian war he was commissioned lieutenant of Captain Byers' company, April 27, 1758, and was upon the Forbes expedition of that year. He served as sheriff of Cumberland county from 1750 to 1753, and again from 1762 to 1765. He died at his residence July 5, 1796, and in a brief notice of his death the *Carlisle Gazette* said: "He was one of the first settlers in

this county, and always maintained a respectable character as a good and useful citizen. He was an affectionate husband, a good neighbor, and an honest man."

DUNNING, ROBERT.

Robert Dunning, eldest son of Robert Dunning, Sr., was born in Ireland about the year 1700. He seems to have been a man of enterprising spirit, and was quite prominent in the early days of the Province. He was a licensed Indian trader, and several years were thus spent among the natives. This, however, he shortly relinquished. During the early French war of 1747-8 he held the commission of lieutenant colonel of associators. When the county of Cumberland was organized he was appointed one of its first justices, March 10, 1749-50. He died in July, 1750, leaving a wife Mary, and children as follows:

- i. *James*, m. Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of William Nugent and his wife Esther [Chambers].
- ii. *Mary*.
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *Ann*.
- v. *Margaret*.

His brother Ezekiel, and son James, were executors of his estate.

McCoy, ROBERT.

Robert McCoy, son of Robert McCoy, Sr., was born in Peters township, Cumberland now Franklin county, about the year 1740. His father was among the earliest settlers of the Valley, dying in May, 1777, leaving the following children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Margaret*, m. ——— Ralston.
- iii. *James*, was in the army of the Revolution, and killed at the capture of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776.
- iv. *Robert*, the subject of this sketch.
- v. *Hannah*, m. ——— Craig.
- vi. *Mary*, m. ——— McDowell.
- vii. *Martha*, m. ——— McClellan.
- viii. *Jean*, m. ——— Wallace.

The son, Robert, was a captain in the Sixth battalion of Cumberland county associators, and served as sub-lieutenant of the county, March 12, 1777. He was killed at the Crooked Billet, May 1, 1778.

THE SIMPSONS OF PAXTANG.

I. JOHN SIMPSON, of Scotland, settled in the north of Ireland after the battle of the Boyne, where he died and was buried. Of his family, we have the names of two of his sons, who were early settlers in Paxtang, coming to America in 1720. They were :

2. *i. Thomas*, b. 1683; m. and had issue.
- ii. John*, b. 1680; m. and had issue; d. in October, 1738, in Paxtang; in his will is designated "of Fishing Creek."

II. THOMAS SIMPSON (John), a native of the north of Ireland, where he was born in 1683, emigrated to America in 1720, and settled in Paxtang, then Conestoga township, Chester county, Pa.; he died in Paxtang in June, 1761; was twice married; by first wife there was issue :

3. *i. Samuel*, b. 1706; m. and left issue.
- ii. Joseph*, b. 1708; m. and left issue.
- iii. William*, b. 1710.
- iv. Rebecca*, b. 1712.
- v. John*, b. 1714.

By second wife, Sarah, there was issue :

- vi. Mary*, b. 1732; d. October 3, 1786; m. Rev. John Elder.
- vii. Jean*, b. 1734; d. February 20, 1777; m. William Kelso, b. 1737; d. Nov. 26, 1788; both buried in Paxtang church grave-yard.
4. *viii. Thomas*, b. 1736; m. and had issue.
- ix. Michael*, b. 1740; became quite prominent in the Revolution, and concerning whom we have given a biographical sketch in *Notes and Queries*.

III. SAMUEL SIMPSON, (Thomas, John), b. 1708 in Paxtang; d. in December, 1791, in Paxtang, leaving a wife and the following issue :

- i. Jean*, b. 1730.
- ii. Margaret*, b. 1732; m., October 4, 1752, William Augustus Harris, b. 1730; d. about 1760; leaving issue, *John* and *Simpson*, both d. s. p.
- iii. Sarah*, b. 1734; m. Colonel William Cooke, of the Revolution.
- iv. Samuel*, b. 1736.
- v. Rebecca*, b. 1738; m. Thomas Cavet.
- vi. Nathaniel*, b. 1740; m. Sarah ———.
- vii. Mary*, b. 1741; m. Robert Taggart, of Northumberland county.

IV. THOMAS SIMPSON (Thomas, John), b. 1736 in Paxtang; d. February, 1777; m. Mary ———. They had issue:

- i. *Michael.*
- ii. *Thomas, m. Mary ———, who after being left a widow m. William Stewart.*
- iii. *Rebecca.*

COL. WILLIAM PLUNKET.

The statement has been made by Hon. John Blair Linn, in his "Annals of Buffalo Valley" (p. 275), that Col. William Plunket, of Northumberland county, Pa., was an uncle of the late William C. Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the brother of "David Plunket, who settled at Baltimore and was lost at sea, &c." This statement, repeated by Mr. Meginness in his "Historical Journal," I presume Mr. Linn may have received from the family of Colonel Plunket. Two years ago a letter written by a descendant of Colonel Plunket, stating these points, was referred to me for reply by the family of the late Lord Plunket, with the statement that they knew of no such relationship. Colonel Plunket died at Sunbury, 1791, "aged about 100 years," says Mr. Meginness in the "Historical Journal," therefore born about 1691. He may have descended from the Plunket family, of Ireland, of which family O'Hart, in his Irish pedigrees, gives four lines, *i. e.*, the Plunket family of "Baune, County Louth"—that of the "Lords of Fingal"—that of the "Lords Dun-sany," and that of "Irishtown, County Meath," all having the same stem, and who are by O'Hart traced back to Adam. In this way he is doubtless connected with the family of William Lord Plunket, but the exact relationship does not appear. The father of Lord Plunket was an *only* son.

I. The Rev. PATRICK PLUNKET, a Presbyterian clergyman of Glennan, county Monaghan, Ireland, died 1778, whose wife was a granddaughter of Sir William Welles, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, had *only one son.*

II. Rev. THOMAS PLUNKET, who in 1749 m. Mary Conyngham, the daughter of Capt. David Conyngham, of Letterkenny, county Donegal, Esquire, and his wife Catherine O'Hanlon, daughter of Redmond O'Hanlon, a celebrated Irish chieftain whom the British had outlawed, having robbed him of all his possessions. David Conyngham was the great-grandson of the Bishop of Argyll, (1539,) of the noble house of Glencairn. Mary Conyngham was the sister of Redmond

Conyngham, of Letterkenny, Esquire, who came to Philadelphia and established the firms of J. M. Nesbit & Co., Conyngham, Nesbit & Co., which were so prominent during the American Revolution. Redmond Conyngham was the grandfather of Hon. John Nesbit Conyngham, LL. D., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and of Hon. Redmond Conyngham, of Lancaster, Pa. The Rev. Thomas and Mary (Conyngham) Plunkett had :

- i. *Patrick*, M. D., who never came to the United States.
- ii. *David*, who came to the United States about 1772, settled in Baltimore, Md., where his cousin, David Stewart, had also located; was second lieutenant sixth company, Colonel Smallwood's regiment, 1776, having raised his company in Baltimore; was captain 1777, served through the Revolutionary war, and was subsequently "lost at sea while on a voyage to the West Indies," and is especially spoken of as his brother in the "Life of Lord Plunket.
- iii. *Robert*, who never came to the United States.
- iv. *Catherine*.
- v. *Isabella*.
- vi. *William-Conyngham*, b. 1764, made Lord Plunket 1827; Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1830-1841, and whose eldest son is the present Archbishop of Dublin.

This disposes of the claim that Col. William Plunket was of the immediate family of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; as the above pedigree is based on family record.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

[We may state in this connection that the father of Col. William Plunket was named Patrick Plunket, but who he was is not known.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCVII.

ORIGIN OF GETTYSBURG.—From the New York *Columbian* of March 28, 1815, we glean this item: "Died, in Gettysburg (Pa.), Mrs. Isabella Gettys, in the 84th year of her age; and on the evening following, her son Gen. James Gettys, proprietor of that borough in the 56th year of his age."

GRAFF, GROFF, AND GROVE.—To show how surnames change we give the following, according to the records of each family.

I. **ABRAHAM GRAFF** came from Germany about 1725 and settled near Ephrata, Lancaster county, where he died in 1788. He left five children.

II. **JACOB GROFF**, son of the foregoing, born in 1751, removed to near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, about the year 1800. He married Nancy Kneisley [Nissley, no doubt] of Ephrata, and they had sixteen children.

III. **HENRY GROVE**, a son of the foregoing, b. October 20, 1784, removed to Springfield, Ills., in 1836, where he died January, 1863. He married, June 7, 1808, Eve Hammaker, of Dauphin county, b. January 9, 1791; d. November 6, 1862. They had twelve children. We are under the impression that these have added a final s, to their names, making it Groves. Is it any wonder that the genealogist sometimes becomes confounded?

REMINISCENCES OF SECOND AND STATE STREETS.

Previous to 1809, when the Legislature was sitting at Lancaster, before the borough of Harrisburg was selected as the seat of government, the site now occupied by the public buildings was included in the farm of William Maclay. Here it was that the execution of murderers took place. These were John Hauer and Charles McManus, in 1798, for the murder of Francis Shitz, in Heidelberg township, Dauphin county, now a part of Lebanon county, and James McGowan and James Jamison in 1806, for the murder of Jacob Eshleman, who lived at Round Top, near Middletown. No executions took place from that date until July 1, 1818, when the erection of the public buildings having been commenced, the place of execution was changed to a field now at the corner of Second and State streets. The limits of the borough ended at South street, and all above embraced the land of Mr. Maclay. A public road continued from Second street, which was afterwards converted into the Juniata turnpike. It passed on the east side and through the farm. A large and ancient chestnut tree stood near the road, under which were executed James Loudon, August 8, 1818, and Benjamin Stewart, on February 6, 1824. The gallows at that time had no drops, but were constructed with two upright timbers, with a cross piece above, to which the rope was fastened. The culprit was placed in a cart with the coffin, and after

the rope was adjusted around his neck the cart was removed and the man left dangling, dying of strangulation. All executions were public, and the attendance by military companies and large numbers of people, many coming from the neighboring country and towns. Frequently much disorder prevailed. It was in this field also that the annual militia trainings were held, where under and around the large chestnut tree the tables of those who sold refreshments were stationed. These militia trainings were looked forward to very anxiously by all, and considered one of the important occasions of that time. They were called "battalion days," and enabled the field and staff officers to exhibit themselves in military uniforms and on horseback. The old tree remained for some years after State street was opened and until it was removed to make room for the building which occupied the west corner of Second and State streets.

OLD TIMES.

EARLY FISHING ON THE LEHIGH RIVER.

Prior to the beginning of white settlements in the Valley of the Lechauweeki or Lehigh, that river had a great reputation among the Delaware Indians for the variety and abundance of its fish, particularly the shad, which were caught in large numbers and smoked. The mode adopted to secure this delicious article of food, and subsequently followed by the Moravians at Bethlehem and their Indian converts, was in this wise: A dam of stones was built across the river, the walls converging into a pool. About one mile in the rear of this a cable of grapevines was twisted, to which brush was secured. This barrier stretched from shore to shore, being held in position by the Indians in canoes, and was towed down the river, driving the frightened fish before it into the pool, where they were captured by men stationed on the walls of the dam. This was called bush-net fishing, and was finally superseded by the gill-net and seine, until the improvements made in the bed of the river by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company prevented the shad from resorting to its waters to spawn.

In March of 1761 the Assembly passed an act for "the preservation of fish in the rivers Delaware, Susquehanna, and the Lehigh, commonly called the West Branch of Delaware," and prohibited any person from "building, repairing or maintaining, or aid, assist or abett the building of any wier, rack, basket, fishing dam, pond, or other device for the taking of fish in said rivers, by which fish may be obstructed from going up the said rivers . . . or shall destroy or spoil any spawn, fry or brood of fish, &c., under penalty of £20 fine for

every offense, or six months' imprisonment. Between 1st March and 1st December it was unlawful for any persons to offer sale "any rock fish which shall not measure twelve inches at least from the eye to fork of tail."

We know that the Moravians before the "running season" always opened their dam for all fish to go *up stream*, but they certainly closed it as the time approached for the fish to come *down stream*, and as they were a law-abiding people, we can safely assert that no rock fish were offered for sale contrary to the prescribed size as provided in the act.

In April, of 1768, while Gov. John Penn, with his wife, brother and suite were visiting Bethlehem, they watched the single men of the congregation fish. The Governor and party were escorted by Bishop Seidel to the fishery, where a batteau was in waiting, into which the Governor got. He was then rowed to behind the bush-net and afterwards into the pool, where the process of fishing was viewed, while his suite looked on from the hill overlooking it. Six hundred and forty shad were caught while they were present. A few days later, Lord Charles Montague, Governor of South Carolina, with his wife, visited the town and fishery.

We have gleaned from the records for a series of years, the following returns of fish caught at the Bethlehem fishery :

1744, May 25th, 150 shad; 1744, June 12th, 250 shad; 1749, May 6th 1,000 shad; 1754, May 8th, 300 shad; 1756, April 27th, 600 shad; 1757, May 10th, 2,200 shad; 1763, May 9th to 13th, 3,100; 1764, May 10th to 19th, 4,290 shad; 1768, April 29th, 640; 1768, July 2d, 50 rockfish; 1773, June 19th, 40 rockfish; 1776, June 29th, 80 rockfish; 1777, June 28th, 38 rockfish; 1778, April 27th to May 12th, 8,077 shad; 1780, May 19th, 2,150 shad; 1784, May 6th, 1,200 shad; 1785, May 18th, 900 shad. J. W. J..

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

Foulke, Stephen.

Stephen Foulke, son of Stephen and his wife Esther Willis, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, October 15, 1732. The parents came to America in 1740 and settled in the Cumberland Valley. The son was one of the first iron manufacturers west of the Susquehanna river, and it is stated, but on what authority we know not, that he

built the Mt. Holly iron works. He died upon his farm adjoining Carlisle, November 20, 1800, and was interred at Huntingdon, York county. The *Gazette* said of him that he "was in an advanced stage of life, and one of the first settlers of this county." Mr. Foulke m., June 10, 1777, Sarah Delap, and their children were:

- i. *Susanna*, m., April 3, 1792, Richard Sheldon, ironmaster of Cumberland county.
- ii. *William*, b. 1779; d. January 17, 1811, at his residence, Petite Bourgon, Island of Trinidad, whither he had removed ten years before; left a wife and three children.
- iii. *George-Delap*, b. November 12, 1787; d. August 14, 1849; was a physician; m. Mary Steel, daughter of Ephraim Steel, of Carlisle.
- iv. *Lewis*, a merchant of Baltimore, m., Dec. 18, 1805, Susan Founderan of that city.
- v. *Eneas*, d. May 21, 1806, in the prime of life.
- vi. *Sarah*, m., July 25, 1809, James Hunter, of North Carolina.
- vii. *Priscilla*, m., March 24, 1811, James Weakley.

WEST, FRANCIS.

Francis West, a native of Scotland, born about 1715; emigrated to Ireland, where he married Mary Winn. He came to America in 1754, and settled at Carlisle. Being a man of education, he was appointed one of the justices, July 13, 1757, an office he held for almost a quarter of a century. About 1765 he erected a house mill yet standing, on Shearman's creek, whither he removed toward the beginning of the war of the Revolution. He was active and prominent in public affairs and his name is frequently met in our Provincial records. A staunch Presbyterian, he was a strong advocate for independence. He died at his residence, on Shearman's creek, in December, 1783, leaving the following children, his wife having died prior thereto:

- i. *Ann*, d. Feb. 9, 1809; m. Col. George Gibson, d. Dec. 11, 1791, in his 47th year; and whose children were Francis, Gen. George, John-Bannister, chief justice of Pennsylvania, and William.
- ii. *William*, d. 1797, at Baltimore; unmarried.
- iii. *Mary*, d. July 23, 1840, aged about 100 years; m. Gen. David Mitchell, of the Revolution.
- iv. *Edward*, d. in 1816, at Landisburg, Perry county; was twice married, and his children were, William, who

died in Harrisburg in 1882 at an advanced age, the father of Rev. William A. West, of that city; *George, Edward, Henry, Nancy*, m. Rev. David Elliott, D. D., and *Armstrong*.

v. Dorothy, b. October 23, 1759; m. Patrick Kinsloe, of Juniata county, Pa., and whose descendants remain in that locality

Mr. West was a brother-in-law of Col. Alexander Lowrey, of Lancaster county, his sister Ann, the widow of Hermanus Alricks, being the second wife of that revolutionary patriot.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCVIII.

KEAGLE.—John Keagle, b. July 14, 1794, near Harrisburg, Pa., removed to Ohio, and after some years, in 1835, to Sangamon county, Ill. He died there in June, 1782. What is known concerning this family?

PRIVATEER ALABAMA.—A correspondent asks the question why this vessel was called "290." In answer would state that she was thus called because she was fitted up by two hundred and ninety English merchants for the purpose of preying upon American commerce. She sailed from England under that name, but the rebel government gave her the name of Alabama.

THE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS OF 1860.—In reply to "H. B.," who inquires when and where were the Presidential conventions of 1860 held, and who were the principal candidates before those bodies, we have the following: The Republican convention met at Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th of May, and with the exception of some of the extreme Southern States, there was a full representation of all sections of the country. After the third ballot Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was nominated for President, he receiving 231½ votes; W. H. Seward, of New York, 180; S. P. Chase, of Ohio, 24½; Edward Bates, of Missouri, 22, and others scattering. "Breaks" in the various delegations gave Lincoln 354 votes at the close. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President. The regular Democratic convention met at Charleston, South Carolina, April 26th. After fierce debates on the question of a platform the rabid pro-sla-

very members withdrew. The convention then took fifty-seven ineffectual ballots for President, and finally adjourned to meet in Baltimore on June 18th. On reassembling in that city the convention nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President on the second ballot. At Charleston his chief competitors had been James Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Senator Hunter, of Virginia. The Southern seceders from the Charleston gathering assembled at Baltimore on June 28th and unanimously nominated for President John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and for Vice President Joseph Lane, of Oregon. The representatives of the Constitutional Union party had also assembled in Baltimore on the 9th of May, selecting as its candidate for President John Bell, of Tennessee, and for Vice President Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. At the polls the Lincoln and the Douglas tickets received most of their support from the North; the Bell and Breckinridge tickets most of theirs from the South.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

FORSTER, ARTHUR.

Arthur Forster, son of an apothecary of Berwick-upon-Tweed, county of Northumberland, England, was born there about the year 1720. He studied law in London, and came to America about the time of the erection of Cumberland county. We have no knowledge as to when he was admitted to the bar there. He seems to have been quite prominent in his profession and a gentleman of excellent acquirements. He died rather suddenly at Carlisle in December, 1757, and was there interred. His estate, which was considerable, he devised first to his brother, William Forster, an apothecary of Hexham, county of Northumberland, England, but should he refuse to come to America to his brother, Thomas Forster, of Norham, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, England. In case he also refused, it was to go to his executors, who were "Francis West, Esq., and John Smith, merchant, both of Carlisle."

UNDERWOOD, JOHN.

John Underwood, b. in 1728 in county Antrim, Ireland, was educated at Belfast, and came to America about 1772, locating at Carlisle, where he entered mercantile pursuits. The war of the Revolution breaking out shortly after, he took an active part in the struggle for

independence, and was with the associators at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war he resumed business at Carlisle which had been greatly deranged thereby. He died at Carlisle on the 8th of September, 1827, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Underwood's sons, William B. and James, founded the Carlisle *Volunteer*, a paper which yet survives in a green old age. The elder son, who died November 9, 1834, served in the war of 1812. The younger brother continued the *Volunteer* several years, when he disposed of it. We have not the date of his death.

SMITH, JOHN.

John Smith, b. in 1759 in Middleton township; d. October 7, 1839, in Carlisle. His father, John Smith, was an early settler of the Cumberland Valley, and held some important offices after the organization of the county of Cumberland. The son settled at Carlisle in business. When the war of the Revolution commenced he entered into the Continental service. He was commissioned an ensign in 1777, and participated in the hard-fought battles of Brandywine and Germantown. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and retired at the close of the struggle for freedom with a captain's commission. From that period until the close of his long life he resided at Carlisle, "respected and beloved by all his acquaintances." His remains were interred with the honors of war. No doubt there are those yet living who remember well this funeral of about the last survivor of the war of the Revolution at Carlisle.

FAMILY OF SNIVELY.

I. JOHN JACOB SCHNEBELE, born A. D. 1659, in Switzerland. He undoubtedly emigrated to America on the ship Friendship of Bristol, John Davies, master, all being Palatinates, and numbering, with their families, about two hundred persons, and landed at Philadelphia October 16, 1727. In the list we find the name of Jacob Sneppley and Heinrich Schnebli, and it is to the former we wish to follow with a brief record, some of whose descendants reside in Dauphin, Lebanon, and Franklin counties.

John Jacob Snively was naturalized at Philadelphia October 14, 1729. He settled near what is now the present town of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., where he died August 24, 1766. He m. twice; by the first he had issue two sons. He m. secondly Barbara Eberly, and they had issue:

- i. *Henry*, b. 1739; m. Barbara Whitmore, and had issue, *Peter, Elizabeth, Henry, Jacob, and Joseph*. All but one married and left issue residing in Franklin county, Pa.
2. ii. *Joseph*, b. Dec. 19, 1748; m. Magdalena Stoner.
- iii. *Andrew*, b. Jan. 4, 1751; d. Feb. 25, 1813; m., first, Susanna Funk and had issue. He m., secondly, Mary Magdalena Shenk, and they had issue, and the descendants from both wives are quite numerous, scattered all through the States, some becoming in their day quite prominent; three in one family are ministers in the Protestant Episcopal Church.
- iv. *Michael*, b. Jan. 25, 1757; d. unm.
- v. *Jacob*, b. Nov. 15, 1763; m. Eva Coleman, and had issue, many of whose descendants reside in Canada.

II. JOSEPH SNIVELY (John-Jacob), b. Dec. 19, 1748; d. 1835, in Franklin county, Pa., where he resided all his life and followed farming. He married Magdalena Stoner. They had issue:

- i. *Barbara*, b. Jan. 12, 1774; m. Martin Bechtel.
- ii. *Jacob*, b. Feb. 7, 1776; m. Elizabeth Stoner; they had issue:
 1. *Mary*, m. Martin Newcomer.
 2. *Susanna*, m. Samuel Snively, and left issue residing near Greencastle, Pa.
 3. *Eliza*, m. George Besore and had *Clara, Abraham, and Alfred*.
 4. *Nancy*, m. Dr. John Lambert, of Chambersburg, Pa., and had (surname Lambert) *Ann-Eliza, Bruce, and Ellen*, m. William Bard.
 5. *Rebecca*, m. John Oaks, of Chambersburg, Pa., and had issue.
 6. *Catharine-M.*, m. James Chariton, resided in Dwight, Ill.
 7. *Daniel*, unm.
- iii. *Anna*, b. Jan. 22, 1780; d. 1863; m. Isaac Garber.
- iv. *John*, b. Dec. 5, 1783; m. Catharine Poorman. He resided and died in Franklin county, Pa. They had issue:
 1. *Elizabeth*, m. Adam Grittinger; they had issue residing in Lebanon county.
 2. *Mary*, m. John (son of William, son of John, son of Johannes) Early; they had issue (surname Early):

- a. *Louisa*, m. Henry Light; resides in Lebanon, Pa.
- b. *Jacob*.
- c. *Benjamin-F.*, m., and resides in Marion, Fla.
- d. *Mary*, resides in Dauphin county; m. John Shouffler.
- e. *Joseph*, m. Maggie Buck, and resides in Cumberland county, Pa.
- f. *Lucretia*, resides in Lebanon county, Pa.
- g. *Ezra*, resides in Lebanon county, Pa.
- h. *Anna*, resides in Lebanon county, Pa.
- 3. *Melchior*, m. Elizabeth Newcomer; resided at Shady Grove, Pa.
- 4. *Catharine*, m. William Malavery, residing at Greencastle, Pa.
- v. *Joseph*, b. Dec. 12, 1786; d. Aug. 22, 1872; m. Nancy Baechtel; had issue, nine children; all leaving large families excepting the oldest, Isaac, who died in 1831 while attending Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCIX.

ALLEN.—Samuel Allen married Rebecca Smith. After his death she married ——— Caldwell. The children of the former are given in Egle's *Pennsylvania Genealogies*. What was the Christian name of Caldwell?

PATTERSON'S ISLAND.—This island, containing 24 acres of land, was located two miles below Harrisburg. Can any of our readers inform us which one of the islands opposite Steelton this refers to?

HAMAKER.—Among the very early settlers on the Swatara and Derry township was Adam Hamaker. He died prior to 1793, but in that year there was living of his children the following:

- i. *Adam*, and wife *Mary*.
- ii. *Henry*, and wife *Mary*, of Mifflin county, Pa.
- iii. *Abraham*.
- iv. *Peter*, of Lancaster county, Pa.
- v. *Isaac*.
- vi. *Daniel*, and wife *Ann*, of Virginia.

- vii. *Eve*, m. Francis Groff, of Lancaster county.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, m. Anthony Shoemaker, of Lancaster county.
- ix. *Salome*, m. Adam Lambert, of Virginia.
- x. *Ann*, m. John Etter, of Lancaster county.
- xi. *Christian*, and wife Ann.
- xii. *Samuel*, and wife Ann, of Franklin county, Pa.

WHO FIRST DESCENDED THE SUSQUEHANNA?

[We are indebted to a gentleman well versed in the aboriginal history of the country for the following notes, which are well worth perusing and perserving.]

In regard to your inquiry as to the parties first descending the Susquehanna, the accounts are found in different works as follows:

First. Three Dutchmen (one named Kleynties) accompanied a party of Mohawks in 1614 from Fort Nassau (afterwards Fort Orange, now Albany, N. Y.), in a war expedition against the Carantouans, as then called by the French, but known to the Dutch as Minquas. The great town of this tribe was then located at so-called "Spanish Hill," near Waverly, and a small town on Sugar creek, near North Towanda. The attack was unsuccessful, and the three Dutchmen were captured.

Champlain, in 1615, accompanied a party of Hurons in a war expedition against the Onondagas, and sent Stephen Brule', a Frenchman, with a party of Hurons to make arrangements with the Carantouans to send five hundred warriors to aid the Hurons, &c., in their war against the Onondagas. The expedition was unsuccessful, and Brule' returned with the Carantouans, and wintered among them. The next spring he descended the river, as he says, to the sea, and afterwards, in attempting to return, was captured by the Iroquois, and not until 1619 did he find Champlain, who then wrote out his account. The Carantouan account of this capture of the Dutchmen, and of the expeditions is found in Champlain's works. These books as originals are very rare. A reprint, second edition, in French, was published at Quebec a few years since, by George E. Desbarats, but this is now obtained with great difficulty. The Prince Society, of Boston, have recently translated and published a beautiful edition of all the works of Champlain in three volumes. The Dutch account of the capture of these men and of their ransom will be found in vol. 1 of the Documentary History of New York, p. 14. This is exceedingly brief, however. Additional facts will be found in the two maps in same

volume at pages 10 and 12. On the second one the Susquehanna appears as far down as Towanda. This was made as I think in 1614. On the first, made as I believe in 1616, the same river appears fairly correct as far down as Shamokin, and incorrectly below that point, and is made to flow into Delaware Bay to the west of the Delaware. Neither of these maps as yet has been correctly interpreted in any published work. I have prepared an analysis, but it is lengthy, and must be re-written before it is fit to read even.

You will find two maps discussed by Mr. Brodhead in the N. Y. H. S. Proceedings for 1845, pp. 182-192. He failed, unfortunately, in his analysis, and since that date I am not aware of any one attempting the discussion, and possibly, I may regret making the attempt. If you take the trouble to examine the question you will find that my interpretation is something original and *entirely new*. If I can ever find time to visit your place I will bring along all my notes and discuss the Susquehanna question fully. I expected before this to send you an article for your *Notes and Queries* on CANAWAGO, or CONEWAGO as you write it, followed by one on CONESTOGA, and another on SUSQUEHANNA, but have been unable to do so as yet. If you can find the exact locality of the "Sasquahana Indian Fort" (see map in your Hist., p. 92, and Moll's map 1715, Herrman's, 1670) it will be an interesting discovery. It will be found on a high hill—on the south bank of the river—with a level space or nearly so on top of not less than three or four acres, a short distance below the "great falls," possibly between Great and Little Conewago, but certainly between two streams of some character. I could find it in one day's search in my opinion.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

POTTER, JOHN.

John Potter, of Scotch parentage, was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born about the year 1705. He emigrated to America in 1741, and located in Antrim township, now Franklin county. In the early French war of 1747-48 he was in the service as first lieutenant, and took an active part in the Indian war subsequent to Braddock's defeat on the 17th of February, 1756, following being commissioned a captain in the Second Pennsylvania battalion. Upon the organization of the county of Cumberland he was appointed the first sheriff, and was again commissioned in 1753. He died about

1758. His children were: *James*, a major general in the army of the Revolution, *Samuel*, *Thomas*, *Margaret*, m. George Lattimore, *Annis*, m. Alexander Young, *Catharine*, *Mary*, *Hannah*, and *Isabella*. In January, 1761, his widow, *Martha*, was the wife of Thomas Brown, Brown's Mills, also of Antrim township.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM.

William Reynolds, eldest son of John and Mary (Magaw) Reynolds, was born in Hopewell township, now Cumberland county, in 1730. We first hear of him during the French and Indian war when he was commissioned December 19, 1757, a lieutenant in Col. James Burd's battalion of Pennsylvania troops. He was wounded at Grant's defeat near Fort Duquesne September 17, 1758. Never fully recovering, he resigned March 17, 1760. He died after a short illness in February, 1769, at his residence in Hopewell township. He married Margaret Williamson, daughter of John and Mary Williamson, of the Cumberland Valley. She was therefore a sister of the Rev. Hugh Williamson. Their children were *Mary*, *Agnes*, *Margaret*, and one not known.

TALBOT, JEREMIAH.

Jeremiah Talbot was a native of Talbot county, Maryland. He was descended from George Talbot, closely related to the Proprietary of Maryland, and who laid out Susquehanna Manor in that Province. Jeremiah Talbot came to Pennsylvania about 1770, and settled in Hamilton township, now Franklin county. When the war of the Revolution began he raised a company of volunteers for the Sixth battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, Col. William Irvine, of which he was commissioned captain January 9, 1776. He participated in the Canada campaign of that year, and was slightly wounded at Three Rivers. At the expiration of their term of service, his company re-enlisted for three years or during the war, and was attached to the Seventh regiment of the Line. He was promoted major of the Sixth regiment of the Line September 24, 1777. He continued in service until the re-arrangement of January 1, 1781, when he was retired. He then returned to his home in the Cumberland Valley. When the new county of Franklin was created in 1784 he was appointed its first sheriff, elected in 1785, and again in 1786. He was commissioned county lieutenant December 1, 1787, serving until the office was abolished. He seems to have shared the fate of nineteen-twentieths of all who filled the sheriff's office in the early times, and became financially embarrassed in his latter days. He died at Chambersburg,

January 17, 1791, and is buried in the Presbyterian grave-yard at Falling Spring. His widow and children afterwards removed to the vicinity of Mercersburg. Major Talbot was one of the bravest of our revolutionary heroes, a man of prominence and influence in the early history of Franklin county, and one whose memory should be preserved and cherished by its people.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCX.

PRESTON.—A correspondent from Indianapolis makes inquiry concerning the family of Preston of Pennsylvania. By reference to Futhey and Cope's History of Chester county he will find that he is descended from William and Jane Preston, "of Bradley in the parish of Huthersfield, Old England," who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1717 and settled in Buckingham, Bucks county.

FISHBURN.—Philip Fishburn was one of the first settlers of Hummelstown. He was a gunsmith, and did good service in the Revolution repairing and making guns for the patriot army. He was born May 7, 1722, and d. Feb. 22, 1795; his wife Catharine, b. Sept. 7, 1724; d. Dec. 7, 1788. The children surviving were:

- i. *Margaret*, m. Peter Greiner.
- ii. *Philip*.
- iii. *Ludwig*.
- iv. *Peter*.
- v. *Deitrick*.
- vi. *Magdalene*, m. John Reigart.
- vii. *Catharine*, m. Daniel Baum.
- viii. *Anna-Maria*, m. John Greiner.

SKETCH OF THE ELIZABETH FURNACE ESTATE.

[The following brief sketch of one of the most valuable estates in Pennsylvania was furnished the editor of *Notes and Queries* several years ago. Since then some inquiries have been made requesting the information, but until the present we have not had space for it.]

Some time previous to the year 1755, Jacob Huber, who then owned the tract of land upon which these works now stand, erected a small

furnace there. Like all other new undertakings of this kind, commenced and conducted with but small experience of the business, Huber soon found it expedient to dispose of his establishment. Accordingly he parted with all his estate in the furnace tract and such other lands as he had acquired to a company composed of Henry William Steigel, his brother-in-law, Charles, and Alexander Stedman. The Stedmans living at a distance, Steigel became the active owner and manager of the estate. He accordingly took possession, erected a new furnace and carried on the works for the space of about eighteen years, during which period he acquired for the use of the company a considerable addition to the furnace lands, and also made some purchases in his own right.

In the meantime, Mr. Steigel became embarrassed in his circumstances; he fell largely in debt to David Benezet, of Philadelphia, for the security of which he mortgaged all his undivided third part of the Elizabeth furnace estate to Mr. Benezet, and not having paid the money, proceedings were had upon the mortgage; a *levari facias*, issued upon a judgment obtained thereupon by virtue of which a sale was made by John Ferree, Esq., high sheriff of Lancaster county, to Daniel Benezet, the mortgagee who received a deed for the mortgaged premises, dated the 5th of May, 1775. Daniel Benezet also became the purchaser at two other and subsequent sheriff's sales of other lands belonging to Mr. Steigel, and received sheriff's deeds therefor, all of which are described and conveyed in Mr. Benezet's deed to Robert Coleman.

In the year 1776, possessed of but a small capital, and recently married, Robert Coleman took a lease for the Elizabeth furnace estate for the term of seven years, not anticipating at that time that before the expiration of a lease he should have it in his power to become the owner in fee simple of the whole or greater part of the estate. Success, however, crowned his endeavors, a new and regular system was adopted, by which the business of iron works was made to resemble more a well-conducted factory than the scenes of confusion and disorder which had before that time prevailed in that business.

During the continuance of the lease, Mr. Coleman made several purchases of lands contiguous to the estate, and in the year 1780 purchased from John Dickinson, Esq., the one undivided third part of Elizabeth furnace and lands thereto belonging, he having before that time become the owner of all the estate and interest which Alexander Stedman held in the same, as appears by the sheriff's deed to Mr. Dickinson, and by his deed to Robert Coleman, dated the 30th of December, 1780.

In the year 1784 Mr. Coleman purchased out Mr. Charles Stedman, who also held an undivided third part of the estate, as appears by his deed, bearing date the 25th of February, 1784. The remaining third part of the original estate was not purchased by Mr. Coleman from Daniel Benezet until the year 1794, he either not being inclined to sell or asking more than the former thought it expedient to give.

Henry William Steigel estimated the quantity of land belonging to Elizabeth furnace at upwards of 10,000 acres at the time of his interest therein, as appeared by a list of the tracts in his handwriting found among the papers, which, upon a partial survey thereof afterwards made, was found erroneous, and falling far short of that quantity. Here it may be remarked that the original title papers in the partnership lands can be traced to their source with all the certainty which is desirable. So far, however, as they can be traced they will be found in bundle marked "Elizabeth Furnace," old papers in possession of the Coleman estate.

In the year 1782 William Scull, the eminent land surveyor, was employed by Robert Coleman to make a survey of the furnace lands, which he accordingly commenced, and made a general draft thereof upon parchment in his handwriting, and now among the papers, which draft represents nearly all the original tracts of land belonging to the estate at that time, and are numbered thereon from No. 1 to No. 24 inclusive. William Scull, however, died before he completed the draft. From the year 1778 down to the present time various purchases were made and added to this estate.

ROGERS FAMILY OF HANOVER.

I. ROBERT ROGERS, an emigrant from the north of Ireland, settled "on the Esturara" (Swatara), in then Hanover township, Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania, in 1733. He died there prior to 1750, and with his wife lies buried in old Hanover church grave-yard. They had among other children:

- i. *Robert*, d. November, 1745, leaving a wife Elizabeth.
- ii. *George*, m. and had among others:
 1. *Robert*.
 2. *Seth*, who in 1766 resided in Augusta county, Va.
- iii. *Seth*, d. May, 1758; leaving a wife Katharine, and had:

1. *Robert*, d. prior to 1763.
- iv. *Joseph*, removed about 1750 to North Carolina, where he died, leaving among other children:
 1. *Robert*.
 2. *William*.
2. v. *Hugh*, m. and left issue.
 - vi. [*A dau.*], m. ——— Hunter, and had *Robert*.
 - vii. [*A dau.*], m. ——— McCormick, and had *Seth*.
 - viii. [*A dau.*], m. ——— Wilson, and had *Francis*, of North Carolina.

II. HUGH ROGERS, b. in Ireland; m. and had issue, among other children:

- i. *Robert*.
- ii. *John*, d. prior to 1803, and had:
 1. *Margaret*, m. David Hayes.
 2. *Mary*.
- iii. *Elizabeth*.

[In addition to the foregoing we have the following connected therewith, but no further information than that given.]

I. JAMES ROGERS, b. 1735, in Hanover, d. April 18, 1790, and is buried in Hanover church grave-yard. He married and left issue:

2. i. *James*, b. 1768; m. Martha ———.
- ii. *Frances*, m. James Burland.
- iii. *George*.
- iv. *Richard*.
- v. *Florence*.
3. vi. *Robert*, m., first, Effy Allen; secondly, Isabella ———.

II. JAMES ROGERS (James), b. 1768, in Hanover; d. May 16, 1823; m. Martha Bell, b. 1765; d. August 23, 1839. They had issue:

- i. *Jean*, m. ——— Boal.
- ii. *Florence*.
- iii. *Elizabeth*.
- iv. *James*.
- v. *Eleanor*.
- vi. *Angelina*.

III. ROBERT ROGERS (James), b. about 1778; was twice married; m., first, February 16, 1804, by Rev. James Snodgrass, Effy Allen; b.

October, 1783; d. January 25, 1811, daughter of Col. William Allen and Rebecca Green. They had issue:

- i. *Andrew*, b. November, 1806; d. February 26, 1835.
- ii. *Rebecca*, m., December 14, 1826, Thomas Mitchell McCormick; both died within the past few years at Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Rogers m., secondly, Isabella ———, and they had issue among others:

- iii. *Timothy-Allen*, b. 1816; d. October 15, 1821.

William Rogers, of Hanover, d. in February, 1801, leaving a wife, Jean, and besides five other children:

- i. *William*.
- ii. *Thomas*.
- iii. *Frances*.

Among our notes we have the following:
 Andrew Rogers, b. 1746; d. September 19, 1782.
 Col. John Rogers, d. December 6, 1799.
 William Rogers, b. 1752; d. April 27, 1832, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county; and his wife, Jean, b. 1754; d. March 29, 1822, at the same place.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXI.

THEATRE IN 1796.—The following items are taken from the *Oracle of Dauphin*, in its issues of September 12 and 19, 1796:

“The Harrisburg Company of Comedians, we hear, intend giving the public a specimen of their abilities some evening during the present week. *Attendance and reasonable credit will be given.*”

“A number of young gentlemen of this town, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday last, performed the celebrated comedy of “The Prisoner at Large,” to a very numerous audience; considering the many inconveniences which these young men have surmounted in order to give a few hours amusement to *this little social village*, great credit is due them for their great perseverance and politeness.”

THE HARRISBURG LIBRARY COMPANY was first organized in 1794, as "The Mechanical Society of Harrisburg," which held weekly meetings, its objects being "mental improvements and the promotion of the arts and sciences." These meetings were generally held at some one of the taverns in the borough. Among its early members we find the names of Stacy Potts, Henry Beader, Jacob Bucher, Jacob Reitzell and Samuel Hill. In 1795 the Harrisburg Library Company was started, and the first officers were: Directors, John Kean, Rev. Henry Møeller. Gen. John A. Hanna, William Graydon, Adam Boyd, John Dentzell, Rev. Nathaniel Snowden and Stacy Potts; Secretary, Henry Fulton; Treasurer, Stacy Potts.

This organization, however, lasted only five or six years. A catalogue of all its books is in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society, but the volumes, where are they?

THE FIRST PRINTED GENEALOGY.

It will no doubt surprise many American genealogists and bibliophiles when we inform them that we are in possession of what we consider the first Family Record published in America. It is a broadside, printed at Ephrata in 1763, and which we secured from the Messrs. Zahm & Co., of Lancaster, one week ago, little dreaming then that it was a genealogical treasure. It consists of two octavo pages on one sheet 10½ by 8½ inches. It is in German, and we give the following translation:

In the year of Christ, 1728, the 28th of March, was our son Daniel Bollinger born, on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1730, on the 15th-16th of December, was our daughter Magdalena Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1732, on the 14th of February, was our daughter Anna Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1734, on the 15th of March, was our daughter Elizabeth Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1736, the 15th-16th of January, was our daughter Barbara Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1738, the 1st of January, was our son Christian Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1741, the 5th of May, was our daughter Sophia Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1743, in March, was our daughter Maria Bollinger born on the Conestoga.

In the year of Christ, 1748, the 12th of September, was Hans Rudolph Bollinger born in the Cocalico, on the Conestoga. The Sun and Mercury are his planets.

In the year of Christ, 1756, the 11th of February, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, was Abraham Bollinger born into the world. The following planets were shining in the heaven :

The Moon in Gemini.
 The Sun in the Waterman.
 Saturn in the Waterman.
 Jupiter in the Scales.
 Mars in the Crabs.
 Venus in the Fishes.
 Mercury in the Fishes.

OLD TOMBSTONE RECORDS AT SUNBURY.

[We are indebted to Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Wyoming, for the following transcript, forwarded for publication in *Notes and Queries*. He writes: "I noticed two very dilapidated looking burial places, and copied what I think were all the inscriptions there. Some of the stones were broken and not in their places. The grounds were unfenced and likely soon to be entirely wiped out."]

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robert Little, born in London, Nov. 24, 1773; died at the house of the Rev. James Kay, Harrisburg, Aug. 6, 1827.

I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. II Tim. 1 XII.

This tablet, the record of departed worth, is erected by the Unitarian Congregation, of Washington City, as a memorial of sincere affection to their first pastor.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Ann Little, wife of the Rev. Robert Little, born in Birmingham, England, December, A. D. 1774; died in Northumberland, May 14, A. D. 1837.

For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. II Cor., 5 Chap. IV.

Sacred to the memory of Maria J., wife of Christopher Woods, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Little; died August 2, 1840; aged 29 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God. Matthew V & 8.

In remembrance of Sarah U., wife of Christ'r Woods, and daughter of the Rev'd Robert Little, who died March 16, 1849, aged 32 years.

“One family we dwell in him;
One church above, beneath;
Though now divided by the stream,
The narrow stream of death.”

Christopher | Woods, | Died August 22, | 1853, | Aged 52 years. | Lilly.

Samuel Maus, Esq., died April 25, 1833, A. 66 yrs., 9 mos.

S. E. Maus died August 3, 1823.

G. Maus died 1825.

C. Young died May 30, 1814.

1794.

E. B.

O. Drake died December 4, 1832.

Peter Bennett b. December 11, 1782; d. September 25, 1841.

To the memory of Josiah Haines, son of Reuben and Margaret Haines, was born the 15th of August, 1764, and departed this life on the 14th of May, 1795.

Here the wicked cease from troubling

Here the weary are at rest.

This tablet covers the mortal part of Joseph Nourse, who was born October 21, 1797, and departed this life March 28, 1831.

And also the remains of his infant son & daughter.

THE BURDS OF TINIAN.

I. JAMES BURD, son of Edward Burd and Jane Haliburton, was born March 10, 1726, at Ormiston, near Edinburg, Scotland; d. October 5, 1793, at Tinian, near Highspire, Dauphin county, Pa. Mr. Burd emigrated to Philadelphia in 1747. He resided from 1750 to 1753 at Shippensburg, as manager of the affairs of Mr. Shippen.

About 1755 he located at Tinian, where he resided until his death. He entered the Provincial service in 1755 as a commissioner with George Croghan, William Buchanan and Adam Hoopes to lay out a road from Harris' ferry to the Ohio. He was then a captain; he is soon heard of as major, then lieutenant colonel, and colonel in 1760. As there were but two regiments in service his rank was a very prominent one. He fulfilled with great uprightness and punctuality all the public duties with which he was entrusted for quite twenty years. Then the stirring days of the Revolution came, and with it disaster to Burd as a public man. He seems to have entered heartily into the contest, but just when such experience as he had acquired would have been of the highest benefit, an unfortunate dispute about rank occurred, which with insubordination in his command and some criticism in the "Committee of Safety," caused him to resign his civil and military employments. His sons and son-in-law were good patriots, and a pretty thorough examination of the hasty conduct of Burd convinces us that he was, notwithstanding this affair, in accord with the leading patriots with whom he was surrounded. He was a man of fine form, hardy and healthy, an advanced and prosperous farmer, hospitable in his intercourse with his neighbors, and respected for his integrity as a civil officer from 1785, when Dauphin county was formed, until his death, in 1793. He died holding a position as one of the county judges. Colonel Burd m., May 14, 1748, Sarah Shippen, b. February 22, 1730-1, at Philadelphia; d. September 17, 1784, at Tinian, daughter of Edward Shippen and wife Sarah Plumley, and with her husband interred at Middletown. They had issue:

2. *i. Sarah*, b. January 1, 1748-9; m. Jasper Yeates.
3. *ii. Edward*, b. February 5, 1750-1; m. Elizabeth Shippen.
- iii. Mary*, b. January 15, 1753; d. February 23, 1834; m. Peter Grubb.
- iv. Allen*, b. December 23, 1754; d. July 10, 1764.
4. *v. Jane*, b. August 12, 1757; m. George Patterson.
- vi. Anne*, b. September 3, 1759; d. s. p.
5. *vii. Margaret*, b. February 3, 1761; m. Jacob Hubley.
- viii. Elizabeth*, b. November 3, 1762; d. s. p.
6. *ix. James*, b. January 4, 1765; m. Elizabeth Baker.
7. *x. Joseph*, b. January 8, 1768; m., first, Catharine Cochran; secondly, Harriet Bailey.
- xi. Elizabeth*, b. February 18, 1772; d. s. p.

II. SARAH BURD (James, Edward), b. January 1, 1748-9, at Philadelphia; d. October 25, 1829, at Lancaster, Pa.; m., December 30, 1767, Jasper Yeates, b. April 9, 1745, at Philadelphia; d. March 14,

1817, at Lancaster, Pa.; son of John and Elizabeth Yeates. He was a lawyer, admitted in 1765; twenty-five years of his life were spent upon the bench of the Supreme Court, the greater portion of which he was in the different circuits of the State; his mind was vigorous and his opinions bold. Pennsylvania found in him a "good and faithful servant;" his reports, the second of the Pennsylvania series, immediately succeeding Mr. Dallas', confer great honor upon him, both as an author and a lawyer. They had issue (surname Yeates):

- i. *Mary*, b. March 13, 1770; d. August 27, 1836; m., March 3, 1791, Charles Smith, b. March 4, 1765; d. March 18, 1836, and left issue.
- ii. *John*, b. June 29, 1772; d. January 7, 1844; m. Eliza Buckley; no issue.
- iii. *Jasper*, b. August 30, 1774; d. s. p.
- iv. *Sarah*, b. December 4, 1775; d. s. p.
- v. *Elizabeth*, b. April 4, 1778; d. August 3, 1867; m. Redmond Conyngham, b. September 19, 1781; d. June 16, 1846, and left issue.
- vi. *Margaret*, b. April 15, 1780; d. February 1, 1855; unm.
- vii. *Edward-Shippen*, b. May 17, 1782; d. s. p.
- viii. *Catharine*, b. December 1, 1783; d. June 7, 1866; unm.
- ix. *Sarah*, b. December 6, 1786; d. s. p.
- x. *Edward*, b. December 6, 1786; d. s. p.

III. EDWARD BURD (James, Edward), b. February 5, 1750-1, at Philadelphia; d. July 24, 1833, at Philadelphia; studied law, and was in practice at Reading when the war of the Revolution broke out; he entered the service, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, subsequently exchanged, but did not re-enter the army; was prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; m., December 17, 1778, his cousin, Elizabeth Shippen, b. September 15, 1754; d. March 26, 1828, daughter of Edward Shippen and Margaret Francis, of Philadelphia. They had issue:

- i. *Edward-Shippen*, b. December 25, 1779; d. 1848; m. Eliza Howard Sims, d. April, 1860, and had issue.
- ii. *Margaret*, b. August 20, 1781; d. May 19, 1845; m. Daniel W. Coxe, b. Sept. 3, 1769; d. June 4, 1852; no issue.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, b. December, 1, 1782; d. s. p.
- iv. *Sarah*, b. April 8, 1786; d. June 11, 1855; unm.

IV. JANE BURD (James, Edward), b. August 12, 1757, at Lancaster d. near Mexico, Juniata county, Pa.; m. George Patterson, b. July 24 1762; d. October 31, 1814, son of James Patterson and Mary Chambers. They had issue (surname Patterson):

- i. Sarah*, b. November 10, 1784; d. s. p.
- ii. Mary*, b. July 8, 1786; d. May 7, 1857; unm.
- iii. James-Burd*, b. July 8, 1788; m. Matilda Downs, and left issue.
- iv. Edward*, b. February 21, 1790; d. s. p.
- v. Joseph-Shippen*, b. July 10, 1791; d. s. p.
- vi. William-Augustus*, b. November 1, 1792; m. Elizabeth Peale.
- vii. Charlotte*, b. March 9, 1794; d. March 20, 1864; m. William Thompson, and had *Edward-P.*, *William-S.*, *Lucien-M.*, *Theophilus*, *Theodore-S.*, and *Josephine-P.*
- viii. Eliza*, b. December 6, 1795; d. September 12, 1861; m. Rubens Peale, and had issue.
- ix. George*, b. September 6, 1797; d. July 16, 1871; m., first, Maria Shinkle; m., secondly, Lydia Adams; had issue by both.

V. MARGARET BURD (James, Edward), b. February 3, 1761, at Lancaster; d. ———; m. Jacob Hubley, b. November 10, 1757; d. at Lancaster; son of Bernard Hubley [1719–1803] and Eva Margaretta his wife; was a prominent lawyer, admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1785. They had issue (surname Hubley):

- i. James-Burd*, b. February 7, 1788; m. Margaret Malcolm.
- ii. Sarah-Yeates*, b. December 22, 1789; m. Lewis Walker.
- iii. John-Jacob*, b. February 15, 1792; d. s. p.
- iv. Edward-Ballenor*, b. February 3, 1793; m. Eliza (Hiester) Spayd.
- v. Joseph*, b. September 16, 1795; d. s. p.
- vi. Mary-Irene*, b. April 19, 1797; d. s. p.
- vii. Margaret-B.*, b. March 17, 1801; d. April 29, 1844.
- viii. Francis-Shippen*, m. Rachel Potts.
- ix. Anna-Louisa.*

VI. JAMES BURD (James, Edward), b. January 4, 1765, at Tinian; m. Elizabeth Baker, and had issue:

- i. Joseph*, m. Margaret McCoy.
- ii. Edward-Shippen*, d. unm.
- iii. Allen*, m. Mary Ann Sellers.

VII. JOSEPH BURD (James, Edward), b. January 8, 1768, at Tinian, d. in Juniata county, Pa.; m., first, Catharine Cochran; m., secondly Harriet Bailey, and left issue.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXII.

DEARMOND.—In reply to certain inquiries from Philadelphia, we give the following :

I. JAMES DEYARMOND, of Hanover township, Lancaster county, d. in May, 1748, leaving a wife Mary, who died in March, 1780, and children :

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Richard.*
- iii. *Margaret*, m. ——— Johnston, and had *Mary.*
- iv. *Sarah*, m. ——— Robertson. In his will he mentions his brother, Richard Johnston, and it is more than probable his wife's maiden name was Johnston. Richard DeArmond, son of James, married Eleanor Stuart, daughter of Andrew Stuart, and they were the parents of Andrew Stuart DeArmond, ancestors of our correspondent.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN THE UNITED STATES.—We have been asked this question before, but to satisfy an earnest querist, we again give the following: In 1809, from the stone quarries of Thomas Lieper, on Crum creek, to the landing at Ridley creek, one mile distant. Oliver Evans ran the first carriage ever propelled by steam in the world, in Philadelphia from his foundry to the river Schuylkill—a mile and a half—in 1804. A steam carriage, built by Nicholas and James Johnson, in Kensington, was run upon the streets of Kensington in 1827–28. The first locomotive run in this country was an English one, called the Lion, upon the Delaware and Hudson railroad, in the fall of 1829. The first American locomotive was built by Col. Stephen H. Long, at Philadelphia, in 1830, and was placed upon the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad, where it made its first trial July 4, 1831. On the 25th of April of the same year M. W. Baldwin had run an experimental locomotive in the Philadelphia Museum, Arcade, Chestnut street, which afterwards was exhibited upon a track in Smith's Labyrinth Garden, north side of Arch street, between Schuylkill-seventh and Schuylkill-eighth [now Fifteenth and Sixteenth] streets, in that city.

ITEMS OF COVENANTER HISTORY.

The following extracts are from an old pamphlet, printed in 1802. Pages one to nine are missing. It seems to be a copy of the minutes of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of Kentucky:

"A Mr. Ervin was licensed at last meeting, and bids fair to be useful."

"Mr. McGill has not been long enough in this congregation to ascertain the number of families under his charge."

"In Mr. Porter's congregation there are 260 families and 520 communicants."

"Mr. James McAuley, probationer, went to the Carolinas and Georgia."

JAMES MCGILL, *Moderator.*

ALEXANDER PORTER, *P. Clerk.*

September 3, 1802.

The Presbytery of Kentucky suspended Mr. R. Warwick. . . that our Academy in Lexington appears to prosper, we have a considerable large brick house, ready for the accommodation of students; about one hundred scholars now attend it, twenty of whom are studying the Latin and Greek languages. The funds for the support of this institution are 4,500 acres of land, which with the house and lot are deeded to the Associate Reformed Synod (worth about \$10,000).

JOHN STEELE, *Clerk.*

HEPHZIBAH MEETING HOUSE, *September 8, 1802.*

Rev. Thomas G. Smith suspended. The Presbyteries of New York and Washington constitute one Synod, called Synod of New York. The first Presbytery of Pennsylvania was divided into two Presbyteries, as follows: The one to consist of the Rev. Messrs. Robert Annan, Alexander Dobbin and Ebenezer Dickey, to be called the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The other to consist of the Rev. Messrs. William Logan, John Young, Thomas Smith, James Walker, James McConnel, William Baldrige and James Harper, Jr., to be called the Presbytery of Big Spring. The second Presbytery of Pennsylvania was changed to "Monongahela."

Their first Synod of Pennsylvania was held at Marsh Creek on Wednesday, May 25, 1803. The Synod of Sciota at Chelicothe in May, 1804; the Synod of the Carolinas in 1803. The Rev. Peter McMillan and William Dixon declined the authority of this Synod.

October 23, 1803.

The Rev. Thomas G. Smith declined to submit to the censure of the Synod. He joined the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, *Clerk.*

In 1801 Rev. John Mitchell Mason was sent to Scotland and Ireland, where he induced several young ministers of the Covenanter faith to go to America and preach. This was a period of great prosperity in the Associate Reformed Church of the United States of America. In Kentucky the congregations were very large. There was great activity among the ministers, who traveled over the country preaching in private dwellings and barns. There was a surprising number of ministers who were suspended for apparent trivial causes, and they almost invariably refused to make a public acknowledgement of their error, but were always ready to "argue the question." There are only a few churches in Pennsylvania of this faith now, where there were many eighty years ago. The present generation seldom hear of the "Covenanters." They have gradually drifted to the Presbyterian Church, which held to the same cardinal beliefs, and only differed in church government.

SAMUEL EVANS.

EDWARD J. PUTT, M. D.

Edward J. Putt was born May 23, 1819, near Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa.; died October 24, 1888, at Highspire. He was a descendant of Johannes Putt, who emigrated to America on the ship Halifax, landing at Philadelphia on the 22d of September, 1752. The doctor's grandfather was Jacob Putt, and the father of the late William Putt, who married Catharine Hoffman. The father came from Berks county in early life to what is now Oak Lane farm, owned by Col. James Young, in Lower Swatara township, and after discontinuing farming, resided for a few years in Middletown, from whence he removed to Harrisburg, where he was employed as prison watchman and afterwards superintendent of the Harrisburg cemetery. His children were:

- i. Dr. *Edward-J.*
- ii. *Benneville*, d. in Wormleysburg.
- iii. *Elvira*, d. s. p.
- iv. *Alfred-H.*, residing in Halifax.
- v. *Frank*, residing in Harrisburg.
- vi. *William-J.*, residing at Camp Hill.
- vii. *John-H.*, d. in Wormleysburg.
- viii. *Augustus-H.*

Doctor Putt was a self-made man. He received his education in the common schools of his day and by private study until he was fitted to teach school, which profession he followed several winters,

in the meantime reading medicine with his uncle, the late Dr. Jonathan Zerbe, of Sheafferstown. After graduating in Philadelphia in 1842, he located at Highspire, where he continued in the active practice of his profession about forty-six years. His professional life was an arduous one, and the range of his practice was quite extensive, reaching beyond the South mountain in York county. Dr. Putt married Cassia Oberly, daughter of Frederick Oberly and his wife, Maria Sheaffer, who, with three children, survive—*Augustus*, of Highspire; Dr. *Moris-Oberly*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, practicing medicine at Oberlin, and *Alice*. The first and last of his children are mutes. The funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon, October 27, 1888, in the U. B. church, conducted by Revs. E. L. Hughes and J. B. Doucherly. E. W. S. P.

HECKEWELDER ON INDIAN NAMES.

[For the following transcript of an original manuscript preserved among the "Heckewelder Papers" in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, we are indebted to Mr. John W. Jordan. This valuable series of queries and replies, although signed by Mr. Heckewelder, is undated and undressed, but it is believed the querist was his friend, Dr. Casper Wistar, of Philadelphia. It is given to our readers in precisely the form it was prepared, and is a *verbatim et literatim* copy.]

I.

Early in the present century, when there was a growing spirit of inquiry among men of science in our country, in the department of Indian archæology, it is no surprise to find that the Rev. John Heckewelder, who for near half a century was engaged in the Indian mission of the Moravian Church, was called upon to contribute to the world what had fallen within his observation and knowledge. His literary labors, therefore, began when he had long passed the meridian of a memorable life. At the request of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society he contributed occasional essays, which were published in their transactions, and in 1818, under their auspices, he prepared his "Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Natives who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighboring States." This work was translated into German by the Rev. F. Hesse, of Nienburg, and published in 1821 at Gottingen. A French translation by P. S. Du Ponceau, appeared in 1822 in Paris. In 1876 a new and revised edition, with an introduc-

tion and notes by the Rev. William C. Reichel, was published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohican Indians," appeared in 1820, and in 1822, his last literary effort, "Names which the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, with their Significations." In addition to the published works of Mr. Heckewelder there are many valuable journals and essays in manuscript preserved in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and among his descendants. Two of the former have been annotated by John W. Jordan, and published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, viz: "Notes of Travel of William Henry, John Heckewelder, John Rothrock and Christian Clewell, to Gnadenhutten on the Muskingum, in the early summer of 1797," and "Narrative of John Heckewelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792." This latter journal was published in Germany. "Johann Heckewelder's Reise von Bethlehem in Pennsylvania bis zum Wabash Fluss in Nordwestlichen Gebiet der Vereinigten Staaten, Nord-Amerika mit anmerkungen herausgegeben von M. C. Sprengel, Halle, 1797."

QUESTIONS PUT TO FRIEND HECKEWELDER—HIS ANSWERS.

Q. How were you in bodily health since we saw each other last?

A. Subject to various changes—troubled much with rheumatic pains, especially at sudden changes of the weather, and in spring and fall seasons.

Q. How did you amuse yourself and spend your time; was it in piety and the fear of God, or was it in the pursuit of the things that afford enjoyment in this world?

A. In piety and the fear of God—yet paying every attention to the trust committed to me by the Directors of the Society. [American Philosophical Society.]

Q. How is the state of the mission among the Indians—do the number of converts increase; did you observe real Christianity in their conduct; can they love and forget injuries?

A. The mission is much at a stand; very few new converts—real Christianity with some *do* love and *can* forgive injuries.

Q. Is there anything more sincere in the conduct of those born of converted parents, and who receive instruction from their early infancy, than there is observable in that of the old converted warriors?

A. Old converted warriors make the *best* Christians. Some *few* born of converted parents, and who have received instruction from

their infancy, lead an exemplary life, and others take delight in the heathenish ways and must often be admonished and reprimanded.

Q. Did you ever learn whether the more Northern Indians, who were converted by Roman Catholic missionaries have also imbibed their intollerant spirit?

A. I inquired once of a reputable Indian trader, who lived among the Wyandotte Indians, who all are called Christians since they are instructed by the Roman Catholic missionaries, what kind of Christians they were, and was answered "Wooden Christians, tho' they had the cross hanging to their necks."

Q. Did you hear any traditional account about the old ruins of fortifications, etc.?

A. Nothing more than what their usual traditions run, to wit. They had been built by a nation of Indians called "Tallegevi," who built them for self-defence, but had been conquered by the Delawares and Wyandottes, and became extinct.

Q. Did any newly discovered antiquities come to your knowledge during your last sojourn in that [Indian] country? If any, what are they?

A. Nothing of the kind came to my knowledge of late.

Q. What kind of stones are the most general in that country? Have you observed any real granite in some of the mountains?

A. Stones of various kinds are met with in the western country, yet not any of granite have come within my knowledge.

Q. Is there any discovery of metallic minerals?

A. There are metallic minerals discovered in several places—iron ore of three different kinds; two kinds of stone ore and one of bog ore; silver ore, sulphur, alum, etc.

Q. When yet a young man, I remember to have heard a popular story that the Indians knew of a rich mine of some valuable ore at Wyomick. Did you hear anything of it among your Delawares and Shawanese who formerly resided there?

A. I at that time heard the same story, but there was no foundation for it. The Indians that had resided there told me, that they had heard the same story of the white people, but they knew not of anything of the kind being there.

Q. I have seen pieces of old earthen vessels, said to have been large, found underground in the lowlands; is there any such in your country?

A. There have been found a kind of eastern pots, and pieces of pot, certainly made by hand found under ground. I have seen such ware.

Q. Everytime I travel to Philadelphia I endeavor to recollect your former explanation of the real Indian names of the rivers and creeks I pass, but cannot do it. The first is Lehigh.

A. Lechauweek—Easton. Menagacksin (Manakasy) or Bethlehem.

Q. Durham creek?

A.

Q. Tohicon?

A. Bridge of drift weed creek.

Q. Tincum?

A.

Q. Deep Run?

A.

Q. Great Neshamini?

A. I am at a loss to find the *true* interpretation of the word "Neshamini," and probably it is not correctly put down. Shammeen, is to grease. The letter N before a word very often expresses the person I—in *this* place it might be interpreted N'Shammeen, I am greasing, or N'Shammeen.

Q. Pennypack?

A. Penipeck. *Note.*—I am uncertain in the meaning of the word, but it alludes to something that does not move—either creek or run must now flow from a standing pool, pond or lake, or the creek must be slow running water, or some unmovable object be, or have been at the spot.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXIII.

THE ROWAN FAMILY.

This family settled in that part of York county, Pa., which was cut off by Adams county. I do not know the name of the pioneer settler, but the following were his children, all of whom were born in York county [perhaps Henry Rowan, as he appears to have been a settler on Marsh creek as early as June, 1739]:

- i. Robert*, b. March 8, 1754.
- ii. James*, b. May 25, 1756.
- iii. Jean*, b. October 5, 1757.
- iv. Alexander*, b. March 17, 1763.
- v. Jeremiah* b. April 24, 1764.
- vi. Henry*, b. June 22, 1766.

James Rowan, above, gentleman, was commissioned ensign of the eighth company of foot in the Second battalion of militia of York county.

The Rowan family belonged to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. On November 18, 1770, James Rowan married Mary Boggs, and had the following children :

- i. *Henry*, b. Nov. 22, 1791.
- ii. *Robert-Boggs*, b. March 22, 1793; d. June 1, 1832.
- iii. *Jane*, b. August 30, 1794.
- iv. *James*, b. August, 1796; d. Sept. 10, 1831.
- v. *John*, b. July 31, 1798.
- vi. *Maria*, b. October 2, 1800.
- vii. *David-Wilson*, b. June 5, 1802.
- viii. *Alexander*, b. June 6, 1804.

The latter, Alexander Rowan, married first Eliza Black, of Columbia, and secondly, Elizabeth Roberts, of Wrightsville, York county. Under Ritner's administration he was supervisor of the repairs of the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad. He died in Wrightsville some years ago, and his son James is a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, in whose possession the family Bible is, from which I have copied the above record. None of the name are living in Adams county. The family went west. SAMUEL EVANS.

MARTIN OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The following is a portion of a letter received from Fort Worth, Texas. As it is of general interest, we give it to readers of *Notes and Queries*, in the hope of supplementing it very soon with some of the information requested.]

Our traditional history says: "Peter Martin (my great-grandfather), was of French (Huguenot) descent. His ancestors settled in the Province of New Jersey. He, with his brother Robert, removed to Northumberland county, in the Province of Pennsylvania, previous to the American Revolution." His (Peter's) wife was Sarah Campbell, daughter of Robert Campbell and ——— McMakin. Robert Campbell lived at or near Princeton, N. J., where he died about 1812. I have a memorandum copy of a partition of his estate made in 1812, allotting one share to Robert Campbell Martin, Peter Boyd Martin, and Mary (m. Langdon) heirs of Sarah Martin.

Peter and Robert Martin were active Whigs; the former "an of-

ficer (lieutenant) in the Pennsylvania service, and the latter a commissioner to treat with the Indians. Peter Martin was taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and was killed a few days afterwards in the guard-house at Wilmington, Delaware, by a British officer for remonstrating against the treatment he and his fellow-prisoners received." After Peter's death, his widow returned in 1778 (having already gone to Philadelphia about 1777, where on June 1, 1777, my grandfather, Peter Boyd Martin was born), where her mother and relatives resided. In 1780 she removed to Philadelphia, where she died in 1783, leaving three children—Robert Campbell Martin (married Sarah Woodside, and raised a family in Philadelphia); Peter Boyd Martin (my grandfather, who came South in 1812, and married in North Carolina), and Mary, who married ——— Langdon, of N. J., and whose descendants removed to Indiana.

A friend has sent me an extract from the muster-roll of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, stating that "Peter Martin was second lieutenant of the Eleventh regiment, Continental Line, commanded by Col. Richard Humpton and was killed at battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. This regiment suffered so heavily that it was consolidated with the Tenth regiment in July, 1778." From another source I learn you are the author of "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," and that the above information is given also in vol. 1, p. 746, of said work.

I have just received a long and interesting letter from Camden, New Jersey, in reply to some inquiries, wherein it reads: "A John Martin was a member of the Committee of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to treat with Teedyuscung, the Indian chief, at Lancaster, Pa. His associates were some of the most able men of the day, and the mission was one of great importance. This committee was appointed March 24, 1762." (See p. 62, vol. v, Pa. Mag.)

Now inasmuch as our family tradition erred as to Peter Martin being killed in prison by a British officer, instead of at Brandywine, as the muster rolls show, I am inclined to think that it also erred in saying that Robert Martin was a commissioner to treat with the Indians. The father of Robert and Lieutenant Peter was John Martin, so my father's record shows. My grandfather, Peter Boyd Martin, was first named John, after his grandfather, and after the death of his father, Lieutenant Peter, his mother changed his name to Peter, and his middle name to "Boyd." I am unable to account for this, unless that was the maiden name of the mother of Robert and Lieutenant Peter.

In the "Pocket Gazetteer, of Pennsylvania," is to be found the account of Northumberland county, that "Lieut. William Boyd, of

Capt. William Brady's company, Col. William Cooke's regiment, was killed at Brandywine," He was the son of a widow named Sarah Boyd, who lived in Northumberland, His brother, Thomas Boyd, was in the Canada campaign, Capt. John Boyd, of the Rangers, was another brother. He was a justice of Northumberland after the war closed."

I mention this Boyd matter, as from your researches you may be able to give me my connecting link with the Boyds. As Robert Campbell Martin, of Philadelphia, was named after his grandfather, Robert Campbell, of Princeton (my own father was named Robert Campbell Martin, after this Philadelphia uncle of his, and my eldest brother and his son, and my youngest son each bear the same name), I am satisfied that my great-grandmother, Sarah (Campbell) Martin, gave my grandfather his middle name, Boyd, after the family name of her husband, Lieut. Peter Martin's mother, this being the custom and real origin of middle names, I believe.

What I desire to find out, if possible, is my ancestry back of Lieut. Peter Martin, and his father John, and incidentally all that I can of Robert Martin and his descendants, and also concerning the Boyds.

HECKEWELDER ON INDIAN NAMES.—II.

Q. Frankford creek ?

A.

Q. Peg Run or Cohaxsin ?

A. Or Guiaxen, shoes of a beef hide. I am uncertain, but my conjecture, that the word being a Monsey one, must signify shoes made of the hide of a beef, not of deer skin, as the Indians make them. Perhaps some person with *our* shoes made his first appearance, or an Indian got the name by first obtaining a pair on *that* spot.

Q. Schuylkill ?

A. Probably a Swedish name—given by the Swedes.

Q. Skippack ?

A. Skipeck,

Q. Perkimoming ?

A.

Q. Menacisie ?

A. Signifieth a winding stream.

Q. Bushkill or Leghitton ?

A. Sandy creek, properly, "Leguiton," but if the word is taken down *right* it should, I think, denote a place where *writings* were drawn. Alluding to the Indian treaties formerly held at Easton, at or near the mouth of the said Bushkill.

Q. Pohatcunk ?

A. Perhaps it should be *Pehatcunk*, if so it would allude to a place where they had *waited* for others—*waiting place*.

Q. Muscaniunk ?

A. Maskhannicunk, at the rapid running stream.

Q. Maccongic ?

A. Machkuntschi—Bears harbour, place of bears.

Q. Maxatany ?

A. Pea vine land.

Q. Oley ?

A. Walo, a hole ; place surrounded with hills.

Q. Tulpehaccon ?

A. Turtle ground ; harbour of turtles.

Q. Susquehannah ?

A. Ach susquehanne, muddy stream. I conjecture that thro' a misunderstanding by a white person the river got this name.

Q. Potomack ?

A. Pethamok—they are approaching, by water or in a craft—canoe.

Q. Patapsco ?

A.

Q. Delaware river ?

A. Lenapewi Sipu.

Q. Blue mountain ?

A. Kittachtin, loftiest mountain.

Q. Pocono mountain ?

A. Pokhanne, dark creek.

Q. Tobyhanna creek ?

A. Topihanne, Alder creek.

Q. Tunkhanna ?

A. Smaller, inferior creek.

Q. Hoeth's creek ?

A. Wequetan, from a kind of grass growing there.

Q. The first creek beyond the Blue mountains ?

A. Pokhapok.

Q. Sankaichnack ?

A. Sankhanneck, flintstone creek.

Q. The creek in Allen township turning Levan's, Wilson's, and Beil's Mills? Little Lehigh creek? Jordan creek? Pequest? Ap-poquinomin creek, in Delaware State? Cohancy creek, in Jersey? Brandywine? and many others that may occur?

A.

Q. Swatara creek ?

A. Swatara must be a Seneca or Mingo word, which I do not understand.

Q. Cow?

A. Wechshumins, the horned beast. *Item* Siliamees, the beast with milk.

Q. Horse?

A. Nechnaungees, the beast that carries a burden.

Q. Sheep?

A. Memekes, from the sound they make.

Q. Bull?

A. Lennowechum, he beast.

Q. Stallion?

A. Weelchos.

Q. Ram.

A. Memikuhi.

Q. Hog?

A. Kuschkush.

Q. Bear?

A. Machk, the black handed animal. *N. B.*—Because its feet are somewhat like that of a man.

Q. Deer?

A. Achtuch.

Q. Fox?

A. Wakus, the animal that circles round in pursuit of its prey.

Q. Panther?

A. Quenieschkuney, the long tailed animal.

Q. Raccoon?

A. Dackulentschen, the soft pawed animal.

Q. Squirrel?

A. Prackulentschen, the animal which in climbing trees cleaves *close* to the tree.

Q. Rabbit?

A. Tschemammes.

Q. Goose?

A. Kaak, pl. Kaakak.

Q. Duck?

A. Shiewe, for ducks generally, yet every kind have a distinguishing name.

Q. Pidgeon?

A. Amimi.

Q. Hen?

A. Tipaas—Tipassak, fowls.

Q. Cock?

- A. Lennowehella, the male of the feathered.
Q. Turkey?
A. Tschikenum, the scratching fowl, because they scratch the leaves to find acorns, etc.
Q. Eagle?
A. Wapalanne, the Bald Eagle.
Q. Hawk?
A. Alanne, a bird of prey.
Q. Swallow?
A. L'chauvanetil, the little forked tailed bird.
Q. Robbin?
A. Tschirgochkos.
Q. Crow?
A. Ahaas.
-

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXIV.

MIDDLETOWN ITEMS.—John McCammon, a native of Ireland, was postmaster in 1808, and continued as late as 1821.

“Round Top Mill,” in 1810. Where was it?

Thomas McCammon, son of John, d. March 4, 1822, aged 20 yrs., 5 mos. and 22 days.

Jacob King, d. March 23, 1806, aged 65 years.

Washington Inn, formerly kept by William Crabb, was occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Wentz in April, 1806.

William Wentz, d. Feb. 12, 1807, aged 37 years.

William Lauman, postmaster, and formerly member of the Legislature, d. Dec. 13, 1832.

William Allison, of Middletown, elected in 1810 major of the First battalion, Seventy-eighth regt., Penna. militia.

REV. WILLIAM GRAHAM,

THE FOUNDER OF WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

William Graham, son of William Graham, was born in Paxtang township, then Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania, on the 19th of December, 1745. His father, of Scotch parentage, came from the north of Ireland, as did his mother whose maiden name was

Susannah Miller. His early years were spent on the farm, but by dint of hard labor and perseverance, so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish youth of that day, he prepared himself for admission to the college of New Jersey (now Princeton), where he graduated in 1773. He taught in the grammar school connected with that institution, while studying theology under the tuition of Rev. John Roan.

Among the papers of Rev. John Roan we have the following account:

"Wm. Graham enter'd 10br 23, 1767.

1768. Ap. 23-31, absent.

Ap. 2-25, absent.

May 1, abs't some days.

June 13, returned 8br. 2d.

Dec'r 24, some days absent.

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Went away Feb. 4, 1769. In all here 9 months. I told his father, June 10, 1769, that it should be charged at about £8	
pr. annum, viz:	6 00 0
Rec'd Dec'r 21, 1769, of ye above,	4 10 0
Again, May, 1771,	0 07 0
Jan. 18, 1773,	1 10 0
Lent to Wm. Graham, Nov. 15, 1773,	0 10 0
Jan. 19, 1774,	1 05 0

From the foregoing it would seem that as late as 1774, he was a student of Mr. Roan's.

Mr. Graham, on the 26th of October, 1775, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia, to which locality his family had previously removed. When the Presbytery determined to establish a school for the rearing of young men for the ministry, they applied to the Rev. Stanhope Smith, then itinerating in Virginia, to recommend a suitable person to take charge of their school, upon which he at once suggested Mr. Graham. Prior to this classical school had been taught at a place called Mt. Pleasant; and there Mr. G. commenced his labors as a teacher, and there we find the germ whence sprang Washington College, and the now celebrated Washington and Lee University of Virginia. Mr. Graham died at Richmond, Va., June 8, 1799. He married Mary Kerr, of Carlisle, Pa., and by her had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son entered the ministry, but died young; the other studied medicine, settled in Georgia, and died about 1840.

BOYD OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

I. JOHN BOYD, b. about 1719, in north of Ireland, came to America about 1744, and settled in Chester county. He married about 1749, Sarah De Vane, b. in 1725, and d. Nov. 10, 1813. They both died in Northumberland county. She was of Huguenot descent. Their children were, among others:

2.
 - i. *John*, b. Feb. 22, 1750, m; Rebecca Bull.
 - ii. *Thomas*, b. 1752, in Northumberland county; was lieutenant in Sullivan's campaign against the Six Nations; was taken prisoner by the Indians and Tories under command of Col. John Butler, his son Walter, and Brant, at Little Beard's Town on the Genessee, in September, 1779, and inhumanly tortured and burned (See Pearce's Annals of Luzerne county, p. 142-3). He was unmarried.
 - iii. *William*, b. at Northumberland, in 1755; was lieutenant Twelfth regiment, Pennsylvania line, Col. Wm. Cooke, and fell at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. He was married.

II. JOHN BOYD, b. February 22, 1750, in Chester county, Pa., d. February 13, 1831, in Northumberland, Pa. Concerning him we give the following obituary published at time of his death:

Died in Northumberland, Penn'a, 13th of Feb., 1831, Capt. John Boyd, an officer of the Revolution, and a member of the Cincinnati Society of Penn'a, aged 82 years. The deceased was born in Chester county, Penn'a, on the 22d of Feb., 1750, and removed to the county of Northumberland in 1773, then nearly all a wilderness. He took an early and decided part in favor of his country in the great struggle for liberty. His commission as a first lieutenant in the Continental army is dated in May, 1777, which rank he held till Feb., 1781, when he accepted a captain's commission from the State of Pennsylvania, who had a short time previous resolved to raise and equip three companies of Rangers for the defense of the Western frontier, then much disturbed by the hostile incursions of the savages. It was to the command of these companies that Captain Boyd was promoted. In June, 1781, while marching his men across the Allegheny mountains, he fell into an ambuscade of Indians near the head waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata in Bedford county, and was made a prisoner, with a number of his soldiers, and led a captive through the wilderness to Canada. One of the Indian chiefs, who was instrumental in saving Captain Boyd's life, when asked "Why he did not put his prisoner to death?" raised his eyes

and pointing to the heavens, said : " The Great Spirit protects him." He was confined during his continuance in Canada on an island in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. In the spring of 1782 an exchange of prisoners took place, and he was returned to Philadelphia by water with a number of his fellow soldiers. He was engaged in the battle of " White Plains," " Germantown," " Brandywine," and " Stony Point," and all engagements previous to 1781. He was one of the fifty who composed the " Forlorn Hope," led by Anthony Wayne at " Stony Point," who met within the fort. He was at " West Point " and there saw the unfortunate Andre executed.

He was one of the surviving officers of the Revolution who enjoyed the provisions of the act of Congress of May, 1828. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania before the adoption of the present Constitution, and an elector of President and Vice-President in 1792, when he had the honor of voting for General Washington and John Adams. He was appointed by General Washington, without solicitation, an inspector of internal revenue for Pennsylvania, after which he held the office of register and recorder for Northumberland county under Governor McKean. Captain Boyd enjoyed in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of those of his fellow citizens who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and few persons were more extensively known in the part of the State where he resided. Much more might be said in his praise, but he is now above the praise of man. After living to witness the prosperity of his country, in the *defense of which* he had *ventured his all*, he has gone to reap his reward in another and better world, where there are joys for evermore, for those that love their Redeemer and their God.

Captain Boyd m. May 13, 1794, Rebecca Bull, daughter of Col. John Bull, of the army of the Revolution. Their children were :

- i. *Sarah-Haines*, b. April 9, 1796; d. 1866 at Peoria, Ill. m. Rev. William R. Smith.
- ii. *Annie-Smith*, b. Feb. 8, 1798; d. Nov. 24, 1801.
- iii. *Mary-Philips*, b. Nov. 24, 1799; d. Dec. 7, 1801.
- iv. *Elizabeth-Rittenhouse*, b. Sept. 20, 1801; d. at Alton, Ill.; m., Sept. 6, 1826, Dr. Henry Kent Lathey.
- v. *John-Benjamin*, b. Jan. 11, 1804; d. unm. at Northumberland; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, but never practiced.
- vi. *William-Thomas*, b. Nov. 29, 1805; m. Grace Slater, deceased.
- vi. *Marie-Josepha*, b. Sept. 16, 1808; m., Nov. 28, 1832, Samuel Freeman Headley; is [1887] living at Morristown, N. J.

HECKEWELDER ON INDIAN NAMES.—III.

- Q. Blackbird ?
A. Tschochquallen.
Q. To eat ?
A. Mizen.
Q. Silence ?
A. Tschitquin.
Q. Gehela ?
A. So! Verily! Yes! Is it possible ?
Q. Bread ?
A. Achpoan.
Q. Whiskey ?
A. Whiskey.
Q. Rum ?
A. Lum—Wisachgan.
Q. Cider ?
A. Sidel.
Q. Beer ?
A. Beel.
Q. Wine ?
A. Wine.
Q. An iron chain ?
A. Huequoan.
Q. Brother ?
A. Nimat.
Q. Sister ?
A. Chesimus.
Q. Father ?
A. Nooch, my father; Gooch, your father.
Q. Mother ?
A. Gachwees.
Q. Wife ?
A. Wikimat.
Q. Venison ?
A. Achtuchwiji Ojoos.
Q. Beef.
A. Wechshumni Ojoos.
Q. Pork ?
A. Kuschkuschiwi Ojoos.
Q. Plum ?
A. Sipuacan—Sipuamentican.
Q. Grape ?

- A. Wisachgamin.
 Q. Strawberry?
 A. Uch'dehihm.
 Q. Potatoe?
 A. Hoppenis.
 Q. Tobacco?
 A. Kschaley.
 Q. Apple?
 A. Appelis.
 Q. Peach?
 A. Filkas.
 Q. Is your name Pisele Tulpe yet?
 A. My name with the Delawares is Piseletulpe, *i. e.*, that is the soft shelled turtle.
 Q. What is Ohio river?
 A. Unknown to me why so called.
 Q. Allegenie?
 A. From Tallegewi, the powerful nation which once inhabited that country, but was extirpated.
 Q. Monongahela?
 A. Michmenaungihille, the falling banks.
 Q. Juniata?
 A. A Mingo name.
 Q. Muskingum?
 A. Elk Eye river—Elk river.
 Q. Wabash?
 A. White Water river.
 Q. What is their word for great spirit?
 A. Weelsit Mannitto, the good spirit. They say that the *good* spirit can do them no harm, nor will, that they need not dread his vengeance, he being all in all good.
 Q. Have the Indians a notion of an evil spirit, such as we call devil?
 A. They have, and call him Machtunki—they dread him, say that the bad spirit *can, may* and *will* hurt them if they do not try to please him; they therefore cause sacrifices to be performed, etc.
 Q. What is their own name for the nation we call Delawares?
 A. Lenni Lennape, which is original people.
 Q. Have the Indians any notion or tradition from which they originally came, or do they accidentally spring up out of the earth on which they live?
 A. They say that they came from a foreign country; came into this

from the setting of the sun. The Monseys say they sprang out from the bottom of a lake.

Q. Dieterich's countersign ?

A. Dieterich says: That in Virginia there is no difficulty in ascertaining Federalists from Democrats. At the farm of a Federalist you will see *all blacks*, no mulattoes. At the farm of a Democrat *all colours*.

Q. Does the Indian live yet who believes that this is the third time he came into existence ?

A. This Indian alluded to is dead, but others retain the same notion.

Q. What tradition have you about the big bone lick or the mammoth bones, is there any other than that related by Mr. Jefferson ?

A. In several licks in the western country tusks of the mammoth have been found, further discoveries lay over for future examination.

Q. What was the name of the place where Philadelphia now stands ?

A. Que-que-na-hu, the long pines. This is the name of Philadelphia, from these pines. Pine street is named after them.

Q. Have your Indians any knowledge of the different sects of white Christians ? If they have which do they esteem most, the fighting Christians or the meek and non-resisting Moravians or Quakers ?

A. The Indians are not unacquainted with the various sects of Christians among the whites, though I do not presume to say that they know *all* sects. They, however, do not trouble their heads much about their Christianity. A *brave* man with them is what they think worthy of their attention, and such as give them the most presents.

Q. Do their traditions mention anything of Onas, or William Penn, and do they continue to repose particular confidence in the Quakers as their best and most disinterested white counselors and friends ?

A. Until of late years their traditions of Onas or William Penn were kept up, but as those older Indians die away Bro. Onas dies with them. The Revolutionary war drew their attention from the peaceable Penn government unto that of a warlike one. Much confidence was lost by this change and though the Quakers continue to influence their minds with the same ideas, they are well aware that they have quite a different people to deal with. They, however, look upon the Quakers as a good and better class of people than the others, and are never *jealous* of them. Pennsylvania they still call Quakelinink, from the Quakers having had the government in their hands. Onas (the word) signifieth, in the language of the Six Nations, a father. Micon or Migum is the name in the Delaware, and proper name for William Penn.

 NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXV.

CLARK.—William Clark, d. in March, 1813, leaving a wife Martha, and children :

- i. *Love.*
- ii. [*A dau.*]
- iii. [*A dau.*]
- iv. [*A dau.*]
- v. *Robert.*
- vi. *James.*
- vii. *John.*
- viii. *William.*

This was probably the family of Hon. William Clark, of Dauphin. Can any one give us the names of the three daughters in blank, and who they married.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret Campbell, widow, of West Hanover, d. in December, 1813, leaving her estate to the following children :

- i. *Margaret* [*Margery*].
- ii. *James.*
- iii. *Jane*, m. David McCreight.

What connection had this family with the Derry and Donegal Campbells?

HECKEWELDER ON INDIAN NAMES.—IV.

Q. Have the Indians any celebrated heroes of ancient times, who became famous for killing or destroying destructive animals, such as Hercules, etc., among the Greeks?

A. If the Indians have had any celebrated heroes of ancient times, their names must have been lost to the present generation. I formerly heard them speak of such men. One of their heroes had killed the "Naked Bear," another the "Big Snake" (a snake who could draw a whole flock of geese into his mouth, etc.). Tamenend who now with us is called Tammany. *Note.*—From this name or man the Tammany Society takes its origin.

Q. What notions do they entertain of heaven, or a future state of happiness?

A. Heaven is a fine place. Venison or deers and bears plenty and very fat; plenty of all kinds of game and fruit; huckelberries large and sweet. God pleased with all about him.

Q. What of a future state of punishment, or what we call hell?

A. Hell, or machtandowinink, in *hell*, or *with the devil*. All kind of game exceeding lean, can hardly live; land barren and poor; huckelberries small, hard and dry. Many Indians that arrive at this place are transformed into horses and dogs. On the horses the devil rides about, and the dogs he takes along when he goes hunting, etc.

Q. Does the pernicious custom of drinking ardent spirits to excess prevail yet, or is it diminishing? If so what cause do you ascribe it?

A. Drunkenness is common among the Delawares; the Indians (Senecas), however, at Cornplanter's Town, have broke through this vice. The Delawares love liquor too much and *will* have it. Cause: The Indians, living altogether on fresh provisions and vegetables, as green corn, pumpkins and squashes, beans, etc., having little or no salt, their stomachs become foul, and longing for something sharp and bitter; they therefore will most greedily eat sour and bitter fruit, as wild grapes, sour plums etc., and even in the spring peal the oak trees and lick or suck the sap; they will greedily eat pepper and eat salt, when they get it, by spoonfuls at a time.

Q. Has he ever been at Geniseguchta or Tunesapa, up the Allegheny river, Cornplanter's country? If yes, at what period?

A. I never was at Cornplanter's Town, and I know not the names of those creeks; and if I did could not know their signification as their names must be in the Seneca language, which I do not understand.

Q. What distance is Zuer settlement from the Ohio? What distance from Pittsburgh in a direct course as the road leads?

A. About 60 miles in an east direction, and about 100 miles course east.

Q. Mashapi creek?

A. Bird creek.

Q. Neskopeek, near Berwick?

A. Neskchoppech, deep black water.

Q. Wyoming?

A. M'chwewami, large grass flat.

Q. Lekawani?

A. Lechewachneck, river fork.

Q. Tankhanneck?

A. Smaller stream.

On West Branch, Susquehannah.

- Q. Loyal Sak? [Loyal Sock.]
 A. Lawi Saquick, middle stream or creek.
 Q. Lacommon [Lycoming]?
 A. Leganiton, Sandy creek.
 Q. Tschingiclamuse []?
 A. Achtschingwe Clame, almost asunder, it barely unites.
 Q. Yellow Breeches creek, opposite to Harrisburg?
 A. Kalachpatschis, returning.
 Q. Queenmahon?
 A. Kuwen Mahoni, pine lick.
 Q. Mahony?
 A. A lick, which deer frequent.
 Q. Sinmahon?
 A. Achsinni Mahoni, stony lick.
 Q. Achwick creek?
 A. Achweek, difficult stream or creek.
 Q. Meshillum?
 A. Mashilameekhanne, trout creek.
 Q. Sukkesini, in Jersey?
 A. Suskachsinnink, iron ore creek or stream.
 Q. Quitopohilla?
 A. Kuwitpehallas, stream flows out of a grove of pine trees.
 Q. Sacunna?
 A. Saucon creek—a creek or river mouth or outlet.
 Q. Susquehannah?

A. Is not the name the Indians call this river by. They say *M-Chwewami Sipu*, the river of flats (large clear grass flats). To follow, therefore, the Indian name up we must say Wyoming river. I presume this river got its name either by a white person or white persons hearing the Indians say *Siscirkanne* or *Achsusquehanne*, looking at the river while *risen* and *muddy*, or by some creek or other emptying into *Susquehannah*, which is *naturally muddy*. Be this as it is, the word as taken hold of denotes a muddy stream, and that the river alluded to is not.

NOTE.—Many Indian words or names for places, rivers and creeks are incorrectly taken down from the mouth of the Indians, that it is hard to come at the right meaning or find out the derivation of the word. Again, the difference of pronunciation between the English languages causes another difficulty in tracing words to their original meaning. No language perhaps is so easy tracing up, in order to discover the derivation of words as the Delaware language; but in

doing this I must take the word direct from the mouth of the Indian. See the following examples :

Schiechpi, the name for Jersey, signifieth flat land bordering on the sea and marshes.

Manahachtoncienk, for New York, the place where we were all intoxicated for the first time.

Que-que-na-kee, for Philadelphia, the place of long pines.

Poqusink, a place on West Branch of Susquehanna, harbour of mice.

Mochucsink, a place on the Muskingum; harbour or place of grub-worms.

Muskingum, properly *Mosiwuskingum*, Elk Eye river; because a herd of elk stared at the hunter.

Monongahella, properly *Michmenaungihilla*, signifieth high banks on a river continually slipping or falling down, or tumbling banks.

Christian Spring, or the name of that place *Nolemottink*, silk worm place, or the place where large worms make threads.

Welagemikunk, Nazareth, as the rich good land.

Wiling, Wheeling on Ohio, at the place the *head* was stuck on a pole.

Hackhacking, in Ohio; place of gourds.

Menachking, Pittsburgh; at the *fortification* or the *fortified* place.

Mahicani Spiu, now called *North* or Hudson river, it is properly interpreted the Mohegan river, or river belonging and inhabited by Mohegan Indians.

It is a pity that the Indian names of rivers, places, etc., have not been retained, instead of adopting other names.

LANDMARKS OF PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY.

DONEGAL CHURCH.

The oldest Presbyterian church in Lancaster county, Pa., is the one at Donegal Spring. The congregation was organized in 1720, and in August, 1721, Andrew Galbraith, Esq., who owned the farm adjoining Donegal Spring, made application to New Castle Presbytery for supplies for "Chicken's Longus" (Chicquesalunga) which is known in history as Donegal church. The township of that name having been organized in 1722, the church took that cognomen.

Revs. Gillespie and Cross were sent as supplies in 1721; and in 1723 Revs. Hutchison and McGill. Mr. Hutchison had been sent in 1722, but he did not leave New Castle, for the reason that he could

not procure a guide. In 1725 Rev. Adam Boyd gave Donegal the one-sixth of his time. In 1726 Rev. James Anderson supplied the church, and in August, 1727, he was the first regularly installed pastor.

An examination of the list of taxables in Conestoga for the years 1718, 1719, 1720 and 1721, and that of Donegal for 1722, it will readily be seen that the first settlement of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, within the limits of Lancaster county, was along Chickies creek, and in the vicinity of Donegal Spring.

The Presbyterians did not commence to settle in that section, which was called Drumore when the county was organized in 1729, until several years after the settlement in Donegal, and hence the church at Chestnut Level could not have been the oldest church in the county.

PEQUEA CHURCH.

The second oldest Presbyterian settlement in Lancaster county was along the headwaters of Pequea creek, in Salisbury township. The congregation was organized in 1722, and was supplied by New Castle Presbytery. On October 13, 1724, Rev. Adam Boyd was the first ordained pastor. He gave the congregation one-sixth of his time. The congregation and the present church building, in point of time, rank the Chestnut Level congregation and church building.

WEST OCTORARO CHURCH.

This, commonly called Middle Octoraro church, now in Bart township, was organized in 1726, and in October, 1727, the Rev. Adam Boyd was ordained pastor, and he gave the congregation one-sixth of his time. This congregation also ante-dates Chestnut Level.

CHESTNUT LEVEL CHURCH.

In the years 1727, 1728, 1729 and 1730 the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians came in great numbers to the south eastern section of what is now "Little Brittain" and Drumore townships, and the eastern part of Martick township. Some of them came from Nottingham, in Chester county, many more came directly from the north of Ireland to New Castle, and from thence to the section covered by these townships. And for more than forty years after these pioneer settlers came there, there was not a single German settler in the first two townships; and the first movement of these early settlers took place about the year 1755 when many of them moved to North Carolina, when a number of English Quakers took their places and some settlers from Cecil county, Md. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, however, maintained their supremacy until after the Revolutionary war.

Old Donegal kept on planting settlements in the South and West

until they entirely disappeared from that township. Not so, however, with those who settled among the barren hills of Octoraro and Conewingo. Many of their descendants continue to reside upon their ancestral domains, and by their intelligence and perseverance have brought a comparatively barren land to the highest state of productivity.

In 1728 or 1729 a congregation was organized in Drumore township, and in 1729 they built a log meeting house near the run, at the old grave-yard, several hundred yards east from the present Chestnut Level, which was not built until about the year 1760 (which is therefore not the oldest church building in the county).

In the year 1732 the Rev. John Thompson was the first regularly ordained pastor of Chestnut Level church. After remaining there several years he went to the Valley of Virginia. He was an itinerant preacher and did not remain in a single charge for any length of time. His compensation was very small; and wherever he went he seemed to be complaining about something and never satisfied.

In point of time this church probably ranked as number six, Derry and Paxtang also leading it. In point of numbers, intelligence and adherence to the principles upon which our Government is founded, and their participation in the Revolutionary struggle which gave our ancestors their liberties, they ranked equally with Donegal, Paxtang, Derry, and the churches of Cumberland Valley. The Steeles, Ewings, Neals, Boyds, Scotts, Whitesides, Potters, Russels, Ramseys, Morrisons, Marshalls, Paxtons, Cunninghams, Caldwells, Calhoons, Shannons, Carmichaels, Andrews, Herds, Simpsons, Johnsons, Bighams, Browns, Baldriges, and many others were officers in the Revolutionary war. Some were in the French and Indians wars. Some had been in the Irish wars before they came to America. Their descendants furnished their full quota in the subsequent wars down to the war of the Rebellion.

The Rev. James Latta established a classical school at or near Chestnut Level in 1771. He was also the pastor of that church. His school ranked with that of Rev. Robert Smith, at Pequea church, and Dr. Alison, at New London Cross Roads. He had a large school made up principally from families in his congregation and the congregation in Little Brittain. When the news reached the school that the British army were defeated at Concord by the patriotic citizens of Massachusetts, many of the scholars ran away from school and enlisted in the army; and a number became distinguished officers in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Latta must have been amazed at the rapid and unceremonious depletion of his list of scholars. After the war his school regained its prosperity, but after his decease in 1800 it gradually went down.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXVI.

RAHM.—Catharine Rahm, widow of Martin Rahm, b. 1746; d. October, 1825. Her estate she left to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Good, wife of Martin Good. Can any person give us a record of the family of Martin Good?

WOLFERSBERGER.—Peter Wolfersberger d. in 1823, leaving his estate to his wife, Catharine [m. n. Burkey], and his brothers and sisters as follows:

Bro. John-George.

Bro. John.

Sister Anna, m. John Thomas.

Sister Margaret, m. George Stone.

What is known of the families of Anna and Margaret?

SHAEFFER.—Christian Shaeffer, of Susquehanna township, d. in 1821, leaving a wife Mary (Polly), and children:

i. *John.*

ii. *William*, d. in May, 1831, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

1. *Nelly.*

2. *Elizabeth.*

3. *Barbara.*

4. *Samuel.*

5. *Jacob.*

6. *John.*

7. *Susanna.*

8. *Peggy.*

9. *Daniel.*

10. *Peter.*

11. *Mary.*

12. *Lydia.*

iii. *Jacob.*

iv. *Peter.*

v. *Daniel.*

vi. *Elizabeth.*

vii. *Susanna.*

viii. *Catherine.*

HANOVER CHURCH.—I.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

[At the very earnest solicitation of the many readers of *Notes and Queries*, interested in the records of the Scotch-Irish settlements in this country, we have concluded to publish the transcripts made several years ago, from the tombstones in that landmark of early Presbyterian history. Since these were made many of the inscriptions have become illegible, thus showing the value of the publication.]

In | Memory of | Margaret, | wife of | John Ainsworth, | who died the | 13th of September, | 1828, in the 84th | year of her age.

In | Memory of | John Ainsworth | who departed this life | August 14th 1812. | Aged 72 years.

In memory of | Col. William Allen | who departed this life | October 16th A. D. 1794 | aged 54 years. | A man of true patriotism, | disinterested benevolence | and extensive usefulness. | Watch, therefore, | for ye know not what hour | your Lord doth come.

In memory of | Elizabeth Allen, | who departed | this Life May the | 8th, A. D. 1790, aged | 4 years & 3 months, | Daughters of Col. | William Allen.

In memory of | William Allen | who departed this | life Decem'r 26th, 1781 | Aged 75 years, 10 | months & 21 days. | Also his wife Elizabeth Allen | Departed this Life May 3d. | 1800, aged 95 years.

In | memory of | Mary, | Daughter of | William and Nancy | Allen, | Who departed this life | July 4th, A. D. 1822, | in the 20th year of her | Age.

In | Memory of | Nancy Allen, | Who departed this life | Jan. 22nd, A. D. 1845, | In the 79th year of her | Age.

In | Memory of | William Allen, | Who departed this | life | Nov. 14th, 1844, | In the 78th year of his | Age.

In memory of | Jean Allen, | Who departed this | life | August 27, 1812, aged | 11 years.

In | Memory of | Eleanor | Wife of Joseph Allen, | Who departed this Life | February 1st, 1834, | in the 65th year of her age.

In | Memory of | Joseph Allen, | Born | Jan. 25, 1769. | Died | Oct. 1, 1839, | Aged | 70 years, 8 months | & 6 days.

In Memory | of | John Andrew, M. D., | who departed this life | Oct. 16, 1795 | Aged 27 years.

In Memory of | James Andrews, | who departed this | life May 2, 1784, | Aged 54 years.

In Memory of | Ann, wife of | Hugh Andrews, | who departed this | life June 27, 1797, | Aged 29 years.

CLARK, OF CLARK'S VALLEY.

WILLIAM CLARK, the first of the name to settle in this country, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America in 1728. He settled in then Chester county, Province of Pennsylvania, and died there. His son, William, was born in Pennsylvania, and after reaching manhood, with his family settled in what was at first called the "Narrows of Paxtang," then Upper Paxtang township, Dauphin county, in a valley about two miles from the Susquehanna river, giving to the valley and the creek the name of Clark, which they still retain. The farm on which they settled is yet known as the Clark farm, although it has passed into other hands. After residing there a number of years he rented his farm and migrated to Northumberland county, in this State, where he bought a farm, and lived there until compelled to leave on account of the hostile attitude of the Indians, which caused the "Great Runaway" of 1778-79. They buried all their farming implements, lashed two canoes together and taking some few clothes with them, sailed down the Susquehanna river, and thus escaped the savages. They then returned to Middle Paxtang, where the second William died. His children were as follows:

- i. Robert.*
- ii. John.*
- iii. James.*
- iv. William.*
- v. Jane.*
- vi. Love.*
- vii. Sarah.*
- viii. Elizabeth.*

Robert, the eldest of the children, was never married. He lived the greater part of his life in Dauphin county, and finally died in Perry county.

John, the second son, and Jane, the eldest of the girls, lived on a farm about one mile up Clark's Valley. Neither of them were married; they lived to a good age and died on the farm where they had lived.

James, the third son, was never married, and died when a young man.

Love, the second daughter, married James Hines. They at one time resided at Erie, Pa., and from there removed to Indianapolis, Ind., or in that neighborhood.

Sarah, the third daughter, married Moses Gladding and lived most of her life in Clark's Valley.

Elizabeth, the youngest of the sisters, married Richard Green, a son of Col. Timothy Green. They had two children, Timothy and Jane.

William, the youngest of the sons, was born February 18, 1774. He left home after he became of age and went to the western part of the State, and settled in Crawford county, near what is now Meadville, Pa. He there married Miss Sarah Patterson in 1802. He was elected associate judge of Crawford county, and was in the war of 1812 and '14, when he was appointed brigade inspector of the Western district of Pennsylvania. He rendered service in forwarding men and supplies to Erie; was on board the flagship St. Lawrence in her first engagement with the British fleet on Lake Erie. He was appointed by Governor Findlay Secretary of the Land Office, which position he held from May 11, 1818, to May 11, 1821. He was chosen by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer and served from 1821 to 1827. He was elected to Congress from the district composed of Dauphin and Lebanon counties. Was appointed by the President, Treasurer of the United States, his commission signed by John Quincy Adams, President, and Henry Clay, Secretary of State, is dated June 4, 1828; and held the office until the election of Andrew Jackson as President. He spent the most of his time in Dauphin county and died March 28, 1851, aged 77 years. His children were:

- i. *Pataline.*
- ii. *William.*
- iii. *John.*
- iv. *James.*
- v. *Sarah.*
- vi. *Margaret.*
- vii. *Elizabeth*, b. January 6, 1817.
- viii. *Anna*, b. April 29, 1819; d. December 4, 1888.
- ix. *Jane*, b. October 7, 1821; d. young.
- x. *Ellen*, b. November 15, 1923.
- xi. *Jefferson.*

Pataline married David Steel, who lived near New Buffalo, in Perry county. Mr. Steel died shortly after they were married, and

left one daughter, *Sarah F.*, who married Philip B. Greenawalt, with whom Mrs. Steel lived until her death, which occurred June 15, 1882. Her grandchildren were (surname Greenawalt):

- i. *William-Clark.*
- ii. *Bertha-May*, d. s. p.
- iii. *Philip-Herbert.*
- iv. *Alice*, d. s. p.
- v. *Mary-Ehrman.*

William, Jr., was born March 3, 1805; he never married; represented Dauphin county in the State Legislature, and filled many positions of trust; died at his home in Dauphin May 19, 1870.

John, born February 20, 1807; lived most of his life in Crawford county; was a major in the State militia, and engaged in the tanning business. He died April 29, 1876. He married Sophia Atkinson, and their children were:

- i. *Sarah*, m. F. H. Bemis.
- ii. *Anna*, m. H. Sheppardson.
- iii. *William*, d. s. p.
- iv. *Thomas*, killed in the battle of the Wilderness.
- v. *James*, d. s. p.
- vi. *Henry-Clay*, living in the West.

James, born October 21, 1809, graduated from West Point and was a captain in the regular army, which position he resigned to study theology; he died in 1886 at Georgetown, D. C., at the university of that name.

Sarah was born December 18, 1811, and died at the age of 19 years.

Margaret, born May 3, 1814, married William J. Robinson, of Dauphin. She died February 21, 1874. Their children were:

- i. *Charles*, d. s. p.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, m. Preston Miller.
- iii. *Sarah.*
- iv. *Anna-Clark*, m. Capt. J. F. Wilson.
- v. *William*, d. s. p.
- vi. *Margaret.*
- vii. Rev. *Edwin-P.*
- viii. *Ellen*, d. s. p.
- ix. *Harry-Justice*, d. s. p.
- x. *James-Weir.*

Jefferson, the youngest of the family, was born August 15, 1826; was engaged in the mercantile business for years; was postmaster for a long time and one of the first elders in the Presbyterian church

at Dauphin. He married in 1855 Miss Margaret Kimmel, of Shippenburg, daughter of George Kimmel, Esq. Their children were:

- i. Dr. Charles-Henry, m. May Zacharias.*
- ii. Dr. William-Patterson, m. Kate S. Bell.*
- iii. George-Kimmel, d. s. p.*
- iv. Edwin-Robinson, d. s. p.*
- v. Horace-Moore.*
- vi. Thomas-Cummin.*
- vii. Mabel.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXVII.

EARLY.—Christian Early, of West Hanover, d. in April, 1836, leaving a wife and several children. His brother, Jacob Early, was his executor.

Catharine Early, of Highspire, d. in May, 1841, leaving her estate to Conrad and Esther Musser, children of her neice, Catharine Musser.

CAROTHERS.—William Carothers, of East Pennsboro', Cumberland county, d. in December, 1762, leaving a wife Jean, mentioning his children John and Margaret. Jean Carothers, his widow, died in December, 1763, and in her will mentions the following:

Gr. son William and James Carothers, son of John, deceased.

Daughter Margaret, son-in-law William McAteer, and gr. dau. Jean McAteer.

Gr. dau. Jean, Mary, and Elsie Carothers, and gr. son John Carothers.

She also leaves legacies to Michael Deverter, William Ross, William and Joseph Henry and John Quigley. Were the latter related to her?

JOHN CAROTHERS, son of William, died in February, 1783, leaving a wife Elsie, and children, beside a "posthumous."

- i. Mary.*
- ii. Elsie.*
- iii. Jean.*
- iv. William.*
- v. James.*

NOTES OF THE REEHM FAMILY.

The issue of the daily *Telegraph* for December 20 contains an account of the removal of the remains of Jacob Reeme (not Rem) from its lonely grave adjoining the garden fence to the west on the line of the extension of Linden street near Thirteenth. Some years ago in preparing the genealogy of the family to which I belong I came across some information of the Reeme family to which this Jacob was connected. His father was Jacob Reeme (Reehm) Sr., born in Lancaster county Pa., and died in October, 1777, his will reading as follows: "In the name of God, I, Jacob Reeme, Sr., of Mt. Joy Township, Lancaster County, Province of Penna., Yeoman make this my last will and testament the eleventh day of August, 1775. My beloved wife, Christina, to have all the household goods, viz: Linen, bedding, kitchen utensils, chest, &c., to keep in her possession to make use thereof during her natural life. Also, the horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Further, she is to be supplied yearly by my children—Abraham, Isaack, Jacob, Daniel, Samuel, and my son-in-law, Jacob Balmer—with eighteen bushels of wheat, six bushels of corn and one hundred and eighty pounds of pork or beef; also, six cords of good hickory wood made and brought to the door; besides three pounds, payed every year on the first day of November, in cash. Further, she is to remain in that house we are now dwelling but should she incline to alter her state of life and to enter into a matrimonial state again, then she has to deliver up all what is granted above named unto these my five children, Jacob, Samuel, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Esther, the cows, horses, swine, and sheep; and should it happen that my son Jacob should enter into a matrimonial state, and peace between mother and son should be broken, then he must build a commodious house in a situation according to her own direction. It is further my will, that my oldest son, Abraham, have not to receive to [two] shares but for his birthright ten pounds shall be deducted from further it is my will that my daughters Esther and Elizabeth each one shall receive £300, this in currency, besides cleverly furnished belonging to housekeeping. I appoint my beloved wife, Christina, and my brother, Tobias Reeme (Reehm), living in Cocalico township, executors, &c. JACOB REEHM.

Will was probated at Lancaster, November 10, 1777.

JOHN HUBLEY, *Register*.

Jacob Reeme and his wife, Christina, had issue:

i. Abraham, b. May 16, 1737.

ii. *Barbara*, b. April 14, 1739; m. Jacob Balmer.

iii. *Jacob*, b. Feb. 16, 1743; d. Feb. 21, 1814.

The latter was buried on his plantation as referred to in the beginning of this article. His grave was dug and prepared for the reception of the body by his sister's son, Daniel Balmer, and his sister Esther's adopted son, John Parthemore Shoop. Jacob was never married and was of an eccentric turn of mind, but why he should choose a place for burial, as he did, we are unable to learn, except it was to impress the "town boys" the terror there would be for them if they would come to the patch for "garden sass," or to the orchard for apples, as, no doubt, boys in those days were as fond of green apples as the boys of a city now are. It must be remembered that the old Jonestown road, which passed by his tomb, was the only way to or out of town in that day by that point of the compass. In the year 1828 Daniel Balmer owned the plantation, and before he sold it and moved to the Capt. Joseph Shearer farm one mile west of Hummelstown along the pike, just west of the Swatara creek bridge on the hill, he had a stone foundation two feet in depth erected over the grave covered with an arch. Daniel sold the place to Patrick Curran, the Roman Catholic priest, who about the year 1830 sold the same to John Sales, contractor, in whose estate it has been until within a short period. How great the change in those years with the same plantation now laid out in lots and all disposed of with but few exceptions, and fine comfortable houses studded all around and occupied by thrifty artisans, well built school houses and churches, an electric motor railway within a short distance, and who can tell of that "hill's" onward progress the next seventy years. Jacob Reeme's bones were exhumed December 19, 1888, by Henry, son of John Parthemore Shoop, and now lie buried in the beautiful enclosure of East Harrisburg cemetery. The younger brothers and sisters of this Jacob Reeme were:

iv. *Daniel*, b. Sept. 28, 1745; was m., and had one son, *Samuel*.

v. *Simon*, b. Oct. 28, 1747.

vi. *Samuel*, b. Jan. 4, 1749; d. in 1816; was m. and had issue, *Samuel*, m. Elizabeth ———; *Esther*, and *Catharine*, m. John Felty; she d. April, 1814.

viii. *Benjamin*, b. May, 1762.

ix. *Esther*, b. Nov. 12, 1763; d. Oct. 31, 1846; m. John Parthemore, son of John Parthemore, who was b. Feb. 27, 1738, in Sprendlingen, Province of Rhein Hessen, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; d. Dec. 27, 1812,

in Derry township, Dauphin county, Pa. He was b. Sept. 17, 1766; d. Oct. 11, 1816, and lies buried in the old grave-yard at Shoop's church.

The following is an abstract of the will of the mother of Jacob Reeme, Jr., which may be of interest to the readers of *Notes and Queries*, as so few wills in this day contain a confession of faith:

"In the name of God, Amen; I, Christina, widow of the late Jacob Rehm, of the township of Mount Joy, county of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, being in perfect health, mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, calling unto mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die; do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say: Principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul unto the hand of Almighty God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth, to be buried in a decent Christian burial, at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give my daughter Elizabeth and Esther (and especially she says Elizabeth shall have the) "Cutchen Shank" (meaning kitchen cupboard) likewise I give unto Jacob Rehm, Jr., my son, the smith tools agreeable to the direction of his deceased father, Jacob Rehm;" and appoints her son Daniel Rehm executor. Dated June 4, 1780, and signed by Christina Rehm.

On the 28th of June, 1789, she appends this codicil verbatim: "Be it remembered, of this my last Will and Testament, that I give my son, Jacob Ream, possession that he shall have all the best of farmer goods of my estate for his share for maintaining my selves; further, Is this my will, that none of my other children or any of their heirs shall or may have any claime on my son, Jacob Ream; further, Is this my will, that he or any of his heirs shall have any claims on property of my other children; likewise I give unto my daughter Esther the house clock."

E. W. S. P.

HANOVER CHURCH.—II.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

*Hier Ruhet | Johannes Backenstoss, | Er Wurde Geböhren | den 17
December, 1772, | und Starb den 7 October, | 1817, Seines Alters war 44
| Jahr, 11 monat und | 7 tage.*

Thomas Barnett, Sen., | Born Nov. 13, 1761; | Died Mar. 28, 1836. |

Also, | *Jane Barnett, Sen.*, | *Born Dec. 22, 1769*; | *Died May 9, 1836.* |
 "The dead in the Lord are blessed."

In Memory of | *Martha Barnett* | (*alias*) *Snodgrass*, | *who departed* |
this life June 1, 1802, | *Aged 29 Years.*

In | *Memory of* | *Susanna Barnett*, | *who departed this life* | *March 7,*
1862, | *In the 66th year* | *of her age.* | *How blest the righteous when she*
dies, | *When sinks a weary soul to rest,* | *Nothing disturbs that peace pro-*
found, | *Which her unfettered soul enjoys.*

In | *Memory of* | *Thomas Barnett, Jr.*, | *who departed this life* | *March*
13, 1858, | *In the 64th year of his* | *Age,* | *In Hopes of a Joyful Resur-*
rection.

John Barnett, | *Born* | *August 18, 1752*, | *Died* | *May 5th, 1823.*

In | *Memory of* | *Mary Barnett*, | *a native of Hanover*, | *consort of*
John Barnett, | *Born September 9th 1762*, | *and departed this life* | *March*
10th, A. D. 1806.

In | *Memory of* | *Catharine Bell*, | *Consort of* | *James Bell*, | *who de-*
parted this life | *Oct'r 1, 1826*, | *Aged 44 years.*

In | *Memory of* | *James Bell*, | *who died* | *March 6th, 1841*, | *in the*
69th year of his | *age.*

In memory of | *Elizabeth Bell*, | *who departed this life* | *February 6th*
1805, | *aged about 55 years.*

Sacred | *to the memory of* | *Ann Bell*, | *wife of* | *Thos. Bell*, | *who de-*
parted this life | *Sept. 18, 1804*, *aged 64.*

Sacred | *to the memory of* | *Thomas Bell*, | *who departed this life* |
June 23, 1815, | *aged 78.*

In | *memory of* | *Mary Bell* | *wife of* | *Thomas Bell*, | *who departed*
this life | *August 11, 1820* | *aged 62 years.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXVIII.

ANDERSON.—Henry Anderson, of Peters township, Cumberland now Franklin county, d. in October, 1778, leaving a wife Ann. His devisees were as follows:

Bro. John Anderson's children, Allen, Elizabeth, John and Rebecca.

Bro. Thomas Anderson, now in Ireland.

Sister Mary Disart, widow, now in Ireland.

Rev. John Rogers.

Brother-in-law William Marshall and his son Harvey.

William Anderson, son of my kinsman, Oliver Anderson, and to his second son Henry.

The executors were David Humphreys, Oliver Anderson and John Work.

[What is known of this family, and did Thomas Anderson come to America?]

THE FAMILY OF PAXTON.

A correspondent from Lexington, Virginia, writes :

"I am trying to ascertain the names of the parents of a John Paxton, who settled in this, then Augusta county, in 1750. He is the grantee in a deed to lands in this county, in which he is described as "late of Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania." The grantors were Henry Kirham and wife. John Paxton died in 1787. He must have been an elderly man then, as some of the devisees mentioned in his will were his grandchildren, who conveyed their estates not long after his death, and must have reached their majority at that time. It is said that his wife was Polly Blair. He calls her Mary in his will. I think she must have been his second wife as she died in 1810. John Paxton had two brothers, Thomas and William Paxton, who are supposed to have come to the Valley of Virginia with him. The tradition in the family is that a widow with five children of the Paxton name came, that two of the children died young, and that John, Thomas and William were the others.

[The John Paxton alluded to settled on the west side of the Susquehanna in the Marsh Creek settlement in 1735, or perchance earlier. He came from the north of Ireland, with others of his family, all of whom took up land which was surveyed them in 1741 prior to their disposal of the same and their removal. We find the name of Samuel Paxton, Sr., Samuel Paxton, Jr., John Paxton and Thomas Paxton—also a William Paxton. It is doubtful if all these Paxtons went to the Valley of Virginia. From one of these came the Washington county, Pa., branch, from whom descended the Rev. John R. Paxton, of New York city. The John Paxton mentioned must have been born about the beginning of the century. Whether Samuel, the elder, was the father of these emigrants is to be conjectured.]

AN INCIDENT OF THE "BLACK BOYS."

[The following is a portion of the history of the so-called "black boys," of whom we expect to give an account in a short time. To those of our readers who are familiar with the story this paper will prove interesting.]

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ss:

Personally appeared before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for s'd County, John Prentice, who being Duly sworn Deposeth and Saith, that on Tuesday the Twenty-Ninth of August, 1769, he got a Summons from Justice Allison of Cannagochieg for James Campbell Tavernkeeper, to give Testimony concerning the Rescue of John Peery from the sub-sheriff of s'd County, that happened at his House the 24th of s'd month—he deliv'rd the Summons to the Constable of the Township, and Rode with him in order to go to said Campbell's House, but met him on the Road, the Constable Produced him the Summons. He Red it, and said he would not wait on Justice Allison or any other Justice about the Matter, and likewise said he knew a great many of them that was at the Rescue but would not tell any of them, and further said suppose some of my Neibours or Brothers was at it or Concerned in it, it would be a pretty thing for me to discover on them and Furder saith not. JOHN PRENTICE.

Sworn and Subscribed Sep. ye 2d 1769 Before ROBT. MILLER.

HANOVER CHURCH.—III.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

In Memory of | Frances Boal, | who departed this | Life August 27, | A. D. 1779, | In the 28th year | of her age.

In Memory of | Mary Boal, | late consort of Robert Boal, | who departed this life 1805, | August 12th in the 48th year of | her age.

In memory of | James Brandon, | who departed this | life Sept. 5th, 1804, | aged 83 years.

In memory of | James Byers, | who departed this life | September the 16th, 1804, | in the 58 year of his age.

In memory of | John Byers, | who departed this life | January the 9th, 1797 | in the 46 year of his age.

In | Memory | of | John Campbell, | Who depar- | ted this Life | June 30th, | 1781, | Aged 49 years.

*In | Memory of | Mary Clokey, | Who departed this life | October
13th, | A. D. 1799, | Aged 5 years, | 7 months.*

*In memory of | John Craig, and | Isabel, his wife, | Who were killed
by the | Indians October 22, in | the year 1756.*

*In | memory | of Jean | Crain | who depar- | ted this life | February |
the 15th, | 1753, aged | 48 years.*

*In | memory | of Mary | Crain, | who depart- | ed this life | April
the | 8th, 1789, | aged 53 | years.*

*In memory of | George Crain, | who departed this life | May 17, 1796,
in the 57th | year of his age.*

*In memory of | William Crawford, | who departed this life | March 8,
A. D. 1812, | in the 28th year | of his age.*

*In memory of | Elizabeth Crawford, | who departed this life | June 12,
A. D. 1810, | aged 66 years.*

*Sacred | to the memory of | Violet Crawford, | who departed this life |
February 21st, 1838, | aged | 71 years and 2 months.*

*Sacred | To the memory of | Ann Culbertson | who departed this life |
at the residence of her son-in-law, | A. McRight, | In the 72nd Year of her
Age. | In all the relations of life she | was a pattern | of Christian integrity
and virtue, | judicious | and affectionate as a parent, | constant and |
devoted in her attachments as | a friend, faithful | and exemplary as a Chris-
tian. | Her days have | been numbered but her memory | is endeared to |
her survivors. Her loss was great | withal it was gain.*

NOTES AND QUERIES—CCXIX.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—I.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

[Nearly thirty years ago the following sketches of the life of one of the bravest heroes of our State came into our possession. Recent articles relating to the Brady family called to mind these facts which were based upon a series of reminiscences written by J. McCabe, then a clerk in the Land Department of the State at Harrisburg, for the Blairsville *Record*, over the cognomen of "Kiskiminetas," and we have concluded to print them in *Notes and Queries*. As will be seen, much of the references are to Mr. McCabe's articles.]

It should be the pride, as it is the duty, of every people jealous of their honor and renown, and desirous of fostering the spirit from which these high qualities spring, to strive to perpetuate the memory of the deeds of those who have figured conspicuously amid the stirring and eventful scenes of their history. This perpetuation serves to incite posterity to a generous emulation of such deeds, but it is an evidence of the gratitude and esteem they entertain for actions in themselves ennobling. These actions often indicate that their fathers possessed decided mental and physical powers devoted to and exercised for the common welfare. The republics of antiquity owed much of their vigor and growth to a full and generous recognition of marked abilities displayed by any of their citizens.

Most assuredly a pious regard is as much due to the memory of those by whose prowess the immense western portion of our State was redeemed from savage rule and occupancy, as to the memory of those who figured upon the great battle-fields of the Revolution. The justice of paying a proper tribute to the memory of the former will doubtless be admitted at once. So striking were the deeds of some of the early pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, that none can read of them without feeling a keen desire to know more. Indeed, but little has been written about them, although materials are at hand in sufficient abundance, if worked up with skill, to constitute most interesting biographies. There has not been enough attention paid to this part of the history of Western Pennsylvania. No pride has been taken in it by our people as there has been in Kentucky. Who has not heard of Boone and Kenton? Their lives and deeds have been duly chronicled, and every school boy in the land is familiar with them. And yet we have had a hero who was as brave as either of them; was as often in actual conflict; was as greatly dreaded by the Indians; and rendered as much service to our citizens on the upper Ohio and along the Allegheny valleys, as either of them did to the settlers upon the lower Ohio. This hero was Capt. Samuel Brady.

Before entering upon a history of his life, it may serve to enlighten the reader to sketch rapidly the events which preceded for some years Brady's advent to the West.

The Ohio company obtained from the English Crown the grant of a large tract of country lying around the head of the Ohio river, about 1745. They took measures shortly afterwards to colonize their lands. This attempt at colonization brought on a collision between their agents and the French colonial authorities. The latter had fortifications at Presqu' Isle, now the city of Erie, at Le Boeuf,

now Waterford, and at Venango, now Franklin. The French claimed all the territory lying between the Ohio and the Great Lakes.

These rival claims eventuated in the war known historically as "The Old French War." This was terminated by the treaty of 1763. The sovereignty of the whole West, as far as the eastern bank of the Mississippi, passed to the English Crown. Immediately after this, those spirits which chafed under the trammels of society as then constituted upon the Atlantic slope, began to push westward, some desired newer and freer forms of life; some were seeking to gratify a restless anxiety for adventure, and others wished to mend their broken fortunes. The region was the El Dorado of its day, as California and Oregon have been in the present generation.

These were the advanced wave of civilization, which, bursting over the Apalachian chain, has since spread throughout the vast West, bearing upon its topmost crest peace and happiness, science and freedom, prosperity and empire. These pioneers were engaged in continual conflict with the savages until the Revolution broke out and subjected them to a still fiercer contest. During that struggle the Western and Northern Indians almost entirely supported the pretensions of the British Crown. Scarce the fraction of a tribe was friendly to the cause of the Colonists from the great confederacy of the Six Nations to the remotest Western tribes upon the Upper Mississippi, and around the extremest verge of Lake Michigan.

At the conclusion of the contest between the civilized combatants in 1783, the struggle between our people of Western Pennsylvania and the Indians did not cease. Our western frontiers were subject to incursions until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. Gen. Anthony Wayne, by his great victory in northern Ohio, had so completely broken the power of the Indians that the latter never attempted an attack upon the whites until the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Thus the conflict lasted through a period of many years, and begot a fierceness and deadliness of hatred which finds scarcely a parallel in history. Perhaps the border wars of Scotland afford the nearest parallel to it. During this period the whole line of frontier, from the headwaters of the Allegheny to the falls of the Ohio, was kept in a continual state of alarm.

This long and exasperating struggle, with its continual raids and forays, called into action an extraordinary and unique class of men among the whites. It gave the most ample scope for the development of not only decided mental, but brought into the fullest requisition the highest physical powers. And there was no man among the whites endowed with either or both in an eminent degree, who

did not rise above his fellows and become conspicuous. In this respect it affords as large a field for the display of as decided or extraordinary powers as was ever afforded by the tournament or in the lists of chivalry.

In neither case were men moved *en masse* according to mechanico-scientific rules. Each depended upon his individual skill in using his weapons, upon the activity of his movements, or the strength and prowess of his arm. Nor were the occasions offered for the manifestation of these qualifications in passages at arms, less frequent than those given to the fiercest Paladin that ever followed the lion-hearted Richard upon the plains of Syria.

During the greater portion of forty years, or at least after the conclusion of the treaty of 1763, the Ohio was the northern boundary of the whites as the Allegheny was the western.

Along these rivers they had organized a system of defense, consisting of forts at prominent points, such as Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Fort McIntosh (now Beaver), with block houses intervening. This line of defense was guarded for the most part by companies of minute men or scouts. These were led by those most conspicuous for a knowledge of Indian warfare, and thoroughly versed in the geographical peculiarities of the country and in wood-craft. Such persons had under their supervision particular ranges or districts. Thus Gen. Duncan McArthur, of Ohio, had the superintendence of that part of northern Virginia extending from midway between the greater and lesser Kanawha and the northern boundary of Kentucky; the Wetzels from thence east to Wheeling; the Poes from that point to Beaver, and Brady upwards to Pittsburgh and northward along the Allegheny. This division did not, perhaps, exist by actual arrangement, but constituted the theatres upon which they most commonly scouted, and continued over that period of time ranging from 1776 to 1795. Thus much, by way of explanation, relative to the localities in which Brady performed his greatest exploits and underwent his chiefest perils.

Brady, although a Pennsylvanian by birth, was not born in the western part of the State. He went thither when about twenty-two years of age. There is some uncertainty about the exact time of his birth. Mr. McCabe, who wrote the series of sketches concerning certain daring encounters of his with the Indians many years ago, fixes upon 1758 as the year of his birth. The family record has since been discovered, but in a mutilated condition, and shows that he was born in 1756, and the day of the month is gone. An old pioneer, who died in Columbiana county, Ohio, forty years ago—a man of remark-

able clearness of memory, and of perfect reliability—stated that he had known Brady intimately, and had heard him say that the 5th of May was his birthday. Upon this statement alone rests all the knowledge which, perhaps, can ever be had upon this subject. That it was honestly made there can be no doubt. The best memory may fail, after sixty years have transpired in regard to a date. But the memory of this pioneer retained most tenaciously dates connected with public and private events which were contemporaneous with the period at which he knew Brady; and upon all the points raised in various lengthy conversations, his recollections were thoroughly tested by public and private records. This much particularity has been given to this matter, because it is the sole foundation upon which this fact rests.

He was the son of Capt. John Brady. This revolutionary hero was a native of the State of Delaware. He was born in 1733. His father, Hugh Brady, had emigrated from Ireland and settled near New Castle, Delaware, about eight years before John Brady was born. From Delaware the latter removed to the neighborhood of Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, in this State. Near this place the subject of this sketch first saw the light. His mother was Mary Quigley—a name which is borne by a great number of people in Pennsylvania.

John Brady took an active part in the defense of the neighborhood in which he lived during the old French war, and won high distinction in resisting the Indians in their various incursions. He received the rank of captain from the Provincial Governor of the day for his brilliant exploits. But the settlers in that region were not strong enough to resist the force of the savages, and he migrated to the banks of the Susquehanna before the war of the Revolution broke out.

HANOVER CHURCH.—IV.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

In memory of | Martha Davis, Relict | of William Davis, | who departed this | Life May 7, 1793, | Aged 63 years.

Sacred | To the memory of | Margaret, | daughter of | Richard & Eleanor Dearmond, | who departed this life | May 6, A. D. 1821, | Aged | 31 years, 2 months & 6 days.

In memory of | James, son of | Richard & Eleanor Dearmond, | born

21st Oct'r, 1782, | and departed this life | 7th Jan'y, 1812, | Aged 29 years, 2 months and 17 days.

Sacred | To the memory of | Richard Dearmond, | who departed this life | November 17, A. D. 1802, | Aged | 59 years, 3 months & 17 days.

Sacred | To the memory of | Eleanor, | Relict of Richard Dearmond | who departed this life | February 19th, A. D. 1830, | Aged | 76 years, 9 months & 15 days.

Nancy, | Daughter of | Thomas and Margaret | Dillon, | Born August 30, 1773, | Died August 30, 1858, | Aged 85 years.

In | Memory of | Ann Dixon,—Died Dec. 3, 1848,—Aged 62 years.

In | Memory of | Mary Ferguson | [*The rest illegible.*]

In | memory of | David Ferguson, | Who departed this life | March 20, 1848, | aged 84 years. | Also | his son | David, | Died 1793, aged 2 | years.

In | memory of | Jane Ferguson, | Late Consort of | David Ferguson, | who departed this life | 18th Nov'r, 1824, | aged 71 years. | Also | Her son Andrew, | who departed this life | 20th August, 1804.

In | Memory of | Samuel B. Fleming, | who died Jan. 19, 1855, | at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, | in the 58th year | of his age. | "Come unto me all ye that labour | and are heavy laden and | I will give you rest."—Matt. xi. 28.

In memory of | Samuel Wright, | son of S. B. & Mary Fleming, | who died Oct. 19, 1848, | aged 13 years & 11 months. | also their son, | James C., | who died Nov., 1836, | aged 8 months.

In | Memory of | Mary, | consort of | Samuel B. Fleming, | who died | Nov'r 10th, 1836, | in the 30th year of her | age.

Samuel Fleming | departed this life | Aug. 3d, 1851, | In the 90th year of his age. | A beloved parent, | A true patriot, | A devout Christian. | Blessed are the dead who die | in the Lord.

In | Memory of | Sarah, | consort of | Sam'l Fleming, | who was born | March 13th, 1771, | and departed this life | Jan'y. 21st, 1831.

In | Memory of | Sarah, | daughter of Sam'l | & Sarah Fleming, | who was born | Oct. 1st, 1807, | & departed this life | July 13, 1828.

In Memory of | Capt'n Robert Fleming, | who departed this life | Feb'y 4th, 1817, | Aged 60 years. | [*Illegible.*] | Also | Margaret Fleming, | Consort of Capt'n Robert Fleming, | who departed this life Dec. 18th, 1843 | in the 79th year of her age.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXX.

PARIS.—Can you give me any information in regard to Mary Paris, a native of Dublin, Ireland, born probably about 1700, and brought to Philadelphia when very young, who married, first, ——— Hendron, and secondly, my ancestor, Joseph Tillinghast, of Rhode Island. She died in 1765 . . . The agent of the Penn family was Ferdinand John Paris, of London; possibly Mary Paris may have been related.

E. E. D.

[There are recorded in Philadelphia the wills of Austin Paris in 1730, and Elizabeth Paris in 1741. If any one of our readers will look up these it may be possible the desired information can be obtained.]

MORRISON.—William Morrison, of Peters township, Cumberland county, died in September, 1771, leaving a wife Janett, who, with David Humphreys and Oliver Anderson, were executors of the will. Besides her the devisees were—

Brother James Morrison, of the parish of Drumore, county Armagh, Ireland, and his sons John and William.

Sister Margaret Watts, of the same place.

Brother James Layson, of the same place.

Brother James Marshall's son James, of the same place.

Brother Samuel Morrison's children—William, Janett, and Mary.

Brother Robert Morrison's daughter, residing in Maryland.

Rev. John Culbertson "for the Associate Congregation of Cani-chojege."

Nephew John Morrison, of county Antrim, Ireland.

[Did any of these persons residing in Ireland come to America?]

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—II.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

When the Revolution broke out a regiment of militia was organized for purposes of defense in Northumberland county. James Potter was colonel, and John Brady major, of the battalion raised in the upper end. When a call was made for troops to march upon Boston to expel the English, Major Brady's eldest son, Samuel marched.

The latter served under Capt. John Lowdon. Lowdon desired to have his young volunteer serve as a sub-officer, but his veteran father refused to permit it, declaring that his son should first learn the duties of a soldier ere he assumed the responsibilities of command. The expression of this sentiment reveals the stern spirit of the men of those days.

Samuel Brady distinguished himself at Boston by a readiness to obey all orders and perform all duties. His extraordinary physical powers, which distinguished him so much in after life, were displayed even then. Among a set of men, inured from birth to the utmost hardship, he stood pre-eminent for his agility, his strength, and powers of endurance, although he had not attained the years of full manhood.

He was present at the battle of Long Island; but no account of any remarkable feat performed by him during that engagement has reached us. He shortly after this returned home, to assist in the defense of the Susquehanna Valley. The Indians had begun to make demonstrations in that region in force. The valley had been almost stripped of its natural defenders in order to swell the ranks of the Continental army. After these incursions had been somewhat checked, his restless spirit desired to return and take part in the grand drama that was playing upon the plains of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania for the freedom of a continent.

He and his father and brother John, the latter only sixteen years of age, were all present at the bloody field of Brandywine. James was badly wounded; but his brother not only saved him, but bore off his gun in triumph. He was also a participant in the disastrous fight at Germantown.

Shortly after this period he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and narrowly escaped from the massacre of Paoli with his life. His extraordinary agility alone saved him. He bounded away at full speed when he discovered that the band of General Wayne had been completely surprised, and that no hope of successful resistance was left. He was hotly pursued, and as he jumped an intervening enclosure his blanket was pinned to it by an English bayonet. Penetrating into a neighboring wood of dense thickness he discovered a number of fugitives like himself, and collecting them together he conducted them in safety to the nearest American camp.

It is possible that Brady may have been permitted to visit his home in the winter of 1777-78. But in April, 1778, General McIntosh was named to succeed General Hand in the command of the forces stationed in Western Pennsylvania. To the defense of that section was

assigned him as an additional force the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Col. (afterwards general) Daniel Brodhead, and the Thirteenth Virginia regiment.

General Brodhead reached Carlisle about midsummer. He was then in full march for the West, but receiving a counter-order to proceed northward, he penetrated with his regiment beyond Sunbury, to assist in overawing the savages. Colonel Hartley relieved him in August, and he, at the head of his own regiment, reached Pittsburgh in October.

It must have been gratifying to Samuel Brady to have been, even for so short a time, permitted to participate in the defense of the fire-side of his father—so soon thereafter to be made desolate; for during the very next spring (April 11, 1779) his brother, John Brady, was murdered by the Muncy Indians whilst engaged in the harvest field of Peter Smith. The harvesters were armed, but by some neglect of the sentinels they were surprised, and ere he could reach his gun Brady was mortally wounded.

At his own request he was taken in a boat down the river to Sunbury. His mother met her wounded son at the shore and assisted him to his home. Through five long weary days and nights of suffering did that mother nurse her son, conscious as they both were that death was making slow but sure progress through that feverish and stricken fame. What agony she must have endured in this gradual, but sometimes fluctuating, approach of dissolution? This agony must have been intensified by the consideration that she had another son, then hundreds of miles from home, more daring and brave than he who lay dying; another encountering savage foes every hour, and rushing headlong into the very thickest of the fight.

This was not the only affliction whose dark wings were to overshadow this strong-minded woman's hearth. The father, who so long and so often, by his skill as a leader, and his prowess as a man, had assisted in beating back the Indians from the frontier, was also, in the very prime of manhood, slain by the same inveterate foe. In company with Peter Smith, he was out upon Wolf's run, a tributary of Muncy creek, when they fell into an Indian ambuscade. Three savages fired simultaneously, and Brady fell. Peter Smith escaped to the nearest fort, the messenger, as before, of fatal tidings. Thus was a father and son in the same family snatched away from loving and loved relatives within two brief years.

Our hero, now become the head of the house, then in the distant West, is said to have sworn eternal enmity to the Indian race. And well did he keep his vow; nor vestal, nor monk, nor knight, e'er ob-

served their oaths with deeper devotion or keener vigilance. For nearly twenty years he was constantly upon the war path, lying in ambush, detecting the Indians' wiliest plans, or engaged face to face and foot to foot with them in deadliest conflict. The whole of Western Pennsylvania, of the Virginia "Pan-handle," and of Eastern Ohio, from the Pennsylvania State line to the Muskingum and Lake Erie, abound with legends and traditions concerning exploits of his, almost marvelous in their daring and prowess.

We have thus fairly traced his history until he has reached the arena of action upon which he was to become so distinguished; where he was to undergo such hardships and perform such feats of arms as place him beyond question in the very front rank of American pioneers. But at the very portals of investigation into his wonderful career we are met at every turn by difficulties. Those difficulties lie not so much in the want of materials, for they exist around every old family hearthstone in the region we speak of, but in separating the apocryphal with which popular imagination has invested his adventures, from the truths of the facts as they transpired. We frankly confess that this, from the lapse of time, cannot be fully done, even by the keenest analysis.

There is scarcely any means at this late day of fixing the date of the various exploits performed by him from 1778, when he reached the West, until 1782 or 1783, when he quitted the service as captain in the Continental line. The truth is, from his natural instinct for the woods, on account of his great skill as a scout, and his indisposition to the dull monotonous life peculiar to garrison duty, he was much indulged by his superior officers, and can scarcely be said to have held more than a nominal connection with the regular service. We must, therefore, select such adventures as we propose to give to the public through this medium, and relate them without regard to their order or time.

Brady, as the most skillful of the frontiersmen in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and from his almost uniform success, drew around him necessarily a band of brave and daring spirits, who were always willing to follow his lead. Whenever he announced his intention to proceed upon a scout they always volunteered their services. These men, like Brady, were in some measure attached to the regular service, but its obligations and duty sat lightly upon their shoulders.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the exploits of Brady during the period referred to was his rescue of a woman by the name of "Jenny Stupes." She with her husband and children resided a few miles in a southwestern direction from Pittsburgh. Their residence

was, however, upon the southern side of the Ohio. The Indians stole upon the house after the family had retired for the night. Knocking at the door they asked to be admitted. The imperfect pronunciation of English made by the Indians betrayed their identity and purpose to the sharp-practiced ears within. The front door was not opened, and the husband, after the most urgent solicitation on the part of his wife, attempted to escape by a back door. The Indians understood his purpose and sank a tomahawk into his brain as he issued from the house. They broke down the door, and after a fierce struggle they secured and tied this backwoods heroine. They took one child a prisoner with the mother; the others were absent in Pittsburgh going to school.

It is but justice to the father to say that his flight was attempted at the suggestion of his wife, that he might alarm the scouts at Fort Pitt and raise a rescue party. His courage was undoubted. The Indians, aware that they had penetrated very near the fort, and that pursuit was almost inevitable, at once seized upon such household articles as they deemed of value, burnt the cabin and began their retreat. They must have crossed the Ohio above the mouth of Beaver river, for Fort McIntosh, well garrisoned, lay only a mile below at its mouth. They passed, perhaps, along the backbone of the ridge running between the latter river and Brush creek. They had reached the old Moravian settlement (at that time a waste) of Kuskusing. This had been situated about three miles below where the Mahoning of the Ohio enters the Beaver. Upon these waste fields, once so fruitful and productive under the labor and skill of the good old fathers, grew, at the time of this capture, a great abundance of wild strawberries. During their march they had forced the mother to ride behind a large Indian, who at the same time carried the child in front of him lashed around his body. "Jenny" Stupes, with the sagacity peculiar to frontier women, at every opportunity either dropped some fragment of her dress or broke off twigs when she thought the Indians did not observe her. She hoped that her friends who might attempt a rescue would follow the trail, which the Indians concealed as much as possible. The Indians, however, caught her, and she was compelled to desist.

Brady, with a few men, had been sent out to the northwestern part of Ohio to scout, or had gone out voluntarily, and was upon his return to Pittsburgh. He had been gone so long that his ammunition, and that of his men, was exhausted. They were within twenty miles of Fort McIntosh. They had nothing to eat for many hours. Brady had shot an otter, but it was so tough that it could not be eaten. He

had his last load but two in his gun, and was looking anxiously about for game. His men were scattered through the deserted fields, picking strawberries to appease their hunger.

At this moment the Indian, behind whom Jenny Stupes was mounted, was seen by Brady, and he hesitated not a moment about his duty. As soon as the body of the Indian chief came under the range of his rifle he fired, and the Indian fell. Jenny Stupes and the child fell with him. The Indian was killed outright. Brady sprang forward to the spot where all of them had fallen from the affrighted horse, which ran rapidly away. She demanded of him why he had shot his brother Indian. Brady was painted and otherwise so well disguised as an Indian that she did not know him. He replied, "I am Captain Brady. Do you not know me?"

She informed him, in hurried tones, that a number of other Indians were immediately in the rear. These now appeared upon the scene, and he seized her by the arm and hurried her away. He had no time to save the child, a boy of four years of age, attached by a cord to the body of the dead Indian. His own men, hearing the shot, and also the yell of the Indians as they dashed off in pursuit of their leader, and having no ammunition, at once scattered and fled.

Brady, embarrassed by the presence of the woman, and more especially by the tongue constantly given by a favorite hound belonging to the Stupes family, which the Indians had taken and kept in leash up to the time their chief was shot, but which they had let loose to follow the track of his mistress, was compelled, after retreating rapidly for a considerable distance, to turn and wait until the hound came up. Mrs. Stupes then called her, and he split her brains open with his tomahawk. The retreat was rapid and the pursuit keen.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXI.

CALLENDER.—The following genealogical references throw a flood of light upon some family connections in the Cumberland Valley:

Robert Callender, of Middlesex township, Cumberland county, died in October, 1776. He directs in his will that he be buried by the side of his "former wife at Carlisle." Her maiden name was Jervis, but we have not her Christian name. His second wife was Frances [Gibson]. He speaks of Robert as his "only son." In his will he men-

tions his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Jervis and Mrs. Martha Gibson, as also his sister-in-law, Janette Ann Gibson, and the following sons-in-law :

William Wiel, of Baltimore, merchant.

Matthias Slough, of Lancaster.

Dr. William Irvine, of Carlisle.

Concerning Mr. Wiel we have no knowledge, but have of Slough and Irvine. Can any one furnish us information relative to the former?

HANOVER CHURCH.—V.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

*In | memory of | Samuel Finney, | who departed this life | the 4th of
December, A. D. 1823, | Aged 62 years, 10 months | and 15 days, | Also,
Ann, | consort of Samuel Finney, | who was born August | 25th, 1763, |
and departed this life | February 6th, 1845, | aged 81 years, 5 month | &
19 days.*

*In | memory of | Mary Forster, | consort of John Forster, | who died
February, 4, 1823, | in the 27 year of her age. | She left a husband and
two children who | deplore the loss of a wife and affectionate | mother and
a real friend.*

*In memory of | John French, | who depart- | ed this life | August the |
7, 1783, aged | 41 years.*

*Here lies the remains of | Capt. James French | died July 19, 1851, |
aged 47 years, 5 months | and 23 days.*

*In memory of | Margaret Freck- | leton, who departed this | life April
10, A. D., 1814, | aged 67 years.*

*Designed | as a solemn tribute | of gratitude, love and respect | to the
memory of | Jane Graham, | the affectionate consort of | John Graham, |
who departed this life | January 2d, 1810, | aged 51 years & 26 days. |
Why do we mourn departed friend | [3 lines more beneath the ground].*

*Here lieth the Body of | James Graham, | who departed this life |
March the 22d, 1786, | in the 56th year of his age.*

*In | memory of | Elizabeth Grimes, | Late consort of | Samuel Grimes
| who departed | this Life the 2d | of Sept'r 1792 | aged 35 & ½ years.*

In | Memory | of Jean, | Agreeable | Companion | of Timothy | Green,

Esqr., | who departed | this life the | 18th of February, | 1774, | Aged 26 years.

In | Memory | of | Eaffy | Agreeable | Companion | of | Timothy Green, | *Esqr.*, who | departed this | life 28 day | of December, | 1765, | aged 30 years.

In memory of | Thomas D., | son of J. and C. Hampton, | died June 15, 1833, | aged | 1 year, 2 mo & 10 d.

Joseph A., | son of | John & Mary Hampton, | Died November 26, 1837, | Aged 25 yrs, 11 mos & 13 days.

Samuel, | son of | John & Caroline Hampton, | Died June 21, 1865, at Camp | Calvert, North Carolina, | in the service of the U. S., | aged 24 years, 7 mos & 13 days. | Dearest of sons thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, | But the God that hath bereft us, | He can alone our sorrows heal.

Samuel D., | son of | John & Mary Hampton, | Born March 1, 1808, | Died Aug. 21, 1837, | aged 29 years, 5 mos | & 26 days.

In | memory of | Mary | wife of | John Hampton, | Died Sept. 27, 1858, | aged 37 years, 6 mos. | and 26 days.

In | memory of | Thomas D. | son of James S. & M. | Hampton, | Died April 19, 1851, | aged | 7 yrs., 5 mos. & 25 dys.

In | memory of | Joseph, | son of John N. & Caro'e | Hampton, | Died April 8, 1851, | aged | 7 yrs., 6 mo. and 26 ds.

In | memory of | John Hampton, | Born Feb. 2, 1764, | Died May 17, 1850, | aged | 86 yrs., 3 mo. & 9 dys.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—III.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

Fortunately, nightfall overtook the fugitives, and farther pursuit, except at random, was impossible. They concealed themselves in an enormous hollow log, and lay there all night in breathless silence. Several times they heard the crackling of twigs, and the rustling of leaves made by the stealthy footfalls of the savages; occasionally the well-known imitation of the owl's cry was heard and repeated.

They continued the occupation of their curious retreat until noon of the next day, when they slowly emerged from it, and by a rapid,

vigorous, but circuitous march, they reached Fort McIntosh that evening.

The commandant received them with great rejoicing. Brady's men, not aware of his escape, had reached the fort before him, and reported him dead or captured. Within a day or two afterwards, he ascended the Ohio to Pittsburgh, to which post the intelligence of his exploit had preceded him. Mrs. Stupes accompanied him, and the whole party was received with all the formalities of military rejoicing.

The boy of Mrs. Stupes was carried by the Indians to Sandusky and thence to Detroit. Five years afterwards he was redeemed by Brigadier General Hand, and brought to Philadelphia, and thence sent to his family at Pittsburgh. The intellect of his mother was so much shaken by these events that she never recovered the full use of her faculties. Her sense of gratitude to her generous rescuer was displayed in full vigor more than ten years afterwards, when he was arraigned and unjustly stood charged with the commission of the highest crime known to the common law, save treason.

This was but one of the numerous exploits he performed during the trying hours of the Revolution. Many a settler's child was restored to its family, and many an Indian paid the forfeiture of life who attempted to cross the frontiers to pillage and murder, and many a warrior slept with his fathers who was returning from successful forays and laden with plunder and scalps. His name became the synonym of protection and security along hundreds of miles of the borders. His presence was an incentive to high deeds, and with him he bore courage and hope.

About June 10, 1779, three men sent by General Brodhead upon a scouting expedition up the Allegheny, were chased somewhere in the neighborhood of the present town of Franklin by a party of Indians. They narrowly escaped capture and perhaps death. When they arrived at Pittsburgh and reported the facts of their pursuit and escape to Colonel Brodhead he directed Brady to set out at once, for the purpose of preventing this band of warriors from effecting any mischief in the Westmoreland settlements. Brady knew the habits of his enemy so well that he felt the only way to catch him would be upon his retreat. He therefore proceeded at once up the Allegheny toward the place where it was probable the canoes of the invading force had been left.

He found traces of them at the mouth of the Allegheny Mahoning, about fifteen miles above where Kittanning now stands. They had encamped upon a most commanding position. Brady distributed his

men so as to quietly surround this party, and in order that they might be ready to attack them at daylight. Colonel Brodhead, in his official report of the affair to Gen. Joseph Reed, then President of Pennsylvania, places the number of Brady's men at twenty whites and a Delaware Indian by the name of Nanowland, or George Wilson. This is the Indian referred to by Mr. McCabe in his sketches as Brady's pet Indian.

There were only seven of the Indians, and their leader was a Muncy warrior. They had gone into the Sewickley settlement and killed a soldier between Forts Hand and Crawford. They subsequently butchered a part of the family of Frederick Henry, who was absent from home at mill. When he returned he found that his wife and four children were slain, the remaining two of his little ones, a boy and a girl, dragged away into captivity, his portable property all stolen, and his cabin a mass of smouldering ruins.

According to Brady's orders his men attacked at daylight. The chief was shot by Brady himself. A number, if not all the other Indians were badly wounded. But owing to the dense undergrowth and the unevenness of the ground, none of them were secured. The whites recovered six horses, the children, the scalps, and all the plunder, took all the Indians' guns, match coats and ammunition. The surprise was complete and the rout entire.

Both the boy and girl were brought back to Pittsburgh. They both settled in Westmoreland and married. The boy, Peter Henry, subsequently removed, and settled in Butler county, where he died. The sister, Margaret Henry, married and died in Westmoreland county.

Nanowland, the Indian chief mentioned, almost invariably accompanied Brady on his expeditions. He highly distinguished himself, and was publicly commended by General Brodhead in his dispatches to the State government. The great captain seems to have had a profound attachment for this Delaware chief, who warmly reciprocated it.

Immediately after his return from this expedition he engaged in an enterprise of a character calculated to tax his skill and bravery to the utmost. It was a purpose of no less magnitude than to penetrate into the center of Ohio and capture him who was the scourge and curse of the west—Simon Girty—the renegade from his race, the apostate from the faith of his fathers, and a traitor to his country. He was accompanied upon this expedition by John Montour, an Indian chief friendly to the whites, and two other Indians. We have no account transmitted to us of its details. We know that it resulted unsuccessfully. But the daring conception of penetrating through a wilderness of hundreds of miles, swarming with hostile bands of savages, completely under the control of the infernal demon whose cap-

ture he had undertaken, indicates what kind of man he was. It must be remembered that he was barely twenty-three years of age. He had risen in three years from the ranks to the grade of captain. Beyond this grade he never seemed ambitious to rise. He sought only to gratify his intense hatred against the red man and his strong natural proclivities for single-handed encounters.

We now come to a portion of his history which is involved somewhat in obscurity, so far as the exact locality of the event is concerned. Brady was taken prisoner by the Indians about 1781. He and Captain Montour, the Indian chief mentioned before, were scouting upon the waters of the Tuscarawas. They had separated for some purpose not now known. Whilst in this condition, Brady sat down to rest, at the base of a large tree, to await the arrival of his companion. He had performed several days of hard marching and fatigue overcame his iron frame. During his sleep a number of Indians came upon him. The practical ear of the hunter caught the sound of their approach. He sprang to his feet. They were so close upon him as to render any attempt at escape impossible. They sprang upon him as he rose. His rifle was useless, but his hand even whilst he slept had rested upon his knife, and as he started up he instinctively drew it. The savage nearest to him received the terrible steel and fell mortally wounded. The remainder of the band, numbering six in all, were upon him. They seized and bound him.

For some time, contrary to custom, they regarded him with quiet but fierce glances. They themselves appeared surprised at the capture of their dreaded foe. Soon, however, they loosened him so far from the withes with which they had bound him as to release his feet. With his arms fixed in the most painful way behind him, they began their march toward Sandusky, an Indian upon either hand of the prisoner. For the first time Brady felt there was no hope of life. No chance of escape seemed possible. But this consideration did not cause him to despond, though every loophole of escape was vigilantly watched.

The march continued throughout the remainder of the day. The savages had not discovered the proximity of Montour, but Brady felt certain that the wary Indian would follow him and attempt a rescue. They camped, and Brady heard more than once, through the night, a sound which was only given as a signal of recognition in the forest between him and the chief. This gave him hope. Once during the night, the Indian who was acting as sentinel arose, and walked cautiously about, as if he suspected the sound was made by human lips, then quietly awoke his leader. These two conversed in low tones for some time; but the sound not being heard again, the sentinel left the chief and the latter resumed his slumbers.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXII.

AGNEW.—The following information will interest several correspondents who have requested data concerning this family:

John Agnew, of Newton township, Cumberland county, died in the early part of February, 1783. In his will he mentions his wife Agnes (evidently his second wife), and the following:

Brother Samuel Agnew and his five children, naming only Matthew and James.

Sister's son, James Clark, and her daughters, Elizabeth, Agnes and Jeannett Clark.

He makes additional bequests to Elizabeth Herron.

Margaret McCoy, "my wife's" daughter.

"My friend Adam Richey."

Rev. Mr. Lind, of Paxtang, £4.

Rev. Mr. Rodgers, £3.

Rev. Mr. Linn, at Big Spring, £3.

To the United Congregation of the Reformed and Seceders, at Big Spring, £10.

The executors were David Blaine, "in Big Spring," and John Scouller, miller.

DR. WM. PLUNKET AND CHANCELLOR PLUNKET.

[The venerable Meginness, author of the "History of the West Branch Valley," not long since paid me the compliment of saying "he could not get the edge of a pen-knife in between any facts I stated about Buffalo Valley." United States Senator Samuel Maclay married a daughter of Dr. Plunket, and lived and died in Buffalo Valley, and many facts I stated respecting the Maclay family I learned from the late Tunison Coryell, Esq., of Williamsport, whose father George lived on part of Senator Maclay's farm. Reflecting that it would not do to allow the venerable Meginness to be "bottled up" for anything I had written, I referred my friend Hayden's article (*N. & Q. No. 206*) to Dr. Samuel Maclay, 1313 S street, Washington, D. C., whose reply is so interesting I copy it in full.—
J. B. L.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1889.

John B. Linn, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 11th, enclosing a slip from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* containing an article signed by Horace Edwin Hayden denying the correctness of your statement in your "Annals of Buffalo Valley" respecting the relationship of Col. or Dr. William Plunket to the Lord Chancellor Plunket of Ireland. I do not know from what source you derived your information respecting Dr. Wm. Plunket, but I can assure you that the statement in your book is substantially correct. The only inaccuracy I observe in your statement gives a higher rank to Capt. Robert Baxter, the son-in-law of Dr. Plunket, than he actually held; he was not a colonel in the British army, but a captain in an Irish cavalry regiment. Captain Baxter came to America after the war.

I cannot state, without reference to documents not now just at hand, the exact date of Dr. Plunket's arrival in Pennsylvania, but he was married on June 3, 1749, to Esther Harris, daughter of John Harris, of Harris Ferry (now Harrisburg). They had four daughters, Elizabeth, Mrs. Samuel Maclay; Isabella, Mrs. Bell; Margaret, Mrs. Richardson, and Esther, Mrs. Baxter. Mrs. Baxter died of consumption the next year after her marriage, leaving an infant daughter named Margaret Baxter. Captain Baxter returned to Ireland and the daughter was brought up by her aunts, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Richardson.

In the year 1812 Mrs. Bell visited Ireland and took her neice, Margaret Baxter, to her father, who was then living in Glasslough, county Monaghan, having been married a second time, but having no other living children. They were most cordially received by their Irish relatives and welcomed especially by Miss Catharine and Isabella Plunket, maiden sisters of Hon. Wm. C. Plunket. Mrs. Bell and Miss Baxter were received and entertained by Hon. Wm. C. Plunket at his country seat in Wales, and they made frequent visits from Captain Baxter's, their Irish home, to their cousins, the Misses Plunket, in Ely Place, Dublin.

In 1826 Mrs. Bell and Miss Baxter returned to the United States, and on April 26, 1827, Miss Baxter became my wife, and Mrs. Bell became and continued a member of my family until her death, in March, 1843.

After the death of Captain Baxter, which occurred in 1834, some trouble arose in relation to the settlement of his estate, which was an entailed one. Mrs. Bell wrote to Lord Chancellor Plunket respecting it. His letter in reply I have now before me, dated Dublin, January

22, 1835. After mentioning the business matter respecting which she had consulted him, he continues his letter as follows: "I thank you for the interesting accounts you gave of yourself and sisters and of their situation and families; though removed to such a distance from my personal intercourse, I feel a sincere interest in their welfare and happiness of relations so nearly connected with me and mine. Many as are the losses which I have had, the death of my dear sister Bell has been most heavy. She was the last link that connected me with the days of my infancy." He concludes his letter: "I beg you to present my affectionate regards to Mrs. Maclay, and believe me with sincere regard, your friend and kinsman. PLUNKET."

I have also several letters from the two sisters of Lord Plunket franked by him to Mrs. Bell and Miss Baxter, in one of which the degree of relationship is mentioned. It is from Mrs. Isabella Plunket to Miss Baxter, and is dated June 30, 1815. I quote its commencement: "*My Dear Margaret*—You will no doubt be all astonished when on opening this letter you find that it is from your cousin Bess, but do not be so much elated, for she will write only a few lines. She must begin by telling you that there is not a girl in Ireland more beloved by two old ladies in Ely Place than the said M. Baxter is."

I have said enough probably to satisfy you of the correctness of your "Annals," but I may add that in May, 1839, my wife and myself visited Ireland, and in our passing through Dublin, on our way to the north of the Kingdom, as my wife was well known to the family, we called upon Lord Plunket, were kindly received by his daughter who was the only one of the family in, and next day were invited to dinner where we met the Lord Chancellor, his daughter (Louisa, I think was her name), his son, Rev. William Plunket, and his son-in-law whose name I do not now distinctly remember, Sir John Brow or some such name, and spent there a pleasant evening. Two of the daughters of Lord Plunket were on a visit to Switzerland, and we did not see them or any other of his sons. The next day I went out to Phenix Park to witness a grand review on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and then went on a journey to Glasslough, county Monaghan. We spent about three months making excursions through the north of Ireland. Whilst at Glasslough Rev. William Smyth accompanied me to visit the place where Rev. Patrick Plunket preached a century before; the old church was gone, but Mr. Smyth pointed out its site.

The genealogy in the slip you sent me is correct, with the exception of the statement that Rev. Patrick Plunket had but one son; he

certainly had at least two other sons than the one mentioned, viz: Dr. William Plunket and Robert Plunket, who came to this country. Robert had one daughter, Margaret, who married Samuel Simmons, and lived on Pine creek near Jersey Shore. She had three sons, Robert Plunket, Thomas Plunket, and Samuel Simmons. Robert P. Simmons was a physician, and went to St. Louis, Mo. Thomas P. lived on the Hepburn farm, now in the city of Williamsport, and Samuel on the farm at Pine creek. I might mention many incidents learned from Mrs. Bell of her long residence in Ireland, but it is not necessary. I trust the foregoing is satisfactory.

SAMUEL MACLAY.

CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY.—IV.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

Next day the march began again. About midday the party was joined by a large number of Indians, who were on their return from a successful foray from Western Virginia. These had taken a number of scalps, horses, and a large quantity of plunder. Amongst their plunder was a quantity of rum. They were literally maddened with it. When they discovered who the prisoner was they were frantic with triumph. They at once demanded that he should be burnt at the stake. Brady's captors opposed this for some time, but at length yielded to the importunate demands of the larger party.

It is useless to enter into the full details of preparation for the torture of their victim. He was tied to a stake, as the savages deemed, firmly. By some strange oversight of theirs the bands were not tied with sufficient firmness to hold. This oversight might have arisen from the fact that the two Indians who performed this service were half drunk. Brady gradually released one hand, and then rapidly disengaged the other. He seized one of the chunks of wood lying at hand, and with the quickness of a mountain deer and the strength of a giant, he struck down several of the Indians nearest to him, caught hold of a tomahawk, sank it into the brain of the leader of the party, who had taken him, snatched his rifle, and started at full run to the woods. By dodging and keeping large trees between him and his pursuers he managed to escape the half dozen balls which were sent whizzing after him. In truth, the aim of the drunken savages was uncertain at best.

The whole transaction lasted but a moment. The savages, at first

surprised, took no action save firing at the fugitive. Immediately afterwards the forest rang with the war whoop and twenty warriors bounded off in pursuit. As the foremost one entered the woods—just at the edge of the open glade where the victim was to have been tortured—the report of a rifle was heard and he fell. His fellows gathered around him, and were, for an instant, stayed in the keenness of their pursuit. This time sufficed for a second rifle ball to speed on its errand of death; a second Indian fell.

These deaths but whetted their appetite for carnage. A terrible yell of vengeance signified that once more they were in full chase. Brady heard these single shots, and understood at once that Montour was at hand. He knew that the pursuit would be upon his trail, and he pressed anxiously forward. The whole country was thoroughly known to him. His life depended upon himself, and he pressed forward rapidly toward McIntosh then the nearest post, for Fort Laurens had been abandoned some time before by permission of General Washington.

The savages never followed more keenly than now, as Brady afterwards said, except when they discovered his presence at one of their war councils, in company with John Wetzel. It continued through that day and until long after nightfall. He lay down to rest in a small alcove of rocks. Ere day dawned he was again afoot, and the Indians were again upon his track. About 9 o'clock he was most unexpectedly joined by Nanowland, who had followed him and Montour the day after they had left Fort McIntosh. From him he received some jerked venison and powder. Brady refreshed, even by this food, was able to retreat faster than ever, and could now venture to fire in case a necessity to save his life arose.

This necessity did arise upon the banks of the Big Yellow creek. There the foremost of the Indians came so close upon them that they were forced to kill two of them, to change their line of march and strike for a blockhouse which stood somewhere upon the Ohio, not far from the site of the village of Wellsville. This they reached in safety, but wholly exhausted with the rapid march they had made.

A part of the savages discovered Montour's trail, and chased him so closely that he barely escaped into Fort McIntosh with his life.

This adventure was regarded on the frontiers as one of the most extraordinary and daring in that day of extraordinary adventures. It gave Brady more reputation than perhaps any other exploit he had performed up to that time. It caused his name to ring throughout the wide Western frontiers.

The West everywhere abounds with traditions of a wonderful leap

made by Brady. Different localities are assigned as the arena upon which it was performed. One tradition assigns McKee's Rocks, is celebrated spot upon the Ohio, about five miles below Pittsburgh, at the scene of this daring leap. Another account (McCabe's) locates a on Slippery Rock creek, a tributary of the Beaver, running through Butler county; a third on the Cuyahoga river, above Cleveland; a fourth upon Beaver river, a few miles above its mouth; a fifth upon the Ohio, about forty miles below Pittsburgh. It is possible that he was compelled by his hardy daring to make more than one desperate escape of this character; and it may be that similar escapes were made by him at all these localities.

The main features of all the relations concerning the manner and incidents of the escape are almost the same in each narration. If but one was thus effected, it happened most likely on the Cuyahoga.

It appears, from all the accounts, that Brady was out in northern Ohio, accompanied by a party of scouts. There were but a few men with him. His band struck the trail of a party of Indians, and urged the pursuit with the eager desire that all frontiersmen of that day felt to have revenge upon their foes. They found their enemy at meal time, and though they outnumbered them greatly, Brady believed that a thorough surprise would counterbalance the disparity of force. He accordingly ordered his men to fire. This they did with fatal effect. The savages sprang to their guns, but their unseen foe poured in another deadly fire. This they returned stragglingly.

At this instant another party appeared upon the scene. These were a band of savages who had found the trail of the whites and followed it. They discovered at once what the state of affairs was, and they fired. Two of Brady's men fell. The others at once fled. It was not possible for them to fight between two fires. The Indians, intent upon the capture of their renowned leader, suffered the others to escape. Both parties recognized Brady, thus roused from his cover, outflanked him, and left him with no prospect of retreat. Behind him the savages swarmed in great force. In front of him lay the river. Captivity behind him, liberty before, he hesitated not a second. Trusting to his tremendous muscular power, he sprang across a ravine, where the river compressed by its rocky sides pours itself swiftly and darkly through. Not less than twenty-five feet had he jumped—having the advantage of a descent. No evidence of jar or pain did he exhibit from this tremendous shock; forward he bounded, and soon disappeared in the dense woods which then covered that portion of the country.

The Indian who had pursued him the most closely, although stal-

wart, vigorous, and practiced in all the manly exercises of his tribe, stopped short in his race, as if the chasm of death yawned beneath him, and gazed in perfect admiration upon the glorious feat he saw his mortal enemy perform. He exclaimed, in his imperfect English, "Cap'n Brady, good jump. Very good! Injun no try." Brady heard these words as he ascended the opposite bank. He was far from any place of safety. The woods were thronged with his enemies. Fortunately for himself, he had reached the side of the river nearest Fort McIntosh. Thither, as usual when chased by an enemy north of the Ohio, he directed his course. His enemies would have to ascend the stream some distance ere they could cross. He had retreated so rapidly during this intervening space of time that the foe soon abandoned the pursuit.

We have thus given what we deem to be a correct version of the main incidents of the adventure. These incidents possess an inherent interest regardless of locality. It is but right that we subjoin something of the traditions connected with the wonderful physical powers of this man. On all hands there abounds testimony, of an idiusputable character, that he excelled all the frontiersmen and Indians in speed and in jumping. Nor was there any that surpassed him in mere strength. He was full six feet high, and his frame united power with agility in a most surprising degree. His eye had a restless, nervous movement, doubtless begotten by being constantly on the watch for foes. His step was elastic. When he grasped the barrel of his rifle, even in repose, his clutch was so firm that his fingers seemed to sink into the iron. Every nerve was as tense as whipcord, and every muscle as rigid as steel. He had great fondness for the exhibition of old-fashioned Pennsylvania chivalry. In other words, he loved to see a well-contested, hard-fought battle with the fist. If two men quarreled and either desired to "whip" the other he would see fair play at the risk of becoming himself involved in the quarrel, and there was neither citizen nor soldier on the frontier who desired to come in contact with "Sam" Brady. He, however, did not often indulge this natural proclivity of his until after he gave up his commission in the regular army, in 1783. Thenceforth he was often selected as the arbiter between neighborhood champions who desired to prove themselves "the better man," yet withal he was a man of cheerful temper and by no means quarrelsome; whilst he would not brook an insult from others, he never sought a cause for difficulty in harmless mirth or during the hours of enjoyment. He felt a kindly interest in all, and hated only "bullies" and Indians. There was the best relation, indeed, we might call it attachment, existing be-

tween him and several friendly Indians. That attachment arose from many years intercourse and faithful service.

To return from this episode to the legend of McKee's Rocks. Brady is said to have been lingering about them, watching for Indians upon the northern bank of the Ohio, when a party of savages forced him to jump a tremendous distance to avoid captivity. As the story runs, he had to throw away his gun and plunge into the river, diving every time he rose to the surface to avoid being shot. By this slow process he reached the northern bank, although repeatedly fired at. We give the story without vouching for its authenticity. Yet we see no reason why it may not be true.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXIII.

THE RUTHERFORD GOLDEN WEDDING.

[The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Rutherford was properly noticed in the issues of the press on March 1st. We have been requested, however, to give the address and letters prepared for the occasion. It is to be regretted that the off-hand five minute speech of Major Mumma was not reported. This will account for its omission here.]

Dr. Egle's Address.

MY FRIENDS: The ancestor of all the Rutherfords in Paxtang Valley was Thomas. Most persons when beginning a record of their family state that "their ancestor was one of three brothers who came to this country." Then again, that "they left their native land to better their condition or to escape religious persecution." Now this Thomas Rutherford came to America, and to the wilds of Pennsylvania, alone. His object in emigrating was different from most people's. He was in love with a bonnie lassie, one Agnes Mordah, whose family had preceded Thomas to Pennsylvania and settled in Donegal, then Chester, now Lancaster county. There was considerable romance in Thomas' make-up, and tradition has come down to us with all sorts of fanciful stories well worthy the pen of a novelist. After Thomas reached Philadelphia, he was not long in finding "Donnegall," the home of his affianced, and subsequently married her. He had industry, energy and pluck, as many of his descendants of to-day are

thus noted, and from him have followed genealogically the big and little Rutherfords present on this occasion. Here in this lovely Paxtang Valley, Thomas Rutherford and his wife Agnes Mordah lived and died. Many of the name have gone out to other sections of the country, but there are those who have remained near the old homestead all their lives, very nearly the sole representatives, too, of the Scotch-Irish immigration, a portion of which once filled this valley and which gave strength and character to the early settlements of Pennsylvania.

But fearing I may tire you with the echoes of the past, I will now refer to the present. We have all come here to-night to extend our cordial greetings and congratulations to the representatives of the Rutherford family, who for fifty years have shed luster upon a happy married life. I refer to our delightful friends the host and hostess of the evening, Abner Rutherford, who married on the 28th day of February, Anno Domini 1839, Ann Espy, both of Paxtang Valley. They were united by the Rev. James R. Sharon, of blessed memory, an able minister of Paxtang and Derry churches, and his last official act. It may be interesting to know that the parents of Mrs. Rutherford, William Espy, and his wife Susanna Gray, were married by the same minister, in 1807, it being his *first* official ministrations in his office. These first and last ceremonies were performed on the farm of William Espy, about one mile east of where we are now assembled; and in the brick house a few yards distant from the present home, the happy couple of 1839 began life. As was customary at that period, there was music and dancing, and it is but proper to say that the genial-hearted gentleman who played the violin on this occasion is still with us.

It is useless for me to say much more in regard to the events which transpired here. The past fifty years of the wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford have been eventful ones. The Heavenly Father, in his great kindness, has blessed them in basket and in store, and there are gathered around them, this evening, representatives of three generations of Rutherfords.

For this opportunity to their neighbors and friends to testify their cordial greeting, we are all under many obligations and there are none present who will not concur with me in the sincere wish that, in the years which are crowding upon them, the smiles of heaven may rest upon them both to life's fitting close.

[*Mr. Hamilton's Letter.*]

MR. & MRS. RUTHERFORD.—*Dear Friends:* I desire, on this interesting occasion, to offer my congratulations to you who to-day celebrate one

of life's anniversary seasons so rarely attained in these days of hurry and bustle. I am sure your many friends whose presence here is an evidence of their love and respect unite with me in the wish "may you live a thousand years," and may the golden blessings of health, prosperity and contentment be continued to you and yours.

The half century that is passed since your wedding day in 1839, has been an era of wonderful progress, remarkable for discovery and invention. Even here in your quiet valley have appeared the changes time has wrought. Your fields, ripe to the harvest, no longer yield their golden grain to the swinging "cradle" but are cut down swiftly and surely by the remorseless "reaper." The former has vanished, leaving only a namesake within the household, in as much demand as ever.

In those days of old we were a deliberate people. No telegraph, telephone, or R. R. car sent our messages, or ourselves, in hurried flight from one end of the country to the other. Leisurely we penned our missives and entrusted them to the care of Uncle Sam's officials, paying for their safe delivery never less than six and a quarter cents, and often three times that amount, the Spanish pistareen or "one and six pence." There was time for every plan or project, whether we were going "a fishing or a courting." In the former case, if hunger made a demand to the creek or the river we went and drew from the stream the fish that came readily to our hook, or purchased from some *other* fisherman, the toothsome shad for the trifling sum of a shilling. To-day we go to the market for the same, and for our convenience pay a considerably larger sum.

If duty or pleasure demanded a journey of *twenty* miles, we thought nothing of devoting two days to the trip. To a militia muster we must give one whole day—to the court a full week.

Our courting expeditions were undertaken deliberately, if not carried out so comfortably. Possibly precious hours were spent over our *trappings*, only to have them covered by the dust of the highway. Now we *brush* up, take a seat in the car—if we have a journey before us—enjoy our nervousness at the rate of forty miles an hour, reaching "our dearest" with our Sunday clothes and ourselves in good condition:

"Yet, a man's a fool
If not instructed in a woman's school."

In the disposition of the products of field or factory by the olden plan, we loaded it upon the wagon, choosing for its transportation to market the gloomiest and most uncomfortable season. *Now*, at our

convenience, we ship it in any direction by the swift carriage of steam power.

Yet we were a happy set, despite our *slowness—not so conventional* as at present, so fine in many ways—but our “walk and conversation was *our own admiration*, and if a singing school or other party came our way we enjoyed it to the fullest extent.”

An important feature in the business traffic of our youth was the Union canal. It has disappeared, but we still have the ever flowing Swatara and the purple Kittatinny, which in the long past, as at the present, casts its magnificent shadow across this beautiful valley. Time does not mar its old-fashioned majesty. It stands defiant to horse, to motor or steam cars. This is more than the turnpike will be able to do in the years to come.

Fifty years ago we easily found the haunts of “the same old coon,” so well known to our fathers—a prime acquaintance of a brother of this house, Dr. Rutherford—who knew where to tree him, as well as he did the pulses of his patients. But, like the coon, the active squirrel, the swift wild pigeon and the whirring pheasant, have (nearly all) deserted this noisy neighborhood, leaving nothing to replace them. Even the joyous notes of the morning songsters are almost unheard, and if it were not for the moaning whipperwill, some of us would not know that a feathered songster was an inhabitant of wood or field.

But, the most astonishing change—after our gray hairs—is the growth of population. Fifty years ago Dauphin county had a population of 30,000; now Harrisburg alone has a greater. Busy Steelton, then a forbidding swamp, extending along the ancient turnpike, with a single log farm house and barn, did not exist. This great change is at your very door. I close with a prophetic guess, that within a score of years some manufacturing project will close the doors of this hospitable mansion.

It remains for me to add that Mrs. Hamilton joins in my sincere wish for your happy old age.

In the hereafter may we all attain the fuller happiness of grace.

Your friend,

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

Harrisburg, Feb. 28, 1889.

[*Mr. Stewart Wilson's Letter.*]

MR. AND MRS. ABNER RUTHERFORD.—*Dear Friends:* Your invitation to the fiftieth anniversary of your wedding is received, and regret exceedingly that it will be impossible for Mrs. Wilson and myself to be there. Although absent in person, my mind often reverts

back to old Paxtang Valley, and calls up scenes in my youthful days and persons long passed away. How vividly do I recollect old Mr. Sharon who baptized us all; Mr. Campbell, who sat in the little square box in front of that old six or eight cornered pulpit, and old Mr. Jordan, who would announce in his loud, clear, clarion voice that "Mr. Sharon had gone in"—the lunch between sermons. The old church yard with many horses and carriages tied to different trees—each person or family having their particular tree. The different families commencing with the Elders, Joshua and James; Little Sam Rutherford, John P., James Bigger, the widow Elder and her family. Then to go back to the Cowdens and Gilchrists; old Robin Gray and his family; Joseph Gray, your own honored father, "Uncle Billy," as we familiarly called him. I often look back to the visits your and my father exchanged—the social intercourse between these friends was of the deepest and most affectionate character, both positive men and of rare intelligence, it was always late when they parted for their respective homes.

Your wife's father, Mr. William Espy, had left the valley before my recollection; but I often saw him on the river bank in Harrisburg, in front of his dwelling.

Your brother, the Doctor, was always the life of any company he was in. The Kendigs, of Middletown, Daniel and Martin, the fine horses they drove to Paxtang church was always an object of admiration to my boyish eyes. These people are all gone, and now as I am just entering my last year that brings me up to three score it looks almost like a dream. But I must close with the best wishes to yourself and good wife, and may it be your good lot to live and see many another year. Yours,

H. STEWART WILSON.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—V.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

The account which McCabe gives of the leap at Slippery Rock creek, by Brady, is substantially the one previously related as happening upon the Cuyahoga. The tradition locating the scene of it at Fallston, on Beaver river, and the cognate one placing it on the Ohio, near the present village of Industry, where "La Belle Riviere" breaks with great force and power through a heavy gorge in the hills, somewhat differs from either of the others. It agrees with them in the main accident of his being surrounded upon the edge of a precipice,

with no hope of escape save by venturing upon the desperate expedient of leaping a distance which no common man would dare to leap. In this instance, as the story runs, the leap was down the face of a perpendicular wall of rocks, and not over an abyss. He, when driven to the last extremity, found a long grape vine, partly swinging himself, and partly jumping down, cleared such an immense distance, without injury, that no Indian would dare essay the feat.

We have thus given all that we can gather upon the subject of this perilous feat. There may have more than one of them, for Brady was so reckless that he was not likely to hesitate upon trying the same experiment twice. The wide difference in the locality would seem to indicate that this conclusion is the most probable.

We are unable to fix the precise period at which the following occurrence took place. It was probably during the period of General Brodhead's command in the West. Brady, with a party of scouts, had been reconnoitering upon the waters of Yellow creek. Upon his return a solitary Indian stepped out from cover and fired. Acquainted with all the wiles, he commanded all his men instantly to tree. He well knew that no single Indian was such a madman as to venture to fire upon his company of spies unless powerfully supported.

No sooner did the Indian leader discover that the ambuscade had been detected than his large force rose from its concealment and poured a heavy fire upon the whites. The spies under the skillful conduct of their leader retreated slowly, returning with great effect the fire of the foe. The loss of neither whites nor Indians has come down to us. That such an encounter could take place at that day without serious loss to both parties was almost impossible. A singular fact characterizes the history of this chief of the olden time. Whilst perfectly reckless in risking his own life, he was chary of those of his men, and lost fewer than any other leader of his time who saw half the amount of service he did.

Upon another occasion the spies under Brady, numbering in all sixteen men, were encamped at a hunters' camp, well known at that time to both whites and Indians. It seems that it afforded peculiar advantages for encampment. It was called the "Big Shell Camp." Just after midnight a sentinel heard the report of a gun. He aroused the captain, related to him the fact, and the men were aroused and ordered to march. He led them to the highest ridge in the vicinity.

Immediately below them a camp-fire shone out upon the night. They advanced slowly and saw six dusky forms in upright positions about the fire. There were doubtless others lying down. Brady resolved to risk nothing, caused his men quietly to lie down and wai.

for the dawn. At daybreak the order was given that each man should touch the other to inform his neighbor when the leader desired them to fire. As soon as the man at the extreme left had received the signal he was to fire, and the others were to follow as nearly simultaneously as they could. Brady himself occupied the extreme right. Six Indians arose, stretched themselves lazily, as shaking off sleep. Brady covered the body of one of them with his rifle, and touched his file leader. The touch went quietly round the circle, the guns rang out upon the morning air and five Indians fell. The sixth had discovered, just in time, the glistening of the sun's first rays upon a rifle barrel and he sprang behind a tree and saved his life. The remainder of the band sprang to their feet, seized their guns and treed also. Their number was so great that Brady, content with the execution he had already done, deemed it prudent to retreat. This he effected without loss.

Such expeditions as the last two we have related were constantly undertaken by him. We doubt whether there was a week during that portion of the year fit for campaigning, from the spring of 1779 to the close of the Revolutionary war, during which Brady, either singly or at the head of a band of gallant frontiersmen, did not come in contact with the Indians. He was never taken but in the instance we have related; and never was wounded even seriously, that we have been able to learn of. Indeed, the campaigns of the scouts were not confined to the spring, autumn and fall, they often undertook campaigns in the depths of winter.

Brady's exploits consisted not alone in actual encounters with the Indians. In his willingness to forego his eminent love for the luxury of an encounter with his savage foe when any diplomatic purpose was to be served, Generals Brodhead and Irvine both had the very greatest confidence. This was illustrated by the fact that to him were almost uniformly entrusted the missions of these generals to the Moravian fathers. These resided on the waters of the Muskingum. There they had settled and gathered around them a small band of Indians, whom they had Christianized. These Indians were friendly both to the whites and their own race, and devotedly attached to the good Moravian apostles of the Gospel. These missionaries sent to a hollow tree missives containing information concerning the intentions and motives of the hostile tribes. Brady knew the secret of this forest postoffice, and took and brought back the interchange of epistles. Upon such occasions he sedulously avoided contact with the savages. The secret of the post office was never discovered by the enemy. Through it many an intended Indian

foray was anticipated, and therefore broken up. Many a settler's home was saved, and many an Indian invasion repelled.

It served a most invaluable purpose. There can be no estimate formed of what infinite service those good men, Heckewelder, Grube, and Zeisberger, performed for the Western country in this way; and the people of that region should hold their memories in most affectionate regard. They and their congregations have long since passed away, but no historian of the events of their times should pass them by without a tribute. This post office was located, according to an old tradition, upon the waters of Little Beaver. We incline to the opinion that it must have been located as far west as the waters of Big Yellow creek, and high up on that stream. The fathers were much afraid, at one time, that the white savage, Simon Girty, had discovered their secret, but it turned out otherwise.

Among Captain Brady's numerous adventures was one which he, taciturn as he was toward the close of his life, it is said, was wont to relate with an enjoyable chuckle. He said one evening, while scouting on the northern bank of the Ohio, somewhere below Wheeling, he was passing along some level bottom lands, densely timbered, and his ear caught a sound. He slowly and cautiously approached it. When he came close to it he discovered an Indian mounted upon the shoulders of another, using his tomahawk in peeling off the bark of a tree, in order to make a bark canoe. The idea occurred to him that it would be exceedingly ludicrous to see the upper Indian get a tumble. He accordingly shot the lower Indian through the heart. The upper one fell at least ten feet off, upon his head, and gathered himself up with an expression of utter astonishment. His surprise caused his features to assume so grotesque an appearance that even Brady was compelled to laugh aloud. The Indian, hearing the laugh, instantly threw himself under cover, and quickly dodging from tree to tree, escaped. He had no time to get his gun or tomahawk. Brady got both guns, both tomahawks and plenty of ammunition, an article he chanced to need very much at this particular time.

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Perhaps the most important services which Sam Brady performed for the West were the frequent successful scouting expeditions he made into the Indian country for information. Whilst upon such service he displayed the utmost care, the most sagacious prudence. Hence, when in 1780, General Washington desired a man of large experience at the head of a few men to visit the Sandusky towns to obtain information of the numbers and designs of the Western Indians, General Brodhead at once chose the young Captain to lead it,

although he was then but twenty-four years of age. It certainly was a very high compliment to him to be thus selected to head such an expedition, so full of perilous surroundings, when there was around him hundreds of men of mature age who had been inured from earliest boyhood to all the wiles and strategic tactics of Indian warfare.

The relation which rests upon the authority of Mr. McCabe is, in substance, about this: Captain Brady had never, up to that time, penetrated anything like so far to the northward and westward as these towns lay. General Brodhead could supply him with but a very imperfect map of the region. The general features of the country through which he passed were by no means correctly marked, and the distance was greater than the General had named. However, Brady had undertaken to perform the task, and he did so. He had with him some scouts and five friendly Chickasaw Indians. These deserted him when he came near the scene of danger, and returned to Pittsburgh, and reported that Brady and his party had perished.

Notwithstanding the probability that these Indians had deserted, he determined to persevere, with a full knowledge of the terrible death which awaited him in case he was taken. When he reached the neighborhood of the main village, taking one man with him, he waded to an island in the river and concealed himself and followers among the driftwood, which had been thrown upon it in large quantities by the stream during the spring freshets. Here he staid all the day upon the watch. During the morning he could see nothing, for it was dark and damp from an immense fog rising from the river. Toward noon the fog arose and cleared off beautifully.

A grand sight was then revealed. Full three thousand Indians were engaged in horse-racing—an amusement in which the Indians take as much interest as the whites. A war party had just returned from Kentucky and brought with them some very superior horses. Even at that early day the settlers of the "Land of Cane and Turkey" evinced the Virginia affinities by their love for horses of fine blood and noble breed.

He, doubtless, from his lonely post watched the races with interest. Had he dared to approach the race ground, he would have risked at least one bet. But this was a luxury he could only enjoy at a still greater risk to himself. One noble gray animal won every race during the day, until toward sundown.

At nightfall he slowly left his position, after making such observations as he desired, and collecting his men he began his march homewards. He is said to have taken two squaws prisoners. From

these he possibly obtained such information as he desired, and after having marched them with him as long as he thought the safety of his party required it, either let them go voluntarily or permitted them to escape. There is no account of their having been brought to Fort Pitt.

Captain Brady was selected in the following spring to perform a similar service. Willis de Hass, in his *Indian Wars of West Virginia*, gives the history of this adventure in almost the same language of John Brady, the youngest son of the great pioneer. His son was living in 1854, at West Liberty, a village in the "Pan Handle," not far from Wellsburg, where the bones of the frontiersman now rest.

The companions of Sam Brady upon this enterprise were John Williamson and John Wetzel, the father of Jacob and Lewis, who afterwards became so celebrated as scouts. They, after a long and fatiguing march through the wilderness, reached the neighborhood of one of the Sandusky towns just after nightfall. Brady entered the village disguised as an Indian. He mingled freely with the Indians, and after making a thorough reconnoiter returned to his two friends. He told them that he believed that the suspicion of the savages was aroused concerning him, and that they must begin their march at once. They traveled all night. In the morning they found the Indians were in full pursuit of them. They traveled upon logs, over hard and stony ridges, and avoided all traveled routes for the purpose of concealing their trail.

At the end of three days they found themselves beyond immediate danger. They lived, during this exciting march, and during their retreat, upon parched corn and jerked venison. They at length resolved to enjoy a night's rest. Williamson kept guard whilst the others slept. Brady snored so loud that Williamson said afterwards he might have been heard at Sandusky. He was forced to awake him. Whilst they slept Williamson detected the approach of a stray Indian, who came up close to them. The sentinel fired and shot him. He fell forward dead.

They suffered no further interruption, and reached Pittsburgh in safety, bringing important information concerning the intentions and future movements of the enemy.

THE HUGUENOTS OF LYKENS VALLEY.

The unwritten "Dutch" is the common speech of Lykens Valley. A people home-made and conservative to a degree, not differing to-day from their fathers of fifty years ago—a survival of the quaint and antique of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries! Men's

names like their speech change slowly, and hence to-day there remains scattered over the fertile valley Frisan and French names, common at the close of the last century. The descendants of the Huguenots are many, but the tongue of their ancestors is unknown to them; in fact few of them realize their remote parentage which their names attest. The struggle of their forefathers with the intolerant Valois and Bourbon is lost in the night of time.

Among these names occur those of Jury, Sando, Seal, Sauser, Deibler, Ferree, Lebo, Paul, Noll, Gilbert, Frank, Sallade, and perhaps Novinger, Riegle, etc. Of the names mentioned, the most remarkable is that of Sallade; because Simon Sallade was doubtless the most remarkable man who ever lived or died in the valley. The writer never heard him allude to his French ancestry and it is even probable that he was not aware of it. Webster explains the name as from Sallet, a word of Latin origin, the name of an open helmet for foot soldiers, usually written Salade, introduced into the French army in the fifteenth century and closely resembling the Morion of a hundred years later. A better version, it is probable, is that the knights and men-at-arms, holding infantry as a worthless arm, in derision of the economical King Louis XI., and his plumeless head piece, called it a Salade, from its resemblance to the domestic utensil, the Sallad-dish reversed.

I will not repeat what I have heretofore written concerning Mr. Sallade in previous *Notes and Queries*, only to regret that so many of his wise and humorous sayings, which must be still floating in the memories of many people, have never been reproduced in print. A man of peace and of "infinite jest," the writer once heard him remark upon his dislike for the clamor of a quarrel, inasmuch as it took the breath and wind away, and fighting he held to be still worse, because it "*hurried* a man so much."

When Mr. Sallade first went to the Legislature, about 1820, he had the distinction of being one of the three homeliest men in the State. The nose as a facial feature is probably the ruling member. Sallade's was an exaggerated Roman. George Kramer's was the mighty beet, and Judge Burnside's was pug-pyramidal. A descendant of Mr. Sallade's, recurring to his boyish memory, once remarked to the writer on this particular point, "It never seemed to me that grandfather was a homely man." Just so! When we judge the features of our fellows, we men look to the nose and forehead; a woman to the mouth and chin, whilst a child gazes upon the eyes alone. Mr. Sallade's eyes were of more than ordinary beauty—a home-like expression from their light brown depths so peculiar that I have never seen it repeated but once in another individual.

George Kramer at that period carried a large *gift* knife, given him, as he said, because of his looks. With this knife he also carried a condition, to wit: That when he found a man uglier than himself, that his duty was to "pass it on." Judge Burnside refused to take it, and my father suggested that he bestow it on Mr. Sallade. To this Mr. Kramer demurred. Said he, "I have looked Mr. Sallade all over, and in my opinion he is not as consistently ugly as myself. Whilst he beats me a little on the nose, mouth and legs, his make-up is a failure and a mistake. He has the shoulders of a Hercules and the eyes of an Apollo."

To return to our text on Huguenot names, we find very many in the lower end of the county of old standing, but like some of those in the Upper End, sadly mutilated in a foreign tongue. As specimen bricks, let me name two: First, Lorraine Germanized into Larish, and this again Anglazed into La Ross; secondly, Mummau—Mask-maker—with the *u* omitted.

H. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXIV.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.—We again repeat what we published months ago (*N. & Q. cc.*) concerning the ancestry of the President—but only the direct line in brief:

1. *John*, of Surrey, England.
 2. *Benjamin*, b. 1645; d. 1712-13.
 3. *Benjamin*, b. 1673; d. 1710; settled in Virginia.
 4. *Benjamin*, b. 1700; d. _____.
 5. *Benjamin*, b. 1740; d. 1791; signer of the Declaration of Independence.
 6. *William-Henry*, b. 1773; d. 1841; President of the United States.
 7. *John-Scott*, b. 1804; d. 1878.
 8. *Benjamin*, b. 1833; now President of the United States.
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MARKET SQUARE SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

In the years 1808-09, an almost certain prospect of Harrisburg becoming the seat of Government of Pennsylvania set the authorities of it upon the consideration of what improvements were required to make its site presentable, especially the most prosperous portion of it. The Lancaster newspapers stoutly charged that the location chosen by the Legislature was ill-judged. "It was swampy beyond

remedy." It was generally upon that account unsuitable for the permanent seat of Government. Its inhabitants, "a mere handful, without public spirit, hospitality or cultivation." Such charges roused the spirit, the temper, the vigor and the pride of the ancient burghers, official and unofficial.

Under this provocation a survey of Market Square was ordered in 1810. The town council, then controlling all municipal affairs, was composed of Robert Harris, Esq., Col. George Ziegler, Mr. Christian Kunkel, Mr. John Shoch, Mr. Peter Keller, Jacob Boas, Esq., John Capp, Esq., Capt. John Irwin, and Major Moses Gillmor. Mr. John Roberts was town clerk and Col. Joshua Elder chief burgess.

As early in the season of that year as the work proposed could be performed, it was commenced and finished. The regulators, Adam Boyd, Abraham Bombaugh, and John Norton presented their plan to "carry off the redundant water from Market Square," but it did not contemplate a sewer. The then small market houses had just been enlarged and completed by Christian Kunkel, and the square was left in a highly disordered condition; much more, probably, through the fault of the council than of the contractor. The curb of the lower shed was two feet above the level of the original soil, and in many places three feet, as at the western entrance of the upper one. The water, after rains, standing in pools of various depths all over the square, seldom less than a foot in depth—in exact words—the site of the square was a bowl-like valley in which the water gathered from all its sides, affording many an enterprising lad a splendid sail or dirty bath, as time, inclination, or mischief brought their results. Indeed, it should be said that there is a well authenticated tradition of the younger William Maclay paddling into the square in a canoe while the Susquehanna was in great volume in June, 1805 or '06, making his way from the river up Walnut street and down Second to the Golden Eagle, where his friends met him with joyous greeting. — At any rate the square was a miserable eyesore until it was put in substantially the condition it is now, between the years 1827 and 1835.

After Maclay's exploit, the Lancaster people added fresh insult, publicly proclaiming that our square "was a good place to catch shad in June." This was not true—the only "fish story" at all to be relied upon in connection with the square, that has not been lost to tradition is that the members of the bar, during a court week, about this time went a fishing from the Golden Eagle, *after dinner*, and caught a salt mackerel! They were mostly of the Lancaster bar.

Harrisburg boasted of its big river, glorious sunsets, fertile surroundings and central situations, above all its perfect eligibility. Having

"pulled its chestnuts out of the fire" whilst this dispute was going on, it could afford to and did laugh at Lancaster in her misery.

To resume. The plan of the regulators did not meet the approval of council. A system of surface drainage was recommended, whilst councils wished to introduce sewerage, then attracting much attention in New York and Philadelphia. Thus, after the usual delays, early in 1811, a regulation was ordered to "include a sewer from the east side of the square, at its junction with Market street, thence westwardly by the middle of Market street to the Susquehanna river." After consideration council and regulators agreed and a plan adopted, in use to the present day, with the exception of inlets—that a plan for placing them in the middle of Market street was not agreed to; and instead of two inlets in the center of a highway devoted to traffic four were constructed, one at each corner. They are there yet.

From the lists given herewith a full roster of residents of the square at that time can be obtained. All of them, with one or two exceptions, were owners of the houses in which they lived. These memoranda will enable the citizen of to-day to follow with precision the course of our great-grandfathers, under whose authority this "regulation" was undertaken:

"*To the Regulators.*—1811, October 11. The council have agreed to the plan of having the gutters conveying the water to the mouths of the sewer [on Market street] along the side pavements in the streets.

JOHN ROBERTS, *Town Clerk.*"

In pursuance of this a bright October day brought the regulators together "at 9 o'clock a. m., at the corner on the west side of Second street and Blackberry alley," now occupied by the brick Presbyterian church, at that time by George Fisher, who had purchased it from John Kean.

John Roberts being the surveyor, a stake was driven "as a point, 106 feet south, on Second street;" another stake "as a point at Fisher's corner," then westwardly across the angle of the square to the upper line of the "bank property"—branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, opened 1809 with Robert Harris, president, Moses Musgrave, cashier, and now occupied by the Harrisburg Bank—then another stake "in a strait line in front of Dr. John Luther's two-story brick;" another in front of William Murray's two-story frame; one in front of George Hoyer's two-story brick tavern; then "at the corner of Christian Kunkel," where he had a hardware store in a large two-story frame and log house. Here a stake was driven at the corner and also in the

middle of Market street, "where there is to be an inlet;" then "across to John Howard's" two-story brick house—the house yet standing. Other stakes in front of George Nutz, Moses Swan, Dr. S. C. Wiestling, all two-story bricks; then at "Jacob Boas's tin and stove store," a two-story frame; then at John Norton's tavern, a two-story frame, which yet remains a choice but not very comely specimen of the early fashion of frame and log houses adopted by the original lot owners in Harrisburg.

"To Dinner."—This is the whole note.

"*Afternoon.* Crossed Strawberry alley; then along it to Second; up Second 106 feet; then came back to Obed Fahnestock's two-story brick store, crossed over and commenced on the east side of Second." The east side of the square was regulated in the same way. Commencing "106 feet north on Second street, thence south to the Golden Eagle," the tavern of Andrew Berryhill, then "a point" in front of Michael Kapp, Jr., nail shop and dwelling; then in front of Moses Gillmor, a two-story frame store, yet standing; then in front of Dr. Joseph Kelso, also a two-story frame yet standing; then in front of Samuel Weir's two-story frame inn; "a point" at John Wyeth's two-story frame book store and the printing office of the *Oracle of Dauphin*; at the corner and east along Market street 106 feet; then from this corner stake to the center of that street "where there is to be an inlet," then to George Brenizer, who kept tavern in a three-story brick house erected by John Hamilton in 1792, now the Leland House, then the General Washington; then at John Close's part of this three-story brick; then at David Hummel's frame saddler shop; then in front of the new brick of Thomas Elder; then in front of Michael Kapp, also at the post office a two-story, red painted log and frame house, afterwards occupied by Judge Ellmaker. The postmaster was Mrs. Rose Wright. "Now at a point" at the upper line of George Ziegler's three-story brick tavern house, yet standing; thence "in a southerly direction across the square to Second street, at the corner of the lumber yard of Christian Kunkel," and thence south "along the east side of Second street 106 feet."

"This lumber yard of Mr. Kunkel was a great place of resort for school boys and girls. The big pond in it afforded infinite diversion in winter as a skating rink, and in summer to paddle about on "double boards." Messrs. Kelker's hardware establishment and Mr. Scheffer's book store occupy its locality at present. A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXV.

ISLANDS IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Can any of our readers give us information as to the location of the following?

“Upper Brushy Island, opposite the mouth of Luper’s run.”

“Fish Island on the York county shore, opposite Luper’s run.”

“Battery Island, below Fish Island.”

“The Deep Water Island about fifty perches below Cully’s falls.”

MONTGOMERY.—John Montgomery removed from Lancaster, now Dauphin county, to Lewis township, Northumberland county, in 1771. He was born in 1734 and died November 8, 1792. His son David, born in 1767, died November 23, 1859, and with his father is buried in the old church yard at Chillisquaque. A grandson, John G. Montgomery, born January 28, 1805, was a lawyer at Danville, elected to Congress, and died in 1857, of the National Hotel epidemic, Washington City. What further is known of this family? M.

HARRISBURG IN 1841.

[Joseph Slocum, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., left a diary giving an account of the inauguration of President William Henry Harrison, which the *Record* of the 8th prints. It is very interesting reading, but what interests us most are Mr. Slocum’s notes of his visit to the capital of the State.]

Stopped at Northumberland for breakfast; paid 37½ cents and waited for my stage there. I had my name entered and paid \$3 to Harrisburg. They had to bring out an extra coach. Went on below Selin’s Grove; stopped for our dinner and paid 37½ cents. Went as far as the junction of the canal and stopped for our supper; paid 37½ cents apiece. Crossed the Susquehanna on a very large, fine bridge and continued our journey to Harrisburg. We stopped at Mr. Camp’s. We got to Harrisburg about 12 o’clock, midnight; went to bed. We were very much tired and fatigued, having been part of two nights and two days on the road without any rest.

Feb. 27.—Saw Steuben Butler’s son, who is at school at Carlisle. I saw Mr. Cortright and Mr. Jackson. I was about some in the morning. After the Legislature had met I went to the House with William

Alexander, A. T. McClintock and A. O. Chahoon. I found Mr. Middleswarth and gave him the bundle of papers that was sent to him by J. J. Slocum. I sat in the House some time, then went into the Senate chamber. Heard quite a lengthy speech by Mr. Pearson from Mercer county, a strong Whig, in regard to the Governor's appointing a canal commissioner and the money that is squandered by the public officers in improvements. He stated that he would not give a dollar as long as there was so much money squandered by the present officers in power.

His speech was in reply to Mr. Givens, of Lehigh county, a Locofoco. The debate was quite warm. I stayed until about 12 o'clock. I came down to the tavern and went with William Alexander to see the Cumberland R. R. bridge over the Susquehanna, which is a fine and very permanent piece of work. Came back to the tavern and here I found an old acquaintance who used to be in Luzerne county forty years ago, by the name of Thomas Beard. He and his father were surveyors for the State Commissioners.

Sunday morning, Feb. 28, I got shaved and paid 10 cents, paid 6 cents for having my boots blacked. After dinner Mr. Jackson and I called on H. B. Wright and gave him our views in regard to dividing our county. Returned to the tavern and had our names entered for Little York by stage.

March 5, paid the landlord for seven meals and three nights' lodging, \$3. Paid my stage to Little York, 50 cents.

HANOVER CHURCH.—VI.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVEYARD.

In | memory of | Gen'l John Harrison, | Born Jan. 8, 1775, | Died Feb'y 28, 1837, | Aged 62 years 1 month and | 20 days. | The deceased was a firm friend, | kind husband and affectionate father. | Virtue and freedom claimed him as | one of their brightest ornaments.

In memory of | Sarah Harrison, | consort of | Isaac Harrison, | who departed this life | May 14, 1806, | Aged 58 years.

In memory of | James Harrison, | who departed this life | April 6th, 1810, | Aged 22 years.

In memory of | Frances Harrison, | wife of | John Harrison, | who departed this life | April 15, 1813, | Aged 32 years.

In Memory of | Stephen, son of | Isaac and Sarah | Harrison, who departed | this life July 31, 1831. | Aged 27 years.

In Memory of | Rachel Harrison, | consort of | John Harrison, | who departed this life | Nov. 10th, 1829. | Aged 49 years.

In Memory of | Isaac Harrison, | who departed this life | January 31st, 1806. | Aged 62 years.

Sacred | to the Memory of | Mary B. Hatton, | wife of | Frederick Hatton, | who departed this life | July 7th, 1840, | Aged | 55 years, 1 month & 5 days.

Sacred | to the Memory of | Frederick | Hatton, | who departed this life | June 3d, 1836, | Aged | 61 years & 1 month. | Crown'd with virtue, esteemed and blest, | He sunk into eternal rest.

In memory of | Mary Ann Heasler, | who died July 18, 1796, | aged 83 years.

In | memory of | Samuel Harrison, | who departed this life | December 8th, 1799, | aged 15 years.

In | memory | of Doctor Brice Innis | who depart- | ed this Life | January 6th, | 1778, | aged 27 years.

In Memory | of | Brice Innis | sen'r | who depart- | ed this Life | the 18th Feb'ry | 1778 | Aged 67 years.

In | Memory | of Elizabeth | the, consort | of | Brice Innis, sen's | who depart- | ed this Life | June the 3d 1778 | Aged 73 years.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—VI.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

Sam Brady had now attained a reputation for daring and hardihood with which he might have been content, but his keenness for adventure only seemed "to grow by what it fed on." He suffered no relaxation in his efforts to defend the frontiers. His success in penetrating into the Indian country for two successive years, and his safe return, only appeared to whet his appetite for another trial. Accordingly, during the winter of 1782, information from various sources reached the commandant at Pittsburgh that a grand council of Indian chiefs was to assemble early in March of that year, at Upper Sandusky, to form a grand plan for attacks at various points upon the whole Western frontier.

Our readers will remember that this year was distinguished in Western history for the ferocity and persistence with which the In-

dians attacked the blockhouses, and even strong forts along the whole line of defenses. The old pioneers, who lived upon the borders and were familiar with the horrors of that year, called it, by way of distinction, "the bloody year," and "bloody '82." Hitherto the fortunes of war had been as favorable to the settlers as to the savages; but during this year the tide seems to have turned. Not a single gleam of success rested upon the arms of the whites. Although they succeeded in repelling the savages from their forts in some instances, yet these were negative triumphs. They were fighting for life alone. Wherever they risked a battle in the field, and where the wager was victory, they were uniformly beaten. The language of the poet might be truthfully used to describe the condition of the frontier settlements at the close of the autumn of 1782:

"Ruin stood still for lack of work,
And Desolation kept unbroken Sabbath."

Brady resolved this time to take with him no person but Wetzel. Nor could he have selected a braver man or better scout. He disguised himself as an Indian chief. His companion was similarly metamorphosed. To none save his friend did he disclose his plan, and not even to him until after they had entirely left the white settlements. After full consultation Wetzel agreed to it. Its novelty and extreme boldness electrified his lion-heart.

They marched as rapidly as the melting snow and deep mire of the paths would permit. They had but a limited number of days to perform their march. The council was to assemble early in the month. When they came nearer the village at which it was to be held, they acted with extreme caution. They found a young Indian loitering some distance from the village. They entered into a conversation with him, and so well were they disguised that he had no suspicions about their identity. He was bright, intelligent and communicative. From him they learned that many chiefs and warriors had arrived, and that a delegation expected from a small band of one of the tribes on the upper Susquehanna or Allegheny had not yet arrived, nor had any from the Shawanese yet come.

Brady, who was perfectly acquainted with the Delawares and Shawanese, and who spoke the languages of both fluently, as did Wetzel, resolved to personate, as circumstances might point out, chiefs of one or the other of these tribes, bands of both of which lived then upon the waters of the two rivers already named.

They entered the village and moved about, strictly following all the customs and usages of Indian life. They gave all the assurances, both from speech and action, which were necessary to accredit them

to their wary foes. No suspicion seemed to be excited. They in some wise obtained accommodations, and waited patiently until the hour for opening the council. This was done with great formality.

At length the discussion began. As it proceeded even Brady was astonished at the audacity and breadth of the plans it disclosed. The whole frontier was to be attacked simultaneously, and an utter annihilation of the white settlements from Westmoreland county westward, and southward to Kentucky river, was the aim.

It came Brady's turn to speak. He fully concurred in their plans, pointed out what he declared to be the best mode of attack, where to strike with most effect, and proceeding with fluent energy of speech, when he pronounced some Indian word as only a white man would. It was some guttural shibboleth upon which a civilized tongue must fail. An old Indian brave who sat with his hand resting upon his tomahawk, and who had watched Brady with uneasy glances, sprang forward with the vigor of a tiger mad with rage and aimed a blow at Brady's head. The latter raised his rifle and shot him through the heart. The whole assembly were magnetized with surprise, and Brady and Wetzel sprang for the door, meeting with no opposition in their egress. A moment more, and had all the hounds of hell let loose their fiendish yells a more terrible sound of fury could not have issued from their hoarse throats than went up from that infuriate throng.

The victims dodged around a number of neighboring lodges to avoid the rifle bullets which had been sent whizzing after them, in all probability with fatal effect. They reached the end of the town where an Indian boy had two horses under his care; they seized them, mounted, and put them to the top of their speed. They proved to have both bottom and speed. And it was well for the fugitives that they did.

The details of a three days' hard fight, and a hard-pressed pursuit, would only disclose the usual expedients of practiced scouts to avoid letting a deadly foe come within rifle range of them, and the straining of every power of body and muscle on the part of the savages to overtake their bold and reckless enemies, who had thrown them down a challenge of mortal defiance, and who had possession of all their ideas relative to the coming campaign. Never did the Indians feel so keenly the stigma cast upon their reputation for detective cunning, or the insult offered to their skill as warriors, as they did to think that their most dreaded foe had entered into their villages and war councils, and utterly eluded discovery until the moment of the explosion came.

At the end of the third day Wetzel's horse gave out; he could go no further. He had moved rapidly, day and night, almost without rest and without food. Their course had lain in a southeast direction, toward the Ohio river, which they desired to strike at or near Wheeling. A little after nightfall of the third day they stopped for a few hours' rest. By midnight they were mounted and again on their way. They alternately rode the remaining horse and walked. Either of them could pace in this way with any horse at a gait which he could sustain for hours together.

They finally reached the Muskingum villages of friendly Indians. These latter could not give them shelter or food, but said to them, "We are men of peace; take what you please by force." They did snatch a hasty meal and seize another horse. One of the animals they had taken at Sandusky still held out. The scouts felt that they could not press high up the Ohio to cross, and that their safety lay in reaching some post on the southern bank at the earliest possible moment. Accordingly, they pushed for the river. They reached its northern bank just as the sun was setting. Their remaining Sandusky horse was now completely knocked up, their Muskingum animal comparatively fresh.

But the river was full from bank to bank and running heavy with slush ice. They had no canoe. To push forward either up or down stream involved certain captivity. Wetzel suggested the horse. They had no time to construct a raft. At last Brady mounted, and Wetzel, who was the better swimmer, took hold of the horse's tail. Thus they began their perilous feat. After being borne down far by the stream, the horse's feet caught a bar reaching out far from the southern bank, and he slowly but gradually emerged from the boiling and angry flood. Wetzel was barely alive. His clothes and form were stiffened with frost, and with contact with the ice in the river. It was impossible for them, it seemed, to kindle a fire. The wood lying around them was wet. The air of the March night was clear and cold; the wind upon the river was blowing quite a gale.

Brady carried Wetzel round into a ravine, where he was somewhat sheltered by a rocky nook. He then led the horse close up to him, split open his head with the tomahawk, ripped him open, disemboweled him with the rapidity of a hunter, and interred into the quivering cavity the body of Wetzel. The animal heat thus imparted by the dead horse saved him until Brady could kindle a fire in a spot where the stray Indian balls from the northern bank could not reach.

With the flint from his gun and knife and some "punk," he suc-

ceeded—although almost paralyzed himself from his plunge bath in the river with cold—in kindling a fire. As soon as it was powerful enough to have a thawing effect, he drew the body of his companion from its strange receptacle, and slowly but surely restored the circulation.

About midnight the Indians appeared upon the opposite bank, and seeing the reflection of the fire between the banks of the ravine, yelled and shouted in most terrific style. They even fired off their guns. As soon as Brady and Wetzel had cooked a portion of the dead horse and supped upon it, they began to feel comfortable, and therefore defiant. They well knew no Indian, however hardy, would venture into the surging stream that even then could be heard grating its icy teeth through the night. They might attempt it in the morning. The scouts were safe for the night. They knew where they were, and that less than twenty miles would bring them to a blockhouse. The continuance of their march was deferred until daylight.

They answered the Indians by taunts occasionally during the night, by calling them "Old Women," "Dogs," "that they knew nothing about hunting," "that if they would cross the river they would take their scalps." These jibes rendered the Indians furious with passion, and they replied with similar sneers and scurrilous epithets.

Next day they reached a blockhouse, some miles below Wheeling, in safety, and Brady returned to Pittsburgh by way of Fort McIntosh. Such information of the purposes of the Indians, as was in his judgment prudent to be communicated to the sub-commandant of the post, he gave him.

The plan of the Indians for their campaign was so frustrated by this adventure that they dispatched no large expeditions until full three months afterwards, and then their plans were materially changed. Indeed, the whites sought to break the force of the expected blow by sending out a force under Colouel Crawford. This, and the murder of Captain Lochry's men, so encouraged them that in July they attacked Hanna's town, in Westmoreland county, burned it, and laid waste the surrounding county. This attack was made by a party of British and Indians, who rendezvoused at Lake Chautauque, and descended the Allegheny in canoes to a short distance above Fort Armstrong, now Kittanning.

General Irvine had resolved to collect an expedition at Fort McIntosh (now Beaver), in September, to attack Sandusky. But the savages anticipated him, and in August assaulted the fort at Wheeling for four consecutive days. Repelled in this attack, they separated into bands

and ravaged the "Pan Handle" and the southern portion of Washington county. Another large band had simultaneously penetrated into the very heart of Kentucky, and laid waste the central portion of that State. Repelled in their attack upon one of the principal stations, they began their retreat. It was during this retreat that the whites attacked them, which attack resulted in a most bloody and disastrous overthrow at the Blue Licks. All Kentucky was thrown into mourning and gloom. Many of her first men and choicest soldiers fell.

Brady's and Wetzel's scouts saved the frontiers for nearly three months from bloodshed and fire. It was no fault of General Irvine's that these attacks in Northern Virginia and Western Pennsylvania were not repelled. He had barely a sufficient force to garrison the posts under his control. Nor could he raise a force adequate in numbers to penetrate into the Indian country successfully, without the aid of the militia. These never responded cheerfully to the call of either his predecessor or himself.

We have thus traced the history of Brady's successive scouts to the Sandusky towns. We followed them in the order of time.

General Brodhead, in September, 1779, had undertaken an expedition against Buchaloons, an Indian town of some size upon the Upper Allegheny. Mr. McCabe, upon the authority of a brother of Captain Brady, who lived and died in Indiana county, in this State, relates that Captain Brady accompanied him. The same authority states that our hero led the advance guard in an engagement which occurred between it and a body of Indians coming down the river. That he did not command is clear enough from the letter of General Brodhead to President Reed. The General says that Lieutenant Hardin (of whom he speaks in other dispatches) commanded the advance. Sam Brady was doubtless with the expedition, and the reliability of all that part of the narrative which does not relate to his leadership is doubtless correct.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXVI.

AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER.—James Mahon, schoolmaster, died in Lurgan township, Cumberland, now Franklin county, Pa. He was the son of David and Martha Mahon, of parish of Rai, county Donegal, Ireland. He died at the residence of his nephew, Archy Mahon, of Lurgan township.

COL. JOSEPH WOOD.—This patriotic officer, who died and is buried at Jonestown, Lebanon county, has been confounded with a Joseph Wood who was a member of the Continental Congress from Georgia, as we learn by a recent sketch in the new "American Cyclopaedia of Biography," published by the Appletons, of New York. This error should be corrected at once.

INDIAN TRIBES IN 1764.

[The following, from an original document, is probably of the date of 1764. It was found among the papers of an Indian trader, and is not only of interest, but of historic value.]

THE NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES, AND WHERE THEY LIVE.

Onindagoes, on the lakes.
Senecas, on & near Lake Enterio.
Iroques, on & near Lake Enterio.
Tuskorois, on & near Lake Enterio.
Mohawks, on the Mohawk river, 6 nations (1).
Delawares (2), between Sciota & Muskingdown.
Alguokines (3), on St. Lawrance's river.
Messesaques (4), on the waters of St. Lawrance's river.
Shawaness (5), on Sciota.
Mindetots (6), on Lake Erie, near Detroit.
Wringoes (7), on west fork of Sciota & Lake Erie.
Picts (8), near Harrun lakes.
Kickabues (9), Wawbash river.
Pyankishaws, Wawbash river.
Pawaws, Lake Superior.
Autowaus (10), near Lake Superior.
Autoganes (11), Mississippi, near the lead mines.
Muscontaines (12), Mississippi, near the lead mines.
Claim'd by Pontiac 30,000 strong.
Osagoes (13), on the waters of Masury, west side Mississi.
Mintics, on Arkinsaw river.
Sotoes (14), near Arkinsaw river, west side.
Chitemckas (15), Arkinsaw river, west side.
Homous (16), low down, west side.
Quapaws (17), on the river St. Francis.
Tunias, e'st side of Mississippi between the notches.
Choctaws of Flatheads, west branches of Mobbille.

Creeks, east branches of Mobile.
 Cherokees, Tenese river.
 Chickisaws, head of Yazos river.
 Catabaws, Catabaw river.

NOTES ON THE INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.

[For the following notes we are indebted to Isaac Craig, Esq., of Allegheny city.]

1. The names of the Six Nations are not correctly given. These nations called themselves Aquanuschioni, which signifies *United People*. The French called them *Iroquois*, and the English called them the *Six Nations*. The following are the names of the tribes which composed the confederacy, viz: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras. The Tuscaroras were only admitted into the confederacy in 1712, and previous to that time the English called them the *Five Nations*.

2. The proper name of Delawares in Lenni Lenape, which signifies "Original People." These are divided into three tribes, viz: Unamis or *Turtle*, Unalachtgo or *Turkey*, and the Minsi (corrupted into *Munsey*) or *Wolf*.

3. "*Algonquins*.—There are twenty men settled with the Iroquois of the Two Mountains. This is all that remains of a nation the most warlike, most polished, and the most attached to the French. They have for armorial bearings an Evergreen Oak (Chane Vert)."

4. *Messesagues* or Chippewas.

5. The Shawanese were not divided into tribes; they were a restless and unsettled nation.

6. The *Wyandots*, sometimes called *Guyandots* by the English, and *Hurons* by the French, were a brave and warlike race.

7. *Mingoes*, a corruption of *Mengwe*, the Delaware name of the Six Nations.

8. *Picts*, a trader's nickname for the *Twightwees*, whom the French called *Miamis*. In the fall of 1750, the English having obtained permission from the Indians, began the erection of a stockade at the "Tawixtwi town," on the Miami, at the mouth of Loramie's creek, one of the strongest Indian towns on the continent, and the place soon assumed the name of Pickawillany and then Picts' town among the traders. Then Indians residing there became known as *Picts*.

9. Properly *Kickapoos*.

10. Ottawas.

11. *Outagamis*, or "the people of the Fire Country."

12. *Mascoutens*, or "Prairie Indians." Father Allonez visited this

this tribe in February, 1670. Hennepin says that the Outagamis and Mascoutens "both lived in 1680 on the river Mellioki (now Milwaukee), which runs into the lake in 43 degrees N. latitude."

13. Osages.
14. Sotos, on the Missouri river in 1736.
15. Chickamaugas.
16. Humas.—*N. Y. Col. Doc., vol. vii., 641.*
17. Querphas.—*Ib.*

COL. WILLIAM PLUNKET.

I have read with much interest Dr. Samuel Maclay's letters of Feb. 14th, in *Notes and Queries*. He certainly does show that Lord Plunket and his family recognized a relationship as existing between themselves and Col. William Plunket; but the *exact degree* of that relationship *does not appear*. The statement of my learned friend, John Blair Linn, Esq., that Colonel Plunket was *uncle* to Lord Plunket and *brother* to David Plunket, of Baltimore, who was lost at sea, cannot be accurate, unless there were two David Plunkets of Baltimore lost at sea.

In order not to be misunderstood, it is best to say that the only motive prompting my discussion of this matter is the desire for accuracy; and accuracy based on authority that will bear a true genealogical test. The history of the family of William Conyngham Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a part of the history of the Conyngham family on which I have been for some time engaged.

The authority for my statement of August, 1888 (*N. & Q. No. 206*), is the following quotation from "The Life, Letters and Speeches of Lord Plunket, by his grandson, the Hon. David Plunket, 8v. 2 vols. London, 1867," which volume now lies before me. I may be indulged in the belief that Hon. David Plunket ought to know his own pedigree:

"In the beginning of the last century one branch of the Plunket family was established at Glennan, in the county of Monaghan, where the Rev. *Patrick Plunket* officiated as a Presbyterian minister. His *only* son *Thomas* was educated at Glasgow University for the same profession and was at the age of 22 licensed by the Presbytery of Monaghan. In 1749 he married *Mary*, daughter of *Redmond Conyngham*, a gentleman of position in the town of Enniskillen, where Mr. P. ministered, and a family of two daughters and four sons grew up around him. The youngest of these, born the 1st of July, 1764, was *William Conyngham*, afterwards Lord Plunket. Rev. Thomas Plun-

ket died 1778 at Dublin. His eldest son *Patrick* was then a practicing physician and ultimately rose to the first rank of his profession in Dublin and his second son *David* had emigrated to America, where he served with distinction under Washington in the war of Independence, and afterwards realized a considerable fortune as a merchant. He was lost at sea when returning from the West Indies to Ireland, and left, by will, £40,000, one-half to a lady in America to whom he was engaged, and one-half to his brother *William*. The third son, *Robert*, was, like his eldest brother, educated as a doctor, but died whilst very young. It was, therefore, with her two unmarried daughters, *Catharine* and *Isabella*, and fourth son, *William*, a school boy of 14, that Mrs. Conyngham, after her husband's death, lived in the small house in Jervis street."

Now add to the foregoing statement the act given in my paper of August last that David Plunket was with his first cousin, David Stewart, in Baltimore, and the further fact that both of these first cousins were first cousins of David Hayfield Conyngham, of Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre, in close correspondence, in business relations and socially, as the books of Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co., and the correspondence of D. H. C. now extant show; and that no mention of the family of Col. William Plunket as a kinsman is found in "The Reminiscences of David Hayfield Conyngham, 1765-1832," and that no tradition of any such relationship was ever known in the Conyngham family nor in the present family of the Plunkets in Ireland, and if I have erred in my statement, I have erred on good authority.

Genealogical deductions *not* based upon authentic family, or civil or parish records, giving dates as well as names, will not stand the test of historic criticism. I will be very glad if such proof of the claim of the family of Colonel Plunket can be given, as it will be incorporated in the history of the Conyngham family, which probably will appear in Dr. Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies, second series.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—VII.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

Most probably Brady was with John Hardin as a volunteer, fighting *con amore*. The relator years afterwards gave substantially the following as the leading incidents of the encounter: The guard discovered the Indians, and concealed themselves until the latter passed into a narrow ravine lying between some rocks and the river. They

were also thrown between the scouts and the main body. They had no alternative but to fight their way back through the pass ere the army came up to take to the river. As they attempted flight in either direction they were mercilessly shot down. Some of them escaped by swimming.

One of them, who had been so fortunate as to reach the opposite bank, could not refrain from taunting Brady in a most insulting manner. The distance was great, but Brady very coolly took aim and fired. The Indian limped hastily away, evidently very badly wounded. He was afterwards trailed by a Scotch-Irish ranger to a tree top, where he had hid himself, and was killed before Brady reached the opposite shore. It took place about fifteen miles above Kittanning, according to General Brodhead's account. The name of the celebrated bend on the Allegheny known as Brady's Bend, it is said was taken from this incident. We deem it probable that it took that name partly from an other encounter of Brady's with the Indians in that neighborhood, and also partly from the fact that some land granted to John Brady's heirs, by act of the Legislature, about 1806, was located not far from the bend. x

The other adventure which took place in that locality is thus beautifully related in the *Knickerbocker* magazine for July, 1855. We have heard the incidents nearly as the writer relates them, from the lips of old settlers in that region, Peter Henry among the number. We prefer giving the story, so far as we have deemed it necessary to quote the narrative, in the words of the author, who was no less a personage than the late Charles Fenno Hoffman:

"The story I am about to relate I received from an old Indian pilot of the Allegheny. It was many years ago, when that stern old leader, Cornplanter (whose remains now repose in silence and loneliness on the banks of that beauteous river he loved so well), was in his glory. His tribe roamed over the dense and unbroken forests along its bank, fearless, unmolested and free. His people were hostile to the whites and never lost an opportunity to lie in ambush and seize the lonely voyager as he descended the river and consign him to the stake and torture. But the watchful, shrewd, deadly foe of Cornplanter and the whole tawny race was the indomitable and fearless Capt. Samuel Brady. This veteran pioneer and Indian hunter was one of those noble specimens of the hardy foresters who plunged fearlessly into the interminable forests which then overspread so large a part of the Western States.

"Like Daniel Boone, Lewis Wetzel, Simon Kenton and others who made Indian hunting a pastime, his deadly hate of the savage and

his burning passion for hunting them down amounted to a monomania.

"The scene of the present story is at a place known to boatmen and raftsmen as Brady's Bend, and where now the noise and bustle of a new manufacturing town resounds along the shores that then echoed only to the whoop of the savage or the panther's scream. It is a bend in the river of nine miles in length, and is sometimes called the 'Nine-Mile-Bend,' and is scarcely half a mile across the neck. Here, in this bend, Cornplanter, returning from some successful inroad upon the whites, had secured several prisoners and tied them to as many trees while his swarthy and hideously-painted followers were busy in making preparations for the faggot and the torture.

"The stake was erected and the faggots prepared with all the coolness and refinement of Indian barbarity. It was a beautiful evening, the sun was just sinking behind the lofty hill upon the opposite shore. Calmness had thrown its oily wand upon the Allegheny's crystal tide, and it slept. The full round moon, bursting through the tree tops behind them, sailed calmly through the distant blue and cast its mellow beams upon the sleeping river and danced upon its placid bosom. The melancholy note of the whippoorwill, from the adjoining thicket, fell sweetly upon the ear. The victims were unbound and led forth to the place of execution. At this moment a voice high up among the frowning rocks that loomed out from the thick hemlocks which crowned the opposite hill, hailed Cornplanter in the Indian tongue, informing him "that he was an Indian warrior just returned from the warpath with a goodly number of prisoners." He desired the ceremonies of torture might be suspended until he could ford the river and join them, when they would celebrate the occasion with unusual demonstrations of savage rejoicings. To this Cornplanter consented. The flames that had been kindled were extinguished and the prisoners again bound to the trees.

"In the meantime Brady, for it was he who had deceived the wily Indian, with a body of men, moved silently up the river to a place known as "Truby's Ripple," and there fording the river drew his men across the neck of the bend, and moved noiselessly down upon the savages. So cautious was his approach that the Indians were completely cut off from retreat before they became alarmed. Brady's men hemmed them in from behind, whilst the Allegheny rolled in front. The first intimation that the savages had of his approach was communicated by a deadly discharge from his unerring rifle. The Indians fought with desperation, but were overpowered; all were killed or taken prisoners save the chief, Cornplanter, who, on finding

himself alone, plunged into the river and swam for the other shore. Being a good swimmer, he remained several minutes under water, but as he rose for breath he was greeted with a shower of bullets. In this way, alternately swimming under water as long as he could hold his breath, and then rising to the surface, he escaped unhurt, and reaching the other shore in safety, secreted himself behind a large standing rock.

"The prisoners were, of course, unbound, and joined in the jollification and joy at the sudden and unlooked for release. The rock that sheltered Cornplanter from Brady's bullets was pointed out to me by the old Indian in a recent trip down this river. It is known as "Cornplanter's Rock." The old Indian gave me the story, with a sad and dejected countenance, in broken English.

"Alas! how changed the scene! Where then the sheeny tidy of the beauteous Allegheny parted only to the swift-skimming birchen canoe, and echoed to the wild voices that came out of the dense, dark forest, now is heard the shrill whistle of the steam pipe and the rushing of the mighty steamer; where the tawny savage then reclined upon the shady banks from the pursuit of the deer, the panther, and the bear, or rested from the war-path, is now the scene of life and activity.

"The tall old forest has receded from before the advance of civilization and given place to farms, to beautiful villas and bustling towns. The Indian, too, has passed away; but few, and they miserable decaying relics of what they once were, are now occasionally seen, the descendants of that proud race which once could call these hills, and groves, and rivers all their own. Alas! in the language of the poet:

"Chieftains and their tribes have perished
Like the thickets where they grew."

One of the early pioneers who owed the preservation of his life to Captain Brady was William Bailey, who died in Robinson township, Washington, county, Pa., in 1832. He was at the time of his death no less than eighty-two years of age. He and four others were engaged in the harvest field in reaping, when they were suddenly attacked by a large number of Indians, numbering about thirty. This was on the 16th day of July, 1780. All the others save Bailey were killed. Two of them were brothers by the name of Shaffer. The names of the others have not been ascertained. With that singular whimsicality which often marked the conduct of the Indians toward the whites during the border wars, they preserved Bailey's life.

They soon afterwards began their march toward the Ohio. They had concealed no less than thirteen birch canoes in the woods upon its southern bank. The place where they hid them lies below the mouth of Raccoon creek, a small tributary of the Ohio, putting into that river a few miles below Fort McIntosh. They reached their canoes about midday. Bailey's hands had been kept tied behind his back from the hour he was taken up to this time. He had suffered intensely from this cause as well as from hunger, not having tasted food for twenty-four hours.

When the Indians got their canoes launched they put Bailey in one of them, tied him by the neck to a line of bark drawn across the top of the canoe, and began to cross the river.

Before their return to the Ohio, Brady, with some scouts, had discovered their trail and followed it to where their canoes were hid. He sent one of his men to Fort McIntosh for assistance. He knew that the Indians were numerous. His knowledge of woodcraft, and the number of canoes, indicated to him the presence of an unusually large party. Capt. Joseph Irwin, of the Westmoreland County Rangers, was dispatched with about forty men. These, added to the spies, made forty-five in all. Under Brady's advice they concealed themselves on the northern bank and quietly awaited the return of the Indians. The order was not to shoot until the Indians came close into the shore, when a most deadly fire could be poured in upon them.

The Indians had got about two-thirds way across the river when a white man, contrary to orders, fired. The others were thus compelled to fire. This fire drove the Indians from their boats into the river. The Indian who had charge of Bailey sprang out of the canoe and left his prisoner exposed to the fire of the whites. Bailey supposed the Indian was wounded, from the fact that he used but one arm in swimming. The prisoner himself, whilst endeavoring to disengage his person from the canoe, sunk it, and being tied to it by the neck, was in the greatest danger of drowning. He courageously kept his head above the water and cried lustily for assistance.

Brady heard his cries, threw down his rifle, plunged into the river with a knife between his teeth and cut him loose. Bailey was a good swimmer and soon reached the shore.

The Indians lost all the plunder they had taken, their canoes, and, in most instances, their guns. There were a number of them killed, and it is supposed that most of them were wounded. As soon as they were attacked their leader called to them in a loud tone to disperse. Accordingly, those who succeeded in reaching the opposite shore and were able to travel scattered in all directions.

This partial victory might have turned into a complete triumph had it not been for the imprudence of the soldier who disobeyed orders. He deserved to have been most signally punished. There is little doubt the frontiersmen treated him with that contempt and scorn which is worse than physical punishment to a mind not perfectly callous to the higher and better sentiments of human nature.

OLD TIMES AND OLD PEOPLE.

The editor of *N. & Q.* supplies us with a dish of old-time gossip that will revive pleasant recollections of the ancient dames, while it will interest and amuse the old and young of to-day. He tells us that until 1790 hoops were in style, but they were of much less circumference than had been fashionable ten or twenty years prior or before the Revolution. At *this* period satins and silks, high-peaked stays and stomachers, long waists and hoops were banished. Light, soft and flowing materials were substituted in dresses. The waist was brought up under the arm. The gown, without hoops, made of narrow material, clung closely to the form.

THE bonnet called the "calash" came into notice about 1780, and for many years was worn by the ladies of the old school. They were generally made of silk, and were in the shape of a setting net, and took more material in their make-up than would suffice to cover a dozen or two of the dainty little bonnets of the present. A writer in the *Oracle* thus ridicules this head covering:

"Hail! great calash! o'erwhelming veil!
 By all indulgent Heaven
 To sallow nymphs and maidens stale
 In sportive kindness given;
 Safe hid beneath thy circling sphere,
Unseen by mortal eyes
 The mingled heap of grease and hair
 And wool and powder lies,
 From the bald head should pad and tete,
 And loads of horse hair fall,
 Fear not, the loose disordered pate—
 Calash will hold them all!"

THE same writer speaks of the turban, the "shot dress" (whatever that was) and the ruffled sleeves. Proceeding further, he notices "the satin waist," with trails of mull loose, and jaconette, gauze, crape and light stopper. Then there's the hair up, the hair down, the frieze and the frizzles, the straight and the curled!

WE must not omit the high head-dresses of the period. The ladies were accused by the penny-a-liners in the weekly papers "of robbing their breasts of gauze, cambric and muslin, for the use of their heads, with quits or supernumerary upper petticoats for cushions, pamatum, powder, and essence—above, their heads tower to the extremity of the fashion; below, a single petticoat leaves them as lank as rats."

IN this connection it may also be stated that about 1804 there came to the town "an ancient fair"—a maiden lady who was celebrated as "the madam," so the *Oracle and Guardian* have it in their advertisements, who taught school for very young folk in a house at the corner of Walnut and Front streets, on the site of the residence of Mr. James McCormick. She was a lady of considerable taste in dress. She used to give her scholars one or two parties in the year, and among other entertainments she played the fiddle and encouraged the young folks to dance, which was thought to be very fine, as after a dance or two they were regaled with a glass of lemonade and a slice of gingerbread. On such occasions she made more than an ordinary display of accoutrements in the article of personal adornment. At one time she appeared in a bright yellow silk dress, black silk stockings and red slippers, with the fantastical head-dress of that day, composed of every variety of flowers and ribbons of different colors, and as she was not blessed with any great extent of personal charms, she had the satisfaction of making a very grotesque if not appropriate appearance for a staid matron of 53. She was a Miss Gaullagher, and had a few years before become the wife of Isaac McGuire, a very amiable, quiet, and orderly citizen, who never fancied the trouble of a dispute with his better half, and therefore quickly submitted as a kind, good soul and vassal, subject to all her whims and oddities.

IN weddings, as in costumes, there was just as wide a difference. It is true, many simply found their way to the minister's, no one being present but the clergyman's household as witnesses. Yet, again, there were families who made as much of that occasion as they do now. Whether in town or country, the guests came early. In the latter locality, the groom on horseback, was attended by a large cavalcade of his friends to the house of the bride. The relatives, male and female, preceded him to the residence, and greeted him upon his arrival. Before and after the ceremony there was feasting—the table was spread from early morning until evening. After the twain were made one, dancing began, and to wind up the exercises the groom was called upon for his song. If he had none prepared, one was given him. A friend to-day has sent us a copy of one which

was sung at most weddings by the groom seventy or eighty years ago among the Scotch-Irish. Here it is—ridiculous though it may be—we give it as given to us :

Barney Baskin broke his nose ;
Want of money makes us sad—
Without feet we can't have toes ;
Crazy folks are always mad ;
A farthing rush-light's very small—
Doctors wear large bushy wigs—
One that's dumb can never bawl,
And pickled pork is made of pigs.

With a ri tum tweedle dell,
A yard of pudding's not an ell—
Not forgetting totherum tye—
The tailors goose will never fly.

Patriots say they'll mend the Nation,
Pigeons will make pretty pies—
Lawyers deal in botheration—
A gun's too big for shooting flies ;
Irish whiskey's very good,—
Lundy foot will make you sneeze—
Wig blocks are made of wood—
And pepper's good with butter'd peas.
[Chorus.]

Times *will* get better, never fear—
Old maids in scandal take delight—
Candles now are very dear—
Roguary will come to light—
Chicken gloves ain't made for pigs—
Very seldom asses die—
Plum pudding must be stuffed with figs—
And old North Mountain's very high.
[Chorus.]

Puppet shows young folks amuse—
Christmas comes but once a year—
Wooden legs wear out no toes—
Eleven pence the quart for beer—
Tailors cabbage all your cloth—
Shins of beef are very tough—
Flummery is just like froth—
And Mrs. Clark's got up to snuff.
[Chorus.]

We shall live until we die—
Barney leave the girls alone—
Catsup isn't good with pie,
Church elder's hearts are made of stone—
Jolly tars are fond of fun—
Long live we all—we'll nobly shout,
Now, good folks, my song is done,
Can any tell what 'twas about ?
[Chorus.]

After the wedding, there was no bridal trip. Very properly, the bride and groom stayed at home, like sensible persons ought. In this respect, at least, our forefathers were more prudent than we. In 1798, a newly-married couple rode on horseback to Duncan's Island, where they tarried a few days with some friends. At this the old folks shook their heads. We wonder what they would think were they here at the tour now made on these occasions?

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NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXVII.

FROM FORT PITT WESTWARD, 1764.

MEMO. OF DISTANCES FROM FORT PITT DOWN THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS TO PENSACOLA.

	MILES.
From Fort Pitt to Logs Town (1),	18
To Big Beaver Creek (2),	11 29
To Little Do Do	13 42
To Yellow Do (3),	10 52
To Mingo town,	19 71
To Wipping Creek,	2 73
To the long Reach,	50 123
To the Westernmost end of Do,	15 138
To Muskingdown River (4),	23 161
To little Canaway,	11 172
To Hochsenn,	14 186
To great Canaway (5),	74 260
To the great Guiandot,	48 308
To great Sandy Creek,	13 321
To the mouth of Sciota (6),	45 366
To the great Buffeloe lick,	24 390
To little Miami River,	102 492
To licking Creek,	108 500
To great Miami River (7),	27 527
To Elephants Bones (8),	33 560
To Kintuckey River,	44 604
To the Falls of Ohio,	78 682
To the beginning of the low Country,	55 837
To the beginning of the 5 Islands,	38 875
To Green River,	27 902

	MILES.	
To the large Island in the River,	58	960
To Wawbash River (9),	39	999
To the big Rock Cave on the East side,	43	1042
To . . . Do on the West side,	20	1062
To the Shawanese, or Cumberland River,	32	1094
To the Cherokee, or Tenese River,	13	1107
To Fort Mesia, " " (10),	11	1118
To mouth of Ohio River,	46	1164
To the Chickesaw Hills,	210	1374
To the mountains on the East side,	63	1437
To St. Francis's River,	67	1504
To White River,	108	1612
To Arkensaw River,	18	1630
To Yazos River,	275	1905
To the grand Gulf,	66	1971
To the little Do,	15	1986
To Fort Notches,	42	2028
To the Spanish Fort at Point Cupee,	150	2178
To the mouth of Ibberville,	39	2328
To New Orleans,	111	2257
To the mouth of Mississippi,	92	2420
To Mobile,	120	2540
To Pensacola,	75	2615

FROM FORT PITT TO FORT CHARTRES.

To the mouth of Monture's,	12	miles
To big Beaver Creek,	16	28
To little " Do	14	42
To Yellow Do	12	54
To Mingo Town,	20	74
To Williams Island,	25	99
To Pidgion Creek,	25	124
To Muskingdown River,	76	200
To little Canaway,	15	215
To big Do	100	315
To Sciota,	100	415
To Miami River,	125	540
To big " Do	30	570
To the Falls of Ohio,	129	699
To Green River,	200	899
To Wabash Do	60	959
To the Shawanese Do,	120	1079

	MILES.
To Cherokee 12, Cherokee Fort 12,	24 1103
To Mississippi,	56 1159
To the mouth of Ochaw River up the Mississippi,	96
To Fort Chartres,	24 1279

NOTES ON THE MEMO. OF DISTANCES FROM FORT PITT DOWN THE OHIO, &c.

1. *Logstown*. A large and important Indian town on the right bank of the river "seventeen miles and a half, fifty-seven perches by the path, from Fort Pitt." When Celoron visited it in August, 1749, he estimated the number of cabins at eighty, and says: "We called it Chinique, from its vicinity to a river of that name." Logstown figured prominently in the early history of the Ohio Valley.

2. *Big Beaver*. In October, 1778, General McIntosh "erected a good, strong fort" upon the Indian side of the Ohio, just below the mouth of the Big Beaver, and called it Fort McIntosh.

3. *Yellow Creek* famous in history on account of the infamous massacre of some Indians on the Virginia shore opposite its mouth, on the 30th of April, 1774. The mother, brother and sister of Logan the Cayuga chief were some of the victims.

4. *Muskingum river*. In the fall of 1785, a detachment of United States troops, under the command of Major John Doughty, commenced the erection of Fort Harmer, on the right bank of the Ohio, just below the mouth of the Muskingum. On the 7th of April, 1788, a party of New Englanders landed just above the mouth of the Muskingum and founded the town of Marietta.

5. *Great Kanhawa*. Memorable from it being the first stream in the Ohio Valley visited by white men. Capt. Thomas Batts, Thomas Woods, Robert Fallam, accompanied with Perecute, a chief of the Apomatox Indians, and Jack Nesau, a negro, reached the Falls of Kanhawa on the 16th of September, 1671, and marked some trees with marking irons. On the 10th of October, 1774, Gen. Lewis fought the memorable battle of Point Pleasant, just above the mouth of the Kanhawa. Here, too, in 1777, in Fort Randolph, the great and wise Shawanese king, Cornstock, his son, Ellinipsico, and Red Hawk were basely and treacherously murdered. Captain Batts named this stream New River. Celoron called it "Chinodaichta," and in March, 1846, the plate he buried here in 1749, was found in a perfect condition, and on it the name was "CHINODAHICHETHA."

6. *Sciota*. The French called it Sinhioto. Lower Shawanese town was on the right bank just below the mouth of the Sciota.

7. *Great Miami*. The French called this "Riviere a la Roche."

8. Christopher Gist in Journal under date of March 13, 1751, says: Here (at Shawanetown) I met two men belonging to Robert Smith, at whose house I lodged on this side the *Mineami river*, and one Hugh Crawford; the said Robert Smith had given me an order upon these men, for two of the teeth of a large beast, which they were bringing from towards the Falls of Ohio, one of which I brought in and delivered to the Ohio company. Robert Smith informed me that about seven years ago, these teeth, and the bones of three large beasts, one of which was somewhat smaller than the other two, were found in a salt lick or spring, upon a small creek, which runs into the south side of the Ohio, about fifteen miles below the mouth of the great *Mineami river*, and twenty above the Falls of Ohio; he assured me that the rib bones of the largest of these beasts were eleven feet long, and the skull bone six feet across the forehead, and the other bones in proportion, and that there were several teeth there, some of which he called horns, and said they were upwards of five long, and as much as a man could well carry; that he had hid one in a branch at some distance from the place, lest the French Indians should carry it away."

The place where these bones were found is laid down on the map of the Middle British Colonies corrected from Governor Pownall's map of 1776.

9. *Wabash*. The French used this river and the lower part of the Ohio to get to their settlements on the lower Mississippi.

10. *Fort Massiac*, originally a French fort, built by the French troops which descended the Ohio after destroying Fort Du Quesne in November, 1758; it was called M. De Massiac, Minister of the Marine and Colonies from June 1 to November 1, 1758. Capt. Harry Gordon is the only English writer I have observed, who writes the name correctly.

ISAAC CRAIG.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—VIII.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

Some time during the year 1779 Brady set out from Fort McIntosh for Pittsburgh. He had with him two of his trusty and well-trying followers. These were not attached to the regular army, as they were but serving in the capacity of scouts or spies. They had been with him upon many an expedition. They were Thomas Bevington and Benjamin Biggs (the latter was with him at the capture of Col. John Franklin in 1787). Brady resolved to follow the northern bank of the Ohio. Biggs objected to this upon the ground, as Brady well knew, that the woods were swarming with savages. Brady had made

up his mind to travel by the old Indian path, and having once resolved upon a given line of conduct, no consideration of personal safety or peril could deter him from carrying out his resolve. Bevington had such implicit faith in his ability to lead that he never thought of questioning his will.

Quite a discussion arose between Biggs and his captain at the mouth of Beaver river, about a mile above the fort, and where the most eligible opportunity occurred of crossing the Ohio, unless they chose to continue their march upon the northern shore. Biggs finally yielded his objections, and they proceeded, after having crossed Beaver river with the habitual caution of woodsmen, who fully understood their avocation. They had started early, and by as rapid traveling as they could effect, consistent with the watchfulness they were forced to exercise, they had by noon reached the last piece of bottom land on the north side of the river, just below what is now known as the Narrows.

Upon this bottom a pioneer, more daring than others, had built a cabin and opened a spot of cleared land. He had planted it in corn and it gave promise of a rich harvest. As the scouts approached the edge of the clearing just outside of the fence Brady discovered "Indian signs." His companions detected them almost as quickly as he, and at once they began in low tones to discuss the appearances thus manifested. They concluded at once that a keen watch was necessary. Slowly they trailed these signs along the fence toward the house. They knew the situation of this house well, for they had frequently stopped at it since it had been built. They trailed along until they reached the brow of the bluff bank which overlooked it. A sight of the most terrible description met their eyes. The cabin lay a mass of smouldering ruins, whence in the clear sunshine a dull blue smoke arose. They observed everything closely about it. Brady knew it was customary for the Indians, immediately after they had fired a settler's cabin, if there was no immediate danger, to retire to the woods close at hand, and watch for the approach of any member of the family who might chance to be absent when they made the descent. Not knowing that they were not lying close by, he left Bevington to watch the ruins lying under cover, whilst he proceeded to the northward to make discoveries, and Biggs to the southward. Both were to return to Bevington if they found no Indians. If they encountered the perpetrators, and they were too numerous to be attacked openly, Brady avowed his purpose of having one fire at them, and that should serve as a signal for both of his followers to make their way to Fort Pitt as rapidly as possible.

All this transpired within a few moments, and with Brady to decide was to act. As he stole cautiously around to the northern side of the enclosure, he heard a voice in the distance singing. He listened and soon discovered from its intonation that it was the voice of a white man. As it came nearer he concealed himself behind the trunk of a large tree. Presently a white man riding a fine horse came slowly down the path. The form was that of Albert Gray, the stalwart, brave, devil-may-care settler, who had built him a home miles away from the fort, where no one would dare to take a family save himself.

Brady wore, as he always did, the Indian garb, and was painted. He knew that if he showed himself upon the path Gray would shoot, for the settler had his rifle upon his shoulder. He therefore suffered Gray quietly to approach his luring place. When the time came he sprang forward ere the settler could have time to fire, drew his tomahawk, and seizing him dragged him from his horse. As he did so he said in an undertone to him, "I am Captain Brady; for God's sake be quiet."

Gray, with the instinctive feeling of one who knew there was danger at hand, and with that vivid presence of mind which characterizes those acquainted with frontier life, ceased at once to struggle. The horse had been startled by the sudden onslaught, and sprang to one side. Ere he had time to leap forward upon the main path, Brady had caught him by the bridle. His loud snorting threatened to arouse any one who might be near. The captain soon soothed the frightened animal into quiet.

Gray now hurriedly asked Brady what the danger was. The strong, vigorous scout turned away his face unable to answer him. The manly form of the settler shook like an aspen leaf—tears fell as large as drops of water over his bronzed face. Brady permitted the indulgence for a moment, while he led the horse into an adjacent thicket and tied him. When he returned to Gray the latter had sunk to the earth, and great tremulous convulsions wreathed over him. Brady quietly touched him upon the shoulder, and said "Come." He at once arose, and had proceeded but a short distance when apparently every trace of emotion had vanished. He was no longer the bereaved husband and father; he was the sturdy, well trained hunter whose ear and eye were actually alive to every sound and sight, the waving of a leaf or the crackling of the smallest twig.

He desired to proceed directly to the house, but Brady objected to this, and they went toward the river bank. As they advanced, they saw from the tracks of horses, and from moccasin prints upon moist

places that the party was quite a numerous one. After thoroughly examining every cover and every possible place of concealment, they passed on to the southward, and came by that direction to the spot where Bevington stood sentry. When they reached him, they found that Biggs had not returned. In a few minutes he came. He reported that the trail was broad; the Indians had taken no pains to conceal their tracks—they simply had struck back into the country, so as to avoid all contact with spies, whom they supposed were lingering along the river.

The whole four now went quietly down to the cabin and carefully examined the ruins. After a long and minute search, Brady declared, in an authoritative tone, that none of the family had been burned. This announcement at once expelled Gray's most harrowing fears. As soon as all that could be discovered by the party was ascertained, each proposed a different course of action. One desired to go to Pittsburgh to obtain assistance—another thought it best to go to Fort McIntosh. But Brady listened patiently to these propositions, and arose quickly; and after talking a moment apart with Biggs said "Come."

Gray and Bevington obeyed at once, nor did Biggs object. Brady struck the trail at once, and began pursuit in that tremendous rapid manner for which he was so famous. It was evident that if the savages were overtaken, it could only be done by the utmost exertion. They were some hours ahead, and from the broad trail made by the horse tracks, must nearly all be mounted unless they were unusually numerous. Indeed, there were few moccasin feet visible. It was evident this band had been south of the Ohio and plundered the homes of other settlers. They had pounced upon the family of Gray upon their return.

When the pursuit began it was about two o'clock. At least two hours had been consumed by the spies in making the necessary explorations about the house and in examining the ruins. Not a word was spoken by any one upon the march. Their leader kept steadily in advance. Occasionally he would diverge from the trail, but only to take it up a mile or more in advance. The captain's intimate knowledge of the topography of the country enabled him to anticipate what points they would make. He gained rapidly upon them by proceeding more nearly in a straight line toward the point at which he believed they would cross Beaver river.

The accuracy of his judgment was vindicated by the fact, that from the most elevated crest of a long line of hills he saw the Indians, after they had forded the stream, pass up the ravine. He

counted them as they slowly filed away under the bold relief in which they were brought out by the rays of the declining sun. He counted thirteen warriors, eight of whom were mounted, two women, including Gray's wife and five children, three of whom were the settlers.

The odds seemed fearful to Biggs and Bevington. Brady made no comments. The moment they disappeared from view he again pushed forward with unflagging energy. Gray's whole form seemed to dilate when he came in sight of his wife and children. Although within three or four miles of Fort McIntosh, from which assistance could readily have been obtained, the chief of the scouts chose to push forward without soliciting aid. He crossed just above the falls of Beaver, and began the ascent of the hill, up which the ravine leads close by the present village of Fallston, on the north side of the town. The Indians had passed up this ravine, and directed their course toward the waters of a small streamlet now known as "Brady's run."

Brady believed that the Indians would camp near the headwaters of this run. The spot where he expected they would pass the night, owing to the peninsular form of the tongue of land lying west of the Beaver, was full ten miles from the fort. Here there was a famous spring, so deftly and beautifully situated in a deep dell, and so densely enclosed with thick mountain pines, that there was little danger of discovery. Even they might light a fire, and it could not be seen by reflection one hundred yards off.

The proceedings of their leader, which would have been totally inexplicable to the others, were partially, if not fully, understood by them—at least, they did not hesitate or question him. When dark came Brady pushed forward with as much apparent certainty as he had done during the day. So rapid was his progress that the Indians had but just kindled their fires and cooked their meal when their mutual foe, whose presence they dreaded as much as that of the small-pox, stood upon a huge rock looking down upon them.

His party had been left a short distance in the rear, at a convenient spot, whilst he went forward to reconnoiter. There they remained impatiently for three mortal hours. They discussed in low tones the extreme disparity of the force, and the propriety of going to Fort McIntosh to get assistance. But all agreed that if Brady ordered them to attack success was certain. However impatient they were he returned at last. He described to them how the women and children lay within the center of a crescent, formed by the savages as they slept. Their guns were stacked upon the right and most of their

tomahawks. The arms were not more than fifteen feet from them. He had crawled within fifty feet of them, when the snorting of the horses, occasioned by the approach of wild beasts, had aroused a number of the savages from their light slumbers, and he had been compelled to lie quiet for more than an hour until they slept again. He then told them that he would attack them. It was impossible to use fire arms; they must depend solely upon the *knife* and *tomahawk*; the knife must be placed in the left hand and the tomahawk in the right. To Biggs he assigned the duty of securing their arms. He was to begin the work of slaughter on the right, Gray upon the left and Bevington in the center.

After each fully understood the duty assigned him, the slow, difficult, hazardous approach began. They continued upon their feet until they had gotten within one hundred yards of the foe, and then lay down upon their bellies and began the work of writhing themselves forward like a serpent approaching a victim. They at last reached the verge of the line. Each man was at his post, save Biggs, who had the farthest to go. Just as he passed Brady's position a twig cracked roughly under the weight of his body, and a huge savage, who lay within the reach of Gray's tomahawk, slowly sat up as if startled into this posture by the sound. After rolling his eyes he again lay down and all was still. Full fifteen minutes passed ere Biggs moved, then he slowly went on. When he reached his place a very low hissing sound indicated that he was ready. Brady, in turn, reiterated the sound as a signal to Gray and Bevington to begin. This they did in the most deliberate manner. No nervousness was permissible. They slowly felt for the heart of each savage they were to stab and then plunged in the knife. The tomahawk was not to be used unless the knife proved inefficient. Not a sound broke the stillness of the night as they cautiously felt and stabbed, unless it might be that one who was feeling should hear the stroke of the other's knife, and the groan of the victim whom the other had slain. Thus the work proceeded. Six of the savages were slain; one of them had not been killed outright by the stab of Gray. He sprang to his feet, but as he arose to shout his war-cry the tomahawk finished what the knife had begun. He staggered and fell heavily forward over one who had not yet been reached. He in turn started up, but Brady was too quick; his knife reached his heart and the tomahawk his brain almost at the same instant.

All were slain by the three spies except one. He started to run, but a rifle shot by Biggs rang merrily out upon the night air and closed his career forever. The women and children, alarmed by the

contest, fled wildly to the woods, but when all had grown still and they were called they returned, recognizing, in the midst of their fright, the tones of their own people. The whole party at once took up their march for Fort McIntosh. About sunrise next morning the sentries of the fort were surprised to see the cavalcade of horses, men, women, and children approaching the fort. When they discovered that Brady was the leader they at once admitted him and the whole party.

In the relation of the circumstances afterwards Bevington claimed to have killed three and Gray the same number. Thus Brady, who claimed nothing, must have slain at least six, whilst the other two killed as many. The thirteenth was shot by Biggs.

From that hour to the present time the spring is called the "Bloody Spring," and the small run is named "Brady's Run." Few, even of the most curious of the people living in the neighborhood, know aught of the circumstances which conferred these names—names which will be preserved by tradition forever. Thus ended one of the very many hand-to-hand fights which the great scout had.

NOTES AND QUERIES—CCXXVIII.

THE GARBER FAMILY, of Illinois, held a reunion near Decatur, that State, last year, so we learn from a newspaper scrap sent us. From it we are informed that they "are descendants of Christian Garver, of Dauphin county, who was a son of Jacob Garver, a native of Switzerland, who came to America in 1790." The facts are as follows: John Garber, or Garver, and his wife Elizabeth, resided in Lebanon township prior to October 7, 1757, when they sold a tract of land a few days after they had received the Proprietaries' warrant therefor. They subsequently removed to the neighborhood of Middletown. Here Mrs. Garber died. Subsequently he married Mary _____ and obtaining a warrant from the Proprietaries for 274 acres at the mouth of Fishing Creek, he rebuilt the mill there. The election for the members of the first Constitutional Convention (1776) was held at Garber's Mill. In 1787 he sold the mill at "Fort Hunter" to Archibald McAllister. He died a few years afterwards. His children were: Christian, Jacob, Michael, Elizabeth, Barbara, and one or two others not known.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—IX.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

Mr. McCabe relates the following in his sketches:

Captain Brady had returned from Sandusky, perhaps a week (1780), when he was observed by a Pennsylvanian German by the name of Pfoutz, sitting in a solitary part of the fort, apparently absorbed in thought. Pfoutz approached him unregarded, and was deeply pained to perceive that the countenance of the captain bore traces of deep care and even melancholy. He, however, accosted him in the best language he had, and soothingly said, "Gabtain, what ails you?" Brady looked at him for a short time without speaking, then resuming his usual equanimity replied:

"I have been thinking about the redskins, and it is my opinion there are some of them on the river above us. I have a mind to pay them a visit. Now, if I get permission from the General to do so, will you go along?"

Pfoutz was a stout, thick Dutchman, of uncommon strength and activity. He was also well acquainted with the woods. When Brady had ceased speaking Pfoutz raised himself on tiptoe, and bringing his heels hard down upon the ground, by way of emphasis, with his eyes full of fire, said: "By dunder and lightning, I would rader go mit you, Gabtain, as to any of te finest weddins in tis guntry."

Brady told him to keep quiet and say nothing about it, as no man in the fort must know anything of their intent and departure save General Brodhead, bidding Pfoutz call at his quarters in an hour. He then went to the General's quarters, whom he found reading. After the usual topics were discussed Brady proposed for consideration his project of the ascent of the Allegheny with but one man in his company, stating his reasons for apprehending a descent from that quarter by the Indians. The General gave his consent, and at parting took him by the hand in a friendly manner, advising him particularly *to be careful of his own life* and that of the man whom he might select to accompany him. So affectionate were the General's admonitions, and so great the emotion he displayed, that Brady left him with tears in his eyes and repaired to his tent, where he found Pfoutz in deep conversation with one of his pet Indians. Brady related to Pfoutz his success with the General and then said that, as it was early in the life of the moon, they must be ready and be off betimes.

They immediately got ready to set out, after taking the necessary

time to clean their guns, prepare their ammunition, and secure a small quantity of salt. Then they lay down and slept soundly until about two hours before daybreak. Brady woke first, and stirring Pfoutz, each took down the "deadly rifle," and whilst all but the sentinels were wrapped in sleep they left the little fort, and in a short time were buried in the forest. That day they marched through woods never traversed by either of them before. Following the general course of the river they reached a small creek that puts in from the Pittsburgh side. It was near night when they got there, and, having no provisions, they concluded to remain there all night.

Pfoutz struck a fire, and after having kindled it pretty well he covered it up with leaves and brush to keep it in. They then proceeded up the creek to look for game. About a mile above the mouth of the stream a run comes into it. Upon this run was a lick apparently much frequented by deer. They placed themselves in readiness, and in a short time two deer came in. Pfoutz shot one, which they skinned and carried over to their fire, and during the night "jerked" a great part of it. In the morning they took what they could carry of "jerk" and hung the remainder on a small tree in the skin, intending if they were spared to return to call for it on their way homeward. Next morning they started early and traveled hard all day. Near evening they espied a number of crows hovering over the tops of trees near the bank of the river. Brady told Pfoutz that there were Indians in the neighborhood, or else the men who were expected from Susquehanna at Pittsburgh were then encamped or had been some time before.

Pfoutz was anxious to descend and see, but Brady forbade him, telling him at the same time, "We must secrete ourselves until after night, when fires will be made by them, be they whom they may." Accordingly they hid themselves among the fallen timber, and remained so until about ten o'clock at night. But even then they could see no fire. Brady concluded that there must be a hill or thick woods between him and where the crows were seen, and decided on leaving his hiding place to ascertain the fact. Pfoutz accompanied him. They walked with the utmost caution down toward the river bank, and had gone about two hundred yards when they observed the twinkling of a fire at some distance on their right. They at first thought the river made a very short bend, but on proceeding further they discovered that it was a fork or branch of the river, probably the Kiskiminetas. Brady desired Pfoutz to stay where he was, intending to go himself to the fire and see who was there. Pfoutz refused, saying, "No, by *Shorge*, I *vill* see too." They approached

the fire together, but with the utmost care; and from appearances they judged it to be an Indian encampment, much too large to be attacked by them.

Having resolved to ascertain the number of the enemy, Brady and his comrade went close to the fire and discovered an old Indian sitting beside a tree close to it, either mending or making a pair of moccasins.

Pfoutz, who never thought of danger, was for shooting the Indian immediately, but Brady prevented him. After examining carefully around the camp, he was of the opinion that the number of the Indians by which it was made had been large, but that most of them were principally absent. He determined on knowing more in the morning, and forcing Pfoutz away with him, who was bent on killing the old Indian, they retired a short distance in the woods to await the approach of day. As soon as it appeared they returned to the camp again, but saw no living thing except the old Indian, dog and horse. Brady wished to see the country around the camp, and understand its features better; for this purpose he kept at some distance from it, and examined about, till he got on the river above it. Here he found a large *trail* of Indians who had gone up the Allegheny; to his judgment it appeared to have been made one or two days before. Upon seeing this he concluded on going back to the camp and taking the Indian prisoner.

Supposing the savage to have arms about him, and not wishing to run the risk of the alarm the report of a rifle might create if Indians were in the neighborhood he determined to seize the old fellow single handed without doing him further "scathe" and carry him off to Pittsburgh. With this view both crept very cautiously toward the camp. When they came so near as to see his position clearly the Indian was lying on his back with his head toward them.

Brady warned Pfoutz to remain where he then was and not to fire at all unless the dog should attempt to assist his master. In that case he was to shoot the dog, but by no means to hurt the Indian. The plan being arranged, Brady dropped his rifle and tomahawk in hand crept silently toward "the old man of the woods" till within a few feet of his victim, and then raising himself, he made a spring like a panther, seized the Indian hard and fast by the throat. The old man struggled a little at first, but Brady's was the grip of a lion; holding his tomahawk over the head of his prisoner, he bade him surrender as he valued his life. The dog behaved civilly, merely growling a little. Pfoutz came up, and they tied their prisoner. On examining the camp they found nothing of value, except some powder and lead,

which they threw into the river. When the Indian learned that he was to be taken to Pittsburgh and would be kindly treated, he showed them a canoe, which they stepped into with the prisoner and dog, and were soon afloat on the smooth bosom of the Allegheny.

They paddled swiftly along for the purpose of reaching the mouth of the run on which they had encamped coming up. It was late when they got to the creek's mouth. They landed, made a fire, and all lay down to sleep. As soon as daylight appeared the captain started to where their "jerk" was hanging, leaving Pfoutz in charge of the prisoner and his canoe. He had not left the camp long until the Indian complained to Pfoutz that the cords upon his wrists hurt him. He had probably discovered that in Pfoutz's composition there was a much larger proportion of kindness than fear. The latter at once took off the cords and the Indian was or pretended to be very grateful.

Pfoutz was busied with something else in a minute, and had left his gun standing by a tree. The moment the Indian saw that the eye of the other was not upon him, he sprang to the tree, seized the gun, and the first Pfoutz knew of his intention was that it was cocked and at his breast, whereupon he let out a most magnificent roar, and jumped at the Indian. But the trigger was pulled, and the bullet whistled past him, taking with it part of his shot pouch belt. One stroke, however, of Pfoutz's tomakawk settled the Indian forever. Brady heard the report of the rifle and the yell of Pfoutz, and, supposing all was not right, ran instantly to the spot, where he found the latter sitting on the body of his fallen foe, examining the rent in his pouch-belt.

"In the name of heaven!" exclaimed Brady, "what have you done?" "Yust look, Gabtain!" said the fearless Dutchman, "what dis fellow was apout!" holding up to view his belt. He then related what has been stated with respect to his untying the Indian, and the attempt of the latter to kill him. They then scalped the Indian, got their canoe, took in the dog and returned to Pittsburgh the fourth day after their departure.

The Captain related to the General what he had seen, and gave it as his opinion, that the Indians whose camp he had discovered were about making an attack upon the Susquehanna settlement. The latter was of the same opinion, and was much affected by the information; for he had just made a requisition upon that country for men, and had been expecting them on every day. He now feared that the Indians would either draw them into an ambuscade and cut them off, or fall upon their families, rendered defenseless by their absence.

Toward the close of the year 1779, the garrison at Fort Pitt was short of provisions, and it became necessary, in order to procure a supply of meat, that some companies should proceed to the woods to hunt. Game was abundant within a short distance of the fort. Brady commanded one of these hunting parties. Little apprehension of an attack by the Indians was had, for they did but little damage to the whites during that autumn. General Brodhead's expedition against their towns upon the Upper Allegheny, and his destruction of all their corn and other provisions, had forced them to the British forts to be fed.

The hunt promised to be a successful one. Captain Brady, in constructing his tent, had accidentally cut his knee with his tomahawk. This lamed him so much that he was compelled to forego any participation in the sports of the chase for some time. An excellent opportunity was thus afforded to witness the practices of the Indians. His favorite Indian, Nanowland, was with him. This chief returned one day, apparently much disgusted with the results of his day's hunting. His squaw was despatched, for some purpose unknown, to Brady. When she returned she had some roots in her hand. The Indian now unbreeched his rifle, corked up its muzzle and stuck the lower part of the barrel into some water where the roots were boiling. After he had thus steamed it for some time, the plug shot up, driven out by the force of the steam.

The captain inquired of the Indian what all this was done for. The chief replied, "That his gun had been sick, and that she could not shoot; he had given her a vomit, and she was not well." Brady related afterwards that Nanowland had shot nothing that day, and really killed ten deer during the next. The Indian's gun, in all probability, wanted cleaning badly, and failed to carry a ball with her usual accuracy until cleaned, when it performed its office as well as usual.

HANOVER CHURCH.—VIII.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

In memory of | John, | son of David & | Eleanor B. Johnson, | who departed this life | October 20th, 1828, | aged 20 years | and 10 months.

In memory of | Margaret Kirk, | wife of | James Kirk, | who departed this life | June 5, 1831, | aged 55 years.

Hier Rhuet | Jacob Kunckelman, | Er war geboren den 19th | Febru-

ary, 1769, und | gestorben den 20 | February, 1820, sein | Alter war 51
Jahr und | 7 Tag.

Daniel Lingle | died | Dec. 31, 1865, | Aged 70 years.

In | memory of | Robert Long, | Son of James and | Ann Long, who |
departed this | Life the 10th | March, 1790, | Aged 3 years.

In | memory of | Martha Long, | Daughter of James | & Ann Long,
who | Departed this | Life the 15 of | September, 1780.

In | memory of | William B. McBay, | who departed this life | Sept.
27, 1837, | In the 45th year of his | Age.

In | memory of | Nancy | wife of | William B. McBay | who departed
this life | Feb. 16, 1824 | In the 55th year of her | age.

In | memory of | Isabella Dixon | McCormick | who died May 10,
1834, | aged 73 years. | Erected by her Grandsons | John McCormick |
and | Alexander Sloan.

In | Memory of | Jane | relict of | Henry McCormick, | who departed
this life | August 6, 1844, | Aged 80 years | and 23 days.

This stone | Stands here to mark the place | Where lies one of the human
race; | Henry McCormick was his name, | No matter what his former
fame; | Truth will his character display | Upon the last great Judgment
day. | He departed this life | February 24th, A. D. 1824, | Aged 59 years
& 1 month.

Sacred | To the memory of | William Andrew McCormick, | Infant son
of Thomas H. and | Rebecca McCormick, | who was born on the 15th |
of April, 1836, and depart- | ed this life on the 15th of | February, 1837,
aged 10 | months.

In | memory of | Sarah McCreight, | who departed this life | Oct. 26,
A. D. 1811 | in the 16 year of | her age, | Daughter of | James McCreight,
Esq'r.

In | memory of | James McCreight, esq'r, | who departed this life |
November 21st, A. D. 1857, | in the 66th year of | his age.

In | memory of | Elizabeth McCreight, | who departed this life |
August 25th, A. D. 1837, | in her 65th year, | Daughter of | James Mc-
Creight, Esq.

In | memory of | Jennet McCreight, | who departed this life | Septem-
ber 18th, A. D. 1828, | in the 77th year of her age, | wife of | James Mc-
Creight, Esq.

In | memory of | James McCreight, | who departed this life | July

18th, A. D., 1825, | in the 47th year of his age, | son of James McCreight, Esq.

In | memory of | William McCreight | who departed this life | December 17th, A. D., 1814, | in the 22d year of his age | son of | James McCreight, Esq.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXIX.

MOORE.—Henry Moore, of Middletown, died prior to January, 1801, leaving a wife (name not given), and daughters as follows:

- i. *Hannah*, m. Stephen Hayes.
- ii. *Joanna*, m. Thomas Smith, Esq.
- iii. *Fanny*, m. James Russell.
- iv. *Rachel*, m. George McCormick.

Can any one of our readers give us information concerning these families?

PARIS (*N. & Q. cccx.*)—Austin Paris, by his will, dated 20th March, 1729, and proved 7th April, 1730, gave all his estate to his wife Elizabeth. The will was witnessed by Neill Gray, Elizabeth Polgreen, Sarah Camledge, and Joshua Lawrence. Elizabeth Austin, by her will, dated 15th December, 1740, proved 24th August, 1741, gives a legacy of £20 to John Wilme of Cole's alley on Castle street, Dublin, silversmith, and £10 to his daughter Elizabeth; and all her residuary estate she gave to George O'Kill, of Philadelphia. He, O'Kill, is called "nephew," and is made the executor of the will. J. G. L.

GARVER OR GARBER.—Christian Garber died in July, 1813. He left his estate to his brothers and sisters, as follows:

- i. *Michael*, had issue:
 1. *Michael*.
 2. *Barbara*.
 3. *Christian*.
- ii. *Betty*, m. ——— Ebersole.
- iii. *Barbara*, m. Michael Nisley.
- iv. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Landis, and had issue:
 1. *Felix*.
 2. *John*.
 3. *Henry*.
 4. *Christian*.

5. *Mary*, m. ——— Alter.
6. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Weltmer.
7. *Anna*, m. ——— Coffman.
8. *Franey*, m. ——— Brand.
9. *Barbara*, m. ——— Light.
10. *Catharine*, m. ——— Weltmer.

LATITUDE OF FORT AUGUSTA.—[The following from the Wilkes-Barre *Record* is worthy a place in *Notes and Queries*. The original letter is in possession of Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Wyoming].

PHILADELPHIA, *2d April, 1774.*

Fort Augusta half a mile southeast of the conflux of the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, is, by exact observation in latitude 40 degrees, 53 minutes, 32 seconds.

Fort Durkee at Wyoming in 41 degrees, 14 minutes, 27 seconds.

Buffalo Creek, in 41 degrees, 1 minute. As taken by Mr. Samuel Wallace, a gentleman of good merit and well-known to the Wyoming people, who is now going up with very accurate instruments to take the latitude 42 degrees, in order to ascertain how far north you extend; and offers the use of his instruments to any gentleman you may appoint to attend him.

I am, etc.,

PELATIAH WEBSTER.

Mr. Silas Dean, Wethersfield, Conn.

INDIAN TREATY AT FORT PITT.

[From a memorandum book in our possession we glean the following important items concerning the personages present at the Indian Treaty held at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, in October, 1776, with other data. Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, and Col. John Montgomery, of Carlisle, were appointed by the Congress to hold the treaty, at which were present the representatives of the more prominent tribes north-west of the Ohio. Besides the commissioners, there were quite a number of whites, among whom was Col. George Morgan, who for many years was a trader in the Illinois country, and Dr. Walker, a distinguished physician in the Western country.]

The chiefs at the Treaty at Fort Pitt in Oct'r, 1775, were—
Six Nations:

Keyushuta,	}	Chiefs.
White Mingo,		
Caugh-caugh-oau-te-day (Flying Raven).		
Gough-sa-gave-go (Fall Low).		

Wiandots:

The Half-King.
 Captain John.
 & three other warriors.

Delawares:

Custaloga.
 Capt'n White-Eyes.
 Capt'n Pipe.
 Capt'n Johnny.

Shawanese:

The Corn-Stalk.
 Nimwa.
 The White Fish.

Shye-ga-na-bay, Ottawa chief.

Je-non-tow-way-taw-shaw, the Name of a Mingo Warrior, *i. e.*, Cut off half the Town.

Eh-on-yeh-hon-daw, the name of a Seneca Chief, *i. e.*, Set the Skins on Fire.

Se-pet-te-he-na-the, the name of a Shawanese Chief, *i. e.*, the big Rabbit alias blue Jacket.

Gaw-suck-quen-he-yont, the Name of an Onondago Chief, *i. e.*, a Bottle reversed.

The Delawares last Fall being very desirous of the Residence of a Minister amongst them to instruct them in the Principles of the Christian Religion, lately received a message from the Six Nations with a String of Wampum, telling them "not to be in so great a Hurry about becoming religious, for their wise men had lately discovered a new God whom they would bring them to an acquaintance of." The Delawares dislike the Moravian System, as the preachers tell them that they must shake of all politics & command in their Tribes, the same being incompatible with Christianity.

There are four Tribes of the Shawanese—the Kispapoos, the Maka-gees, the Pickwicks & Chilicothequis.

The Six Nations are composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas & Tuscarorus. The latter Nation was added to them some Time ago; they consisted formerly of five Nations only.

Owy-Yochlenaws live on the Heads of the Oubache, near Keka-yuga Town.

There are three tribes amongst the Delawares, the Wolf, the Turkey & Turtle Tribe. Beaver was chief of the Turkey Tribe, & was preceded by Capt'n Johnny or Straight-Arm, White Eyes ruling it. Custaloga was Chief of the Wolf Tribe, & preceded by Capt. Pipe; and Newcomer was Chief of the Turtle Tribe and preceded by Capt. John Killbuck.

I [Jasper Yeates] was adopted into the Six Nations & named Guy-wee-ho, *i. e.*, the messenger of good News.

Mr. Montgomery was named by the Shawanese, Muck-a-te-we-lamow, *i. e.*, of the Black Wolf Tribe, Nov'r 6, 1776. Capt. White-Eyes spoke on the occasion as from the Delawares & Shawanese.

Mr. Morgan was named by the Shawanese Tomminan. Eod. Die.

In Shawanese, Joseph Spear is called Thakkikolagoe. In Mingoe, Ukunestettan, the Tricks of a—

In Chippewaw, Thomas McCartney is called Moskomoge, the Fish Hawk.

In Shawanese, George Morgan, Esq., is called Weepemackukthe, White Deer. In Mingoe, Shanashase, Council House.

Kisheynoath, or the Hard Man, had his name changed to Bittau-maugh, or The Raccoon caught in the Traps, he being of the Raccoon Tribe.

The manner of the Chippewaw's speaking is—Attawah (Hear), Attawah, Nekanis Nekanis (Eldest Brothers), Meshicmenan Meshicmenan (Youngest Brothers), Weheman, Waguamesick, Wiewieganseman.

At Supper, Oct. 29, 1776, The White Mingo drank a Health to God Almighty, & was backed by the Flying Raven & several other Chiefs of the 6 Nations in the Toast!

Capt. White-Eyes in conversation after Dinner at Fort Pitt, Oct. 17, 1776, said he was rejoiced at being instrumental in bringing the Delawares to an Opinion that a peace with America would be their greatest Security & Happiness. When the Council Fire is kindled & a firm alliance established, so that the Covenant Chain is kept hold of, I shall then (says he) die with Pleasure. I care not how soon.

Nov. 7, 1776. The White Mingo agrees to go off to Pluggcy's Town with the Belt from the Onondago Council, the Com'rs Belt & the Belt of the Senecas on the Allegheny, to warn that Blood-hound & his Banditti from committing further Hostilities; he is to return in 35 days from this time, & if the Villains persist in their depredations & Murders, the United States are *allowed* to take their own course with them.

This memo. made at the Senecas' request.

Memo. given to Congress by Colo. Montgomery & J. Yeates, February 7th, 1777 :

Number of the Delawares (including the Munsies) beyond Pittsburgh, estimated at 450 fighting men.

Number of the Shawanese estimated at 150.

Number of the Senecas on the Allegheny, estimated at 150.

Number of the Wiandotts estimated at 140.

The above Estimate is formed on the best Intelligence the Commissioners could receive. The Indian Manner of Living & the prepossessions they entertain with Respect to having their several Tribes counted, render it extremely difficult to determine their numbers with accuracy.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.—X.

LIFE SKETCHES OF A HERO OF THE WILDERNESS.

During one of the hunting seasons, whilst Captain Brady was attached to the regular service, a report came to the camp of the scouts that the savages had been south of the Ohio, in Western Virginia, plundered the settlers extensively, and driven away their cattle. Brady, as the leader, started with six men, and one of his confidential Indians, in pursuit. The march was begun at the commencement of the hunting season. There existed no necessity for them to encumber the rapidity of their march by carrying with them any quantity of the provisions. At the mouth of Graves' creek they passed the Ohio and pursued their course up a stream putting into the Ohio, almost opposite the present city of Wheeling, until they had penetrated some distance into the woods to avoid present detection by the Indian scouts as to their real points of destination.

They then turned their course abruptly to the westward, and examined every rivulet and creek they passed, until they reached the Muskingum. They failed to strike the Indian trail, until they had advanced forty or fifty miles from where it disembogues itself into the Ohio. At this point, a heavy trail had been made some time before by horses and cattle. They concluded, from the want of freshness in the tracks, to abandon the pursuit.

Fortune immediately afterwards seemed to favor them. They began the descent of the Muskingum, and had proceeded but a short distance when the file leader discovered an Indian coming up the river with a deer fastened upon his back. Brady desired to take him

prisoner to obtain information. The scouts concealed themselves, and he dispatched one of the Wetzels a short distance up the river to prevent the escape of the savage, in case he became alarmed and fled. The leader of the whites was to wait until the savage had gone by, and was to try to steal upon him and secure him.

Brady let him pass, borne down as he was by the weight of his load, and then stole upon him with a step as light as that of a cat, when Brady practiced one of his favorite springs upon him. The Indian, alarmed by the yell Brady had uttered, attempted to escape, but the strap he had round his forehead, to assist him to support the weight of the deer, dropped down to his neck, and, choking him, brought him to the ground. Wetzels and the remainder of the band then came up. They at once disarmed him and confined him, when they retraced their steps until they reached a spot close to the margin of the river, carrying the Indian's hunting spoils with them.

Sam Brady knew from experience that this Indian was not likely to be alone in that locality during the season of the chase. He sought, by every means known to himself and his "pet" Indian, to gain some intelligence concerning the movements of the red men. During a day and night he answered all inquiries by a grunt. At last he indicated that a short distance above there was a hunting camp, composed of five other warriors. According to his narration, they expected to remain until snow fell. Brady suspected, from the lively and jocose behavior of the savage, and from his apparent willingness to betray his friends, that he was playing "possum." He was not deceived in his judgment. The Indian, not being tied as usual, was permitted to march with them under strict surveillance. They had not gone far when he sprang aside and uttered a war whoop. His death was instantaneous; he was shot dead by a scout. In a moment some twenty Indians had left cover, and kept jumping about through the woods, ducking and dodging like so many partridges in high grass. The retreat of the whites began at once. The savages soon discovered this retrograde movement, and followed with hot speed until night overtook alike pursuers and pursued.

Brady found that the chase did not continue after nightfall, but knowing it would be renewed more fiercely than ever after daybreak, changed his course suddenly, thinking that he had struck a direction which would lead his party homewards. In that region there are low swampy grounds, which appear to dry up at the top or on the crust, but not so much as to be unimpressible to foot prints. Their chief, in consequence of this, told them to separate and pursue different routes, and meet him at the mouth of a creek which empties itself

into the Ohio about twenty miles north of the Muskingum. Each man was to loose the strings of his moccasin, which usually passed beneath his feet, and tie them round his ankles. They would thus know the trail of each other from those of the Indian, the impression of the latchet being uniformly left by the latter in marshy spots.

They reached the place of rendezvous after a terrible march next day at noon. When they had all arrived they at once crossed the Ohio. No sooner had they touched the opposite shore than they saw two Indians who were lustily hallooing to their companions. Brady knew the savages would attempt to cross the river in pursuit. He, in order to induce them to do so, at once ascended the hill behind him. When the Indians had come within twenty yards of the shore his men quietly stole back upon them, and fired with deadly effect. Twelve had thus attempted the crossing. Almost every ball took fatal effect. Those not hit immediately returned to the northern bank.

There were enough of the Indians still remaining, should they succeed in crossing, to overpower the whites. Brady, content with his success, retreated still farther. The whites ascended the river steadily that night. The next morning was spent in procuring game. After dinner they resumed their march. About sunset one of the men heard the leaves of a large tree rustle, and looking up saw a large Indian descending. He fired and the Indian fell. Brady and the others at once came to the scene of action, and, fearful that the large party of pursuers had passed them and lay in ambush, continued their retreat by circuitous routes, and reached their camp in safety.

This adventure was derived from one of the scouts who accompanied the expedition.

It seems highly improbable that Captain Brady accompanied General Brodhead's expedition against the Indian towns upon the Muskingum. This expedition took place in April, 1781. Distinct mention is made, in letters of that period, of the presence of Montour and Nanowland, but not one of him. With these men he constantly scouted. They were declared officially to have performed eminent service. Had Brady been with them, it is certain he would have so far overtopped them as to have elicited special commendation.

Brady was still nominally in the regular service in January, 1783. The published return list of the regiment shows that fact. As the war ended during that year, his corps must have been disbanded. He had been nearly five years in the West, and had attained the age of twenty-seven. He seems thenceforth to have manifested no desire to return to the valley of the Susquehanna to reside. It would have

been natural for him to return to visit his aged mother and his other family relatives at the close of so many years of absence, although we have no record of the fact of his having done so.

Shortly after the close of the war, he changed his condition in life. Though he did not abandon his fondness for the woods, his love for hunting and scouting, he yet permitted his life-long habits to be interrupted. He, in 1784, married the daughter of Van Swearingen, who was the first sheriff of Washington county. Van Swearingen had moved from the eastern part of the State and settled in the west whilst yet Washington was part of Westmoreland county. The family, both of this period and afterwards, stood in very high repute, socially and otherwise. They gave more than one gallant defender to the frontiers, as we have authentic accounts of the death of no less than three of them at different periods and under various circumstances. One of them was killed in the southern part of what is now Beaver county, by the Indians, shortly before or after the close of the Revolutionary war; one on the northern side of the Ohio about 1791, and one fell under St. Clair.

The daughters of such a race were likely to sympathize with a young and gallant spirit like Brady, who was only twenty-seven, and had in that age of iron, of courage, of daring, won the proud distinction of the foremost spy and hunter upon all the frontier—a reputation upon that then remote frontier, and among the simple-minded frontiersmen—equal to that of Napoleon after his first campaign in Italy, upon the broader arena of civilized Europe.

This union was consummated when the frontiers enjoyed a period of comparative repose. Despite the declaration of peace between the combatants, the more lawless, or the more exasperated of the two races, continued to make incursions into the respective regions inhabited by each. These expeditions were made more for plunder than for scalps.

Brady seems to have been comparatively free for a period of some years from his constant pursuit of Indians. His home, after his marriage with Miss Swearingen, was at "Catfish," now Washington. There he remained until his removal with some of the members of his wife's family, including his father-in-law, to Virginia, in 1786 or 1787. They settled a short distance from where the village of Wellsburg now stands. Though no war had been formally proclaimed between the races, it was evident to these experienced frontiersmen that the continued outrages of the Indians must bring on a general war, in which the assistance of the General Government would have to be invoked. They, therefore, very wisely built, in connection with some

of their neighbors, a small blockhouse, or, as they have been often termed forts, for their defence in case they were attacked. The outrages perpetrated by the savages through the five or six following years more than vindicated their sagacity.

When General Wayne, upon assuming charge of the northwestern army, arrived at Pittsburgh, in 1792, he sent for Captain Brady, and gave him command of all the scouts there in the employ of the Government, some sixty or seventy men in number. The Captain so disposed of them that not a depredation was committed on the frontier. On the contrary, three or four times the Indians were surprised in their own country thirty or forty miles in advance of the white settlements. His plan of carrying the war into the Indian country put a stop to all murders on that frontier. He continued in command of these rangers until the period of his death, which occurred on December 25, 1795, at his own residence about two miles west of West Liberty, Va., in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He left a widow and two sons.

Having arrived now at a period in our narrative during which there were no scenes in his career worthy of relation, we will proceed to explain some mistakes which have been made relative to the personal identity and exploits of our hero.

There was a Samuel Brady with whom the great partisan is often confounded. This Samuel Brady was the uncle of the Captain. He, too, was celebrated for his exploits in Indian warfare. The mistake has been committed of attributing the feats of Samuel Brady, the brother of Captain John, and uncle of our hero, at Freeland's Fort, to the great Indian avenger. The former was doubtless present at Freeland's Fort, and took part in the celebrated retreat after the surrender, made through the solicitations and influence of Capt. John Lytle, contrary to the advice of Capt. Samuel Daugherty, the person to whom the command had been entrusted.

Fort Freeland was the rallying point for several years, upon the Susquehanna, for a large number of frontiersmen who had settled in Northumberland. For a long time there had been no Indian incursions into that region. Indeed, scouts had gone so far as to penetrate into the Indian country, and returned reporting that there were no "Indian signs." Relying upon these reports, the inhabitants felt no fear of danger which was so soon to approach and burst upon them with most terrible suddenness and destruction. A party of spies who had been sent out, as it were to keep up some show of precaution, returned, saying that they had discovered trails of Indians approach

ing the Susquehanna. The settlers, fearful of the approaching storm, flocked to the fort for protection. After solemn deliberation, they despatched their women and helpless little ones down the river to Fort Augusta. Two hundred men, including whites, were reported as approaching the fort. There were but sixty defenders within. There was some disposition at first, as the peril came nearer, to evacuate the fort and retire to Augusta. This purpose was finally abandoned, because the Indians had been observed in the neighborhood, and the chances of defense against a superior force seemed better behind their slight breastworks than in the open field.

This attack was at length made upon the upper side early in the day. Below the fort there was a thick glade. A slight trace led through this to the river. The assailants did not pour in an effective fire at first. They kept at long range. Indians are by no means disposed to risk their persons where they can avoid it. The assault was vigorously resisted, and it is supposed the Indians suffered severely so far as they exposed themselves. A very young man in the fort shot an English officer who was observed directing the efforts of the savages.

The attack was suspended that day, but upon the next the Indians poured pell-mell into the fort, and took it, committing a most dreadful massacre. Captain Daugherty and "Uncle Sam" Brady made their escape together, but the former was subsequently killed and his scalp taken into the fort. The latter had made his way into the level land below the fort. John Burrows, a member of the Legislature, while it sat at Lancaster, and who was instrumental in getting him a pension from the Legislature of this State, thus relates what "Uncle Sam" told him of the manner of his escape at this time:

"His rifle being well charged, he secreted himself in a bunch of bushes, stripped himself to his vest and pantaloons and started; two of the Indians singled him out and pursued him (the one a big fellow and the other a small one) with only their tomahawks; when they had got some distance from the fort, he found they were gaining on him, the big one foremost; he wheeled and struck the foremost one a terrible blow with his rifle; the little fellow then disappeared, and he came clear off."

THE END.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXX.

HARRISBURG CHARITY IN OTHER DAYS.—In July, 1831, a public meeting was held in aid of the sufferers "by the late fire at Fayetteville, N. C.," and a committee appointed to collect funds.

March 9, 1833, a meeting of citizens was held in "aid to the Cape de Verd sufferers.

To both of these worthy objects notable collections were made.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

BUCHANAN, JOHN.

John Buchanan, son of Andrew and Margaret Buchanan, was a native of the Marsh Creek settlement, now Adams county, where he was born in 1734. He received a fair English education. During the French and Indian war he served in the Provincial ranks, and in the Revolutionary struggle fought on the side of liberty. On February 25, 1782, he was commissioned collector of excise for the county of Cumberland, and on April 18, 1785, appointed deputy surveyor. He died, while on a visit westward, at Fort Ligonier, March 24, 1793, in his fifty-ninth year.

CULBERTSON, ALEXANDER.

Alexander Culbertson, born in the north of Ireland about 1721, came to Pennsylvania with his parents about the year 1740. They were among the earliest settlers in "Amberson Valley," Letterkenny township, Cumberland county. He was a man of courage and intelligence and of prominence on the frontiers. At the outset of the French and Indian war he raised a company for the protection of the back settlements; was a captain in the Provincial service in 1755 of the "Lurgan Township" company, and afterwards was attached to Colonel Armstrong's battalion. In the spring of the following year, the Indians having made inroads on the frontiers, he marched in pursuit of the marauders, and overtook them near McCord's Fort. A desperate fight ensued, his company defeated and he himself

killed. A number of the men who were made prisoners were inhumanly massacred by their captors. This was in the month of April, 1756. Captain Culbertson left a wife Margaret, and children as follows:

- i. *Samuel*, b. 1745.
- ii. *Robert*.
- iii. *Alexander*.
- iv. *John*.
- v. *Joseph*.
- vi. *James*.

McCAMANT, JAMES.

James McCamant (or McCalmont), the son of James and Jean McCamant, was born in 1737 in Letterkenny township, Cumberland, now Franklin county. His father, James McCamant, came from the north of Ireland a few months before the son was born. He was born in 1684, and died July 2, 1780, leaving a wife Jean, b. 1694, dying May 4, 1794, and children, among others, as follows:

- i. *James*.
- ii. *Margaret*.
- iii. *John*, m. and had *John*.
- iv. *Mary*, m. James Montgomery, and had *James* and other children.
- v. *Jean*, m. Patrick Hartford.

The son James became a prominent personage upon the borders of Pennsylvania civilization. Of stalwart form, and of undaunted bravery, when the defeat of Braddock's army caused the savages to pour down upon the frontiers, he was a leader in many a pursuit of the blood-thirsty Indians. And so when the thunders of the Revolution reverberated along the Kittatinny hills, he eagerly entered the contest for independence. He served as major in the patriot army, and was at Long Island, Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown. When peace settled over the land he was one of the leading spirits in securing the erection of the county of Franklin, and was appointed by the Assembly one of the commissioners to erect the court house and other public buildings for the new county. In that body he represented Franklin county from 1774 to 1789. He was commissioned one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, September 23, 1789, and under the Constitution of 1790 appointed by Governor Mifflin an associate judge August 17, 1791, a position he filled with ability until his death, which occurred on the 19th of July, 1809, at his residence near Strasburg. His remains lie buried

in the grave-yard at Rocky Spring church. There are many incidents narrated relating to the daring and prowess of Major McCamant, but the duty of the biographer is simply to give the naked facts. That he was brave, honorable and upright none dare gainsay, and he left in the records of his heroic life that which his descendants may well prize.

HANOVER CHURCH.—VIII.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

In memory of | John McElhenny, | who died June 25th, 1866, | aged 53 years, 10 m. & | 14 days.

In memory of | Mary McElhenny, | died July 27, 1805, | aged 14 years and 6 | months.

In memory of | Thomas McElhenny, | Died 3d of December, | 1818, aged, 1 year & | 11 months.

In | memory of | Hannah McElhenny, | born | July 4th, 1781, | Died | June 27th, 1868, | aged | 86 years, 11 mos., 23 ds.

In | memory of | John, | only son of | Thomas McElhenny, Dec'd | Born February 1777, | Died August 19, 1859, | Aged 82 years & 6 months.

In memory of | Thomas McElhenny, Sr., | who departed this life | Sept. 1st, A. D. 1828, | Aged 84 years.

In memory of | Mary McElhenny, | Died 4th of August, 1807. | Aged 74 years.

In | memory of | Esther, wife of | John McKinney, | who departed this life | February 23d, 1818, | Aged 75 years.

In | memory of | Samuel McClure, | who departed this life | March 14, A. D. 1833, | Aged | 25 years | & | 1 month.

In | memory of | James McClure, | who departed this life | September the 1st, 1815, | Aged 35 years. | Also, | In memory of | John McClure, | who departed this life | August the 22nd, 1827, | Aged 46 years.

Sacred to the memory of | Francis McClure, | who departed this life | January 23d 1809, | In the 31st year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of | James McClure, | Sen'r., who departed this life | November the 14th, 1805, | in the 72d year of his age.

In | memory | of Margzret, | Daughter of | Wm. Mont- | gomery, who | departed | this life the 13th | December A. D. 1782.

Mary | Daughter | of Wm. Mont- | gomery, | and wife of | John A yre
| who departed | this life Feb'y | 9, 1783.

In memory of | Mary Ann Pal- | mer, Daughter of | John and Cathe-
| rina Palmer, | who Departed | this life March 16, | 1798 | Aged 16
years.

David Pettecrew | Departed this Life | July 2nd, 1784, Aged | 71
years.

In | memory of | Robert Porterfield, | who departed this life | June 22d,
A. D. 1836, | in the 50th year of his | age | Blessed are the dead | which
die in the Lord. | Rev. 14-13.

In | memory | of | Ann Porterfield, | who departed this life | December
2d, A. D., 1831, | in the 52d year | of her age.

In | memory | of | Tho's Robinson, | who departed | this life | Decem-
ber the 13th, | A. D., 1780, | Aged 59 years.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXI.

CORNPLANTER AT HARRISBURG.—On the 7th of February, 1791, Governor Mifflin sent a circular letter to the sheriffs of Dauphin and other counties, requiring them to give protection to Cornplanter and his party on their return to the Seneca nation. It was shortly after this that the noted chief tarried over night at Harrisburg.

WHAT ISLAND?—On the 24th of May, 1792, an application was made to the Governor, from James Fox and Hugh Montgomery, of Paxtang township, Dauphin county, for the pre-emption of a small island in the Susquehanna river, the first island above Coxe's, containing three or four acres, which was referred to the Surveyor General. Is this island yet in existence, or have the ice and floods washed it away?

DATES OF RATIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION by the several States:

Delaware,	Dec. 3, 1787
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 13, 1787
New Jersey,	Dec. 19, 1787

Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut,	Jan. 9, 1788
Massachusetts,	Feb. 6, 1788
Maryland,	April 28, 1788
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788
Virginia,	June 25, 1788
New York,	July 25, 1788
North Carolina,	Nov. 21, 1789

From the foregoing it would seem that North Carolina did not ratify until after the election and inauguration of President Washington.

THOS. CLINGAN, Esq., was a member of Assembly from York county in the sessions of 1788-'9, and 1789-'90. He took a conspicuous part in the contest over the bill for the creation of Adams county.

He appears to have left the Marsh Creek settlement after November, 1791.

I would like to have information as to his subsequent life and place of death, and all particulars. EDWARD MCPHERSON.

BAD GENEALOGICAL BLUNDERS.—The *Century* for April contains a readable article on the "Inauguration of Washington," the superb illustrations making amends somewhat for the many errors of the writer, Clarence W. Bowman. There are, however, two grave blunders in genealogy, which we essay in this note to correct. Speaking of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, he says: "He had just married a young woman of fortune, who was the aunt of President William Henry Harrison, and the great-great-aunt of President Benjamin Harrison;" and in a foot note states, "Thomson was the father-in-law of Elbridge Gerry." Now the truth of the matter is as follows: Charles Thomson married Hannah, the only child of Richard Harrison, her mother being the daughter of Isaac Norris, and the granddaughter of Thomas Lloyd, President of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. They all belonged to the Society of Friends, and were in no manner related to the Harrisons of Surrey, England. As Charles Thomson left no children this destroys the remaining error. Now Elbridge Gerry married a daughter of James Thompson, merchant of New York, no connection to the Secretary. Strange to state Appleton's *American Encyclopedia of Biography* make a similar blunder.

THE CROLL FAMILY.

I. JOHN CROLL, b. August 16, 1767; d. November 14, 1825; m., October 5, 1790, by Rev. Gehring, Elizabeth Metzgar; b. October 14, 1767; d. April 5, 1832. They had issue:

- i. *John*, b. July 17, 1791; d. Oct. 21, 1793.
- ii. *Lydia*, b. Oct. 10, 1792; d. May 5, 1822; m., Dec. 4, 1810, David Ettl, and left one child.
- 2. iii. *John*, b. May 17, 1797; m. Eliza Catharine Lowman.
- 3. iv. *Abner*, b. Sept. 9, 1800; m. Rachel Shelly.
- 4. v. *Henry*, b. Jan. 11, 1807; m. Mary Oleweiler.

II. JOHN CROLL (John), b. May 17, 1797; d. Oct. 12, 1873; m., March 26, 1822, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, Eliza Catharine Lowman, b. June 3, 1803; d. Dec. 12, 1881. They had issue:

- i. *George-L.*, b. Jan. 15, 1874; m. Sarah Brown; d. Sept., 1882; and had Dr. *Mercer-B.*, Rev. *John*, *Edward-L.*, *George*, *Rebecca-B.*, *Frank*, and *Raymond*.
- ii. *Henry-W.*
- iii. *Elizabeth-C.*
- iv. *Caroline-L.*, d. s. p.
- v. *Susan-D.*
- vi. *Maria-L.*, m. Rev. W. M. Baum, D. D., and had Rev. *J. Croll*, Dr. *Charles*, Rev. *William-M.*, *Eliza-Croll*, *Mary-S.*, *Maria*, *George*, and *Frederick*.
- vii. *Annie-M.*
- viii. *Emma-H.*, m. J. P. Keller.
- ix. *Margaret-C.*, d. s. p.

III. ABNER CROLL (John), b. Sept. 9, 1800; d. August 27, 1835; m. Rachel Shelly. They had issue:

- i. *John*, m. Mary Doudel, and had *Horace*, *Robert*, and *Amelia*.
- ii. *William*, m. Annie Faber, and had *Abner*, *Faber*, d. s. p., *William*, *Charlie*, and *Hollis*.
- iii. *Lydia*, m. Jacob Nissley, and had *Rachel*, m. ——— Peters, *Frank*, m. Julia Rambler, *John*, m. Bessie Fortney, and *Luther*.
- iv. *Luther*, m. Jennie Smyth, and had *James*, *Morris*, *Roy*, and *Elsie*.

IV. HENRY CROLL (John), b. Jan. 11, 1807; m. Mary Oleweiler. They had issue:

- i. *Abner*, m. Mary Strouse, and had *Harvie*, m. Kate Low-

- man, *Mary*, m. Horace Lowman, and *Kate*, m. ———
Rahter.
- ii. *Mary*, m. Joseph H. Nissley, and had *Annie*, m. Harry Campbell, *Lillie*, m. William Lowman, *Josephine*, and *Fannie*.
- iii. *Ann Eliza*.
- iv. *Clementine*, d. s. p.

HANOVER CHURCH.—IX.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

Here lies the Body | of | Adam Reid, Esq'r, | who departed this life | February, 1769, | Aged 63 years. | Also | Mary, his wife, | who departed this life, | June, 1783, | Aged 71 years.

In | Memory of | Robert Porterfield, Sen., | who departed this life | August 28th, 1829, | Aged about 72 years.

In | Memory of | Else Porterfield, | consort of | Robert Porterfield, | who departed this life | July 28th, A. D. 1826, | aged about 60 years.

In | Memory of | John M. Porterfield, | who departed this life | March 27th, A. D. 1820, | in the 25th year of his age | Also of his sister | Gracey Porterfield, | who departed this life | July 29, A. D. 1793, | in the 9th year of her age. | And of their sister, | Elizabeth Porterfield, | who departed this life | November, A. D. 1800, | aged about 7 months.

In | Memory of | Wallis Porterfield, | who departed this life | May the 11th, A. D. 1822, in the | 25th year of his age.

In memory of | David Ramsey, | who departed this life | September the 18th, 1787, | Aged 42 years.

In | Memory of | James Ramsey, | who departed this life | April 27th A. D. 1833, | In the 60th year of his | Age.

In | Memory of | James Robertson, | who departed | this Life the 17th | of March, 1792, | aged 68 years.

In | Memory of | Sarah, wife of | William Robertson, | who departed | this life Aug. | 1781 | Aged 37 years.

In | Memory of | Margaret, wife of | William Robertson, | who departed this | life March 3, 1776, | Aged 54 years. | William Robertson, | Who departed this life | February 9, 1794, | Aged 73 years.

In | Memory of | Martha Bell, | consort of | James Rogers, Jr., | who departed this life | Aug't 23d, 1839, | Aged 74 years.

In | Memory of | Andrew Rogers, | who departed this | Life the 9th of | September, 1782, | Aged 36 years.

In memory of | James Rodgers, | who departed this life | April 18th, A. D. 1790, | Aged 55 years. | Also, | James Rodgers, Jun., | who departed this life | May 16th, A. D. 1823, | Aged 55 years.

In | Memory of | Effey, | consort of | Robert Rogers, | who departed this life | Jan'y 25th, 1811, | Aged 27 years & 3 months. | Also, | Andrew, | son of | Robert & Effey Rogers, | who departed this life | Feb'y 26th, 1836, | Aged 28 years & 3 months.

In | Memory of | Timothy | Allen, | son of | Robert & Isabella Rogers, | who departed this life | Oct'r 15th, 1821, | Aged | 5 years & 3 months.

Sacred | to the memory of | John Sawyer, | who departed this life | May 5th, 1837, | aged 64 years, 7 months | and 15 days.

Hier Rhuet | Christina Schell, | Der Frau von | Johannes Schell, | worder geboren den | 17 January, 1802, und starb | 25th May, 1822.

Dr. William Simonton, | died | Mar 17, 1846, | in the 58th year of his | age. | Precious in the sight of the | Lord is the death of his | Saints. Psalm cxvi. 15.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXII.

COL. HARRISON A. GLEIM.

The election wires bring us the intelligence of the death of a native of this city at his home in Tipton, Missouri, on May 3, 1889.

Colonel Gleim was the youngest of eleven children, and was born in Harrisburg, Pa., November 2, 1825. His father, Christian Gleim, was a prominent citizen of this State, was paymaster at Baltimore in the war of 1812, with the title of colonel, and at one time was public printer of Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to Pittsburgh, where his son, Harrison A., was educated. When a young man he entered the wholesale dry goods house of Brown & Co., of which his brother-in-law, Mr. James W. Brown, was the head, where he remained until 1846, when the business was moved to Philadelphia, under the firm name of John H. Brown & Co., and receiving a position with the last named firm, where he remained until the death of James W.

Brown. In 1860 he went to St. Louis. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the army under the command of Gen. Lewis Merrill, as first lieutenant, and by his meritorious conduct rose to the rank of colonel. A large portion of his time in the service was spent in Arkansas. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1866, when he settled at Tipton and became a member of the firm of Maclay & Co., in which he retained his interest until his death. When he went to Tipton he was in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and being a thorough business man, devoted himself assiduously to business. He was enterprising and progressive, and no project that promised to advance the interest of his town or vicinity ever failed to elicit his hearty co-operation. He was very active in securing the construction of the O. V. & S. K. railroad, and for a time was vice-president of that company. For the past few years Colonel Gleim had retired from active business and sought the peace and happiness of home, in company with his widowed sisters, Mrs. E. H. Brown, Mrs. A. G. Douthitt, and Mrs. E. G. Adams, between whom and himself there existed the warmest and tenderest affection. Here he gave himself up to the solace and comfort that can be found nowhere else, and we doubt not but spent the happiest days of his life. He was a constant reader of the public prints, took especial interest in the local history of his native city and was thoroughly posted on current events. He was an engaging conversationalist, and entertained his numerous visitors most agreeably.

A LIST OF SHAWANESE WORDS.

[In previous *Notes and Queries* reference is made to the treaty held at Fort Pitt in 1776, of which treaty Judge Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, was a commissioner, and that among the different Indians present were several from the Shawanese nation. In connection with the same the annexed list of forty-three Shawanese words and their English meaning will prove interesting. The list is written on a very old sheet of paper in the handwriting of Judge Yeates, and was found among his papers some years ago. It was evidently compiled by Judge Yeates when commissioner at the treaty in question.—s.]

A horse,	Maehiaway.
A knife,	Monethe.
An awl or fork,	Maquenthey.

A tree,	Tesque.
A young girl,	Squethetha.
A great man,	Itokoma.
An Indian man,	Linne.
A squaw,	Quiwan.
A boy,	Skillowaythetha.
A child,	Oppoleutka.
A mirror,	Nonochtaw.
A blanket,	Quewan.
A hat,	Pitakoh.
A tomahawk,	Tehawgah.
Rum,	Wethickepe.
A shirt,	Petenekaw.
Moccasins,	Mockitou.
A gun,	Mataquah.
A scalp,	Wesey.
A table or saddle,	Papewau.
A spoon,	Emquawh.
Englishmen,	Metnusheaw.
A sword,	Monethe.
God,	Wese Monetau.
The sun,	Keepque.
The moon,	Tepequikeeshaw.
Rain,	Kemawani.
Snow,	Kune.
Water,	Nepe.
A river,	Thepique.
A creek,	Chikethpiqua.
A canoe,	Locashey.
A wigwam,	Wigwam.
A fish,	Ametha.
A buck,	Eapey.
A doe,	Nooskata.
Skins,	Thiake.
Powder,	Mawkate.
Lead,	Lewley.
Flints,	Sawaugh.
A pipe,	Quaquah.
Tobacco,	Themaw.
A treaty,	Itakheman.

FULTON—BELL—ANDERSON.

[As the following communication, directed to the Historical Society of Dauphin county, is at least interesting, we publish it, promising to give a reply in due time. The letter is written from Cincinnati, O., of the date of May 13, 1880.]

We have been looking over the Centennial History of Dauphin county lately, and would be exceedingly delighted if we could obtain some information that seems to be hinted at in its pages. If Dr. Egle, or any person else can give us the connection between the Fultons of Tinkling Spring Church, Augusta county, Virginia, and the Fultons of Paxtang, we will be obliged, as we are desirous of knowing more of the former Irish or Scotch-Irish Fultons from whom we are descended. The indications are that all of the Virginia Valley Presbyterians came in by way of the Presbyterian settlements of Pennsylvania.

I find the names of William and Walter Bell in Dauphin county, and would like to know if they belong to my own Bell line of ancestry. My grandmother, Sarah Bell Anderson was the daughter of William Bell, of Ennyvale, county Monaghan, Ireland. My grandfather Anderson's mother was also a Bell—he and William Bell were first cousins. James Anderson lived on Cooleollet hill, Glaslough, county Monaghan, Ireland. They came to America in 1801 and settled near Pittsburgh, whence the family removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where they are now located.

In another direction I have an ancestress whose name was Honor Elder, daughter of John Elder, the wife of John Dorcey, of Maryland. Can it be that she was a daughter of "Parson Elder, of blessed memory?" Can any one tell? I should be proud of such an ancestor if I could justly lay claim to him.

L. A. K.

[The following genealogical notes were enclosed with the foregoing:]

BELL.

Walter Bell, of Ireland, had :

- i. William.*
- ii. Walter.*
- iii. Janet.*

WALTER BELL, the second, married Janet Knox, a lineal descendant of John Knox, and had :

- i. Willam, b. 1747.*
- ii. John.*
- iii. Samuel.*

- iv. *David.*
- v. *Robert.*
- vi. *Walter.*

All the sons, except William, with five daughters, emigrated to America with their father, Walter Bell, near the middle of the Eighteenth century. One authority says to the Carolinas in 1768; another says to Pennsylvania at an earlier date.

WILLIAM BELL, b. in 1747; m., in 1768, Agnes Williams, of same age. Their home was in Ennyvale, Ireland. The two youngest children, *David* and *Mary*, were born in Path Valley, Pa.

- i. *Sarah*, b. 1769; m. James Anderson.
- ii. *Rachel*, b. 1771; m. Thomas Hoy.
- iii. *Walter*, b. 1775; m., first, Sarah Knox, and secondly, Nancy Osmond.
- iv. *John*, b. 1778; d. unm.
- v. *William*, b. 1781; m., first, Margaret DeWitt Dwight, and secondly, Emma Brewer, of Pittsburgh.
- vi. *Samuel*, b. 1784; m., first, M. Gormley, and secondly, M. J. Bell, daughter of Walter Bell, of Virginia; for many years he was a dry goods merchant in Philadelphia.
- vii. *Ann*, b. 1786; m. Cunningham S. Semple.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, b. 1789; m., first, ——— Buchanan; secondly, Rhodes Stanberry, and thirdly, ——— Marshall.
- ix. *David*, b. 1793; m. Ann Eliza Owen.
- x. *Mary*, b. 1794; d. unm.

SARAH BELL, b. 1769; m., in 1792, James Anderson, of Glaslough. In 1801 she came to America and settled at Braddock's Field, where Mr. Anderson died in 1846. Their children were:

- i. *William-Bell*, b. 1793.
- ii. *Agnes-Williams*, b. 1796.
- iii. *James*, b. 1798; settled in Kentucky.
- iv. *John-Williams*, b. 1800.
- v. *Janet*, b. 1804.
- vi. *Eleanor*, b. 1806.
- vii. *Elizabeth*, d. in infancy.
- viii. *Elizabeth*.
- ix. *George-Wallace*.
- x. *Mary-Bell*.

ANDERSON.

James Anderson, of Glaslough, Ireland, m., in 1762, Janet Bell, daughter of Walter Bell. They had issue:

- i. *James*, b. 1762 ; m., in 1792, Sarah Bell, of Ennyvale, as above stated.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *Janet*.
- iv. *Eleanor*.

CHAMBERS.

Col. Benjamin Chambers' son Benjamin married Sarah Lawson Kemper, of Cincinnati. They removed to Missouri, where they died. Of their eleven children, only four survived them :

- i. *Sara-Bella*, m. Dr. Penn, of St. Louis county, Mo.
- ii. *Catharine-Judith*.
- iii. *Ludlow*, d. unm.
- iv. *John*, m. Alice ——— ; Mrs. Chambers and her sons reside in St. Louis.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXIII.

OUR SECOND PRESIDING JUDGE.

In the Moravian grave-yard, Lancaster, Pa., which has recently been sold, rest the remains of two distinguished citizens of Lancaster county, William Henry and his son, John Joseph Henry. The memorial stone over the remains of the latter reads :

*Sacred | to the memory of | John Joseph Henry | late Presiding Judge
of the | Second Judicial District of | Pennsylvania | who was born No-
vember 4th | A. D. 1758 and died April | 22d A. D. 1811. | He served as
a volunteer in the | disastrous campaign of 1775-6 | against Quebec and
was taken | prisoner in the assault upon | that city. | As a soldier in the
armies of | his country and as an admin- | istrator of her laws he devoted
| to her service the best powers | of his youth and age. | This monument
is erected | by his daughter, Anna Maria | Smith, and her children.*

A YORKTOWN DIARY.

We herewith print the diary of a soldier of the Revolution. The author, Capt. James Duncan, was an officer in Col. Moses Hazen's (Congress' Own) regiment, commissioned lieutenant November 3, 1776, and promoted captain March 25, 1778, serving until the close of the war. He was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1756.

He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1774, and was studying for the ministry when the Revolutionary war broke out. As related by himself afterwards, "The beating of the danger drums past his window made such a noise that he could not study," and he concluded to enter the army. When the county of Adams was formed he was appointed by Governor McKean its first prothonotary, a position he held until after the election of Governor Hiester. Having received from the State of Pennsylvania a tract of land in the Donation district located in the Shenango Valley, in which is now Pymatuning township, Mercer county, he removed there, where he remained until his death, June 24, 1844, at the age of eighty-eight years.]

I.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, *October 2, 1781.*

It may not be amiss to take notice of a few remarkable occurrences prior to the commencement of this journal. The army were never so universally deceived in regard to the operations of the campaign as at this time. New York was thought to be the object, and no maneuver left untried to confirm this opinion, when all on a sudden the army decamped from W. Plains, crossed the North river, and proceeded by a circuitous route to Springfield, in New Jersey, where, after a halt of a few days (in order the better to deceive the enemy), they took their route for Trenton, at which place the artillery stores with our regiment and some other troops embarked. We were now no longer at a loss to know our place of destination. We arrived at Christiana bridge, and from thence marched by land to the head of Elk, where the French troops with the rest of our army joined us in a very short time. Here we were delayed for six or seven days, being busily employed in embarking ordnance stores of all kinds on board the vessels. In the meantime the French troops with some other corps of our army proceeded by land for Baltimore. The bay not being able to furnish a sufficient number of vessels the Rhode Island regiment with ours was obliged to embark on board a number of flat-bottomed boats, which had been constructed at Albany and brought to this place. We set out on this arduous and very hazardous undertaking about September 15, and arrived at Williamsburg the 26th. On our passage we hugged close to the western shore, but the many bays and mouths of rivers we were obliged to cross rendered it exceedingly dangerous. I think the rivers in their order were as follows, viz: Elk, Susquehannah, Petapsco, Severn, Patuxent, Potomac, Rappahannock, Pequankitank, York and James. The bays were numerous. Among the largest is Mock Jack, better than twenty miles across.

The weather in general was very favorable excepting at the time of our crossing the mouth of Rappahannock, when on a sudden a furious wind arose, which occasioned a very rough sea. A number of boats were dismasted, sails torn to pieces, and the whole in the utmost distress. We, however, all made round the point into a safe harbor, excepting Colonel Antill, who, missing the point, was obliged to stretch for Given's island. After repairing our rigging it was determined to proceed a safer course than that which Colonel Antill took, by sailing across Pequankitank bay into the mouth of a river which forms Given's island. In this attempt I shipped water several times and had all my sail torn to pieces. Some of the boats were more prudent and did not cross that day. However, we all arrived safe, and were detained there two days by the storm. Three vessels sailing in the bay were the same day foundered. A miraculous escape! I cannot but mention the very polite treatment we received from the inhabitants of Given's island.

I have said we arrived at Williamsburg the 26th; the 27th and 28th were detained at this place in making preparations for the siege, and on the 29th the allied army moved down toward York (distant from Williamsburg about 12 miles), and made a short halt about two miles distant from the enemy's outworks when a few shots were fired from the French pieces at some of Tarleton's horse, who immediately dispersed. In the evening we proceeded about half a mile farther and encamped for the night. In the course of the night three deserters came in with little or no intelligence that could be depended upon. On the morning of the 30th we had orders to approach the enemy's works. After marching a short distance we were ordered to load and proceed within half a mile of the enemy's works on the left. One brigade of infantry was halted, while the First brigade, commanded by General Muhlenburg, crossed a small morass and paraded in order of battle, marched a short distance in front; but the enemy, not firing, they wheeled to the right and took their post in the line; a picket was now turned out (the better to favor reconnoitering parties) which advanced in front nearly half way to the enemy, until they were obliged to retreat by the fire of a field piece from the enemy's works. (It was said his excellency, the commander-in-chief, was in front of this picket the whole time reconnoitering.) The sentries were, however, continued at their posts and regularly relieved the whole day. One of the sentries was so unfortunate as to receive a wound on his foot from a cannon ball, which obliged the surgeons to make an immediate amputation of his leg. We sustained no other harm from their firing, although they frequently overshot

us. The remainder of the day was employed in reconnoitering the enemy; and toward evening the whole army encamped nearly on the ground they had before occupied. Before we proceed it may be proper now to take some notice of the different corps and the arrangement of the army. The Marquis de Lafayette's division of L. infantry, composed of Muhlenburg's and Hazen's brigades on the right of the front line, and nearest the enemy; the Baron Steuben's division, composed of the Marylanders, Pennsylvanians and Virginians on the left of the front line. The Jersey troops in the rear of the infantry, and the York in the rear of Steuben's division, with the park of artillery and sappers and miners in the center, forming the second line; the militia forms the corps de reserve, and the French troops, commanded by Count Rochembeau, on the left of the whole. We passed this night with little or no disturbance from the enemy, but guess our agreeable surprise when on the morning of the ensuing day (Oct. 1) we found the enemy had evacuated all their front works, and retreated about half a mile. We knew no other way to account for this than that their works being too extensive and weak, they were afraid of a storm.

This morning Colonel Scammel was unfortunately wounded and taken by the enemy, as he was too closely reconnoitering, and sent on parole to Williamsburg. No sooner were the enemy's works evacuated than they were taken possession of by our pickets, supported by the whole army, who marched up for that purpose, and continued on the lines a great part of the day, although the enemy at certain times fired very briskly from their pieces. About 8 o'clock this morning the French grenadiers attacked and carried a small battery, with the loss of four killed and six wounded. Ten companies were ordered out early this morning for fatigue of which I had the honor to command one. Until 11 a. m. we were employed in cutting and stripping branches for gabions. On being furnished with shovels, spades, pick axes, etc., we were ordered up to the lines, where we continued inactive until about an hour before sunset. In the meantime, the engineers were employed in reconnoitering the enemy's works, and fixing on proper places to break the first ground. Let me here observe that the enemy by evacuating their works had given us an amazing advantage, as the ground they left commanded the whole town, and nothing but the reasons before alleged could have justified them in so doing, as by contrary conduct they must have very much retarded the operations of the siege.

The engineers having fixed on and chained off the ground in two different places to erect their works within point blank shot of the

enemy, the parties were called on. Five companies were ordered to an eminence on the right and five to another on the left. It happened to be my fate to be stationed on the left, a place the most dangerous of the two, as it was nearest to the enemy and more exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries. We were now conducted to a small hollow near the ground. Five men were ordered by the engineer to assist him in clearing away the rubbish, staking out and drawing the lines of the work. This was in the face of open day, and the men went with some reluctance; a little before this we had a shot from the enemy which increased their fears. At dusk of evening we all marched up, and never did I see men exert themselves half so much or work with more eagerness. Indeed, it was their interest, for they could expect nothing else but an incessant roar of cannon the whole night. I must confess I too had my fears, but fortunately for us they did not fire a shot that whole night. I am at a loss to account for it, for the moon shone bright, and by the help of their night glasses they must certainly have discovered us. We were relieved about daybreak, and scarcely had we left the trenches when the enemy began their fire on both works from three pieces.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXIV.

THE SHEE FAMILY.

In looking over the index of the old Moravian grave-yard at Lancaster I was struck by the number of Shees who were interred there during the latter half of the last century and beginning of the present. The plan showed eighteen members of that family as being interred there. I took down a list of their names and carefully searched the register of the Moravian Church with good results, as appears further on. Most writers state that Col. John Shee, of Revolutionary fame, was a resident of Lancaster when the Third Pennsylvania battalion was mustered in in 1775 under his command. About the same period Walter Shee, of Philadelphia, merchant, owned land on Orange street, and after his death his widow, whose maiden name was Vernon, subsequently married Robert Thompson, of Lancaster, who was quite a prominent man in civil affairs. As the family of Shees who were interred in the Moravian grave-yard may have been connected with the family from which sprang Col. John Shee, I forward the data to *Notes and Queries*.

S. M. S.

THE EARLIEST MEMBER.—Marcus Shee, died Jan. 5, 1787, aged 56 years; married; born in Ireland in December, 1730.

Children of Marcus Shee and Ann Christine Shee.

Susan Maria Shee, eldest daughter, born December 16, 1753; died March 5, 1785.

Simon Jacob Shee, born February 13, 1756, at 3 p. m., died July 24, 1768. Killed by a stroke of lightning.

Anna Magdalene Shee, born December 6, 1758, at 9 a. m.; died Dec. 12, 1758.

John and Henry Shee (twins), born March 31, 1760, at 8 and 9 a. m.; John died August 12, 1760; Henry died Aug. 24, 1766.

Christine, Magdalena and Catharine (triplets), born December 22, 1762. All of the congregation was present at their baptism, and three different ministers officiated. Christine and Margaret died Dec. 29, 1762. Catharine ———.

Marcus Shee (2d), born Nov. 16, 1765; married, Jan. 26, 1789, Susanna Biegler, widow, by whom he had issue eight sons and four daughters. Died March 29, 1821, leaving six sons and two daughters, and nine grand-children surviving. Died of consumption.

Elizabeth Shee, born April 10, 1769; died May 20, 1769.

Children of Marcus (2d) and Susanna Shee.

John Shee, born Oct. 29, 1789; died Oct. 23, 1794. This record sets forth as follows: "Son of Marcus Shee, locksmith, and Susanna Biegler."

George Shee, born May 31, 1790 (not a full term child), died June 1, 1790. One of its sponsors at baptism was "its grandmother, Ann Christine Shee, born Krohn."

Adam Shee, born Aug. 1, 1791; died Aug. 7, 1791.

Michael Shee, born July 27, 1792; died ———.

Catharine Shee, born March 12, 1794; died March 18, 1794.

Rebecca Shee, born Dec. 27, 1795; died ———.

Daniel Shee, born June 1, 1798; died June 6, 1798. One of his sponsors was "Catharine Sweizer, born Shee." This was probably the Catharine who was one of the triplets born Dec. 22, 1762.

Sophia Shee, born May 21, 1799; died ———.

Abraham Shee, born Aug. 11, 1801; died Aug. 16, 1801.

Jacob Shee, born Oct. 20, 1803; died Dec. 14, 1803.

Susanna Shee, born Dec. 30, 1807; died ———.

The old chart, or plot of the grave-yard shows that in 1802 a bea-tice (meaning stillborn) child named Shee was interred. This was

presumably a child of Marcus and Susanna Shee. No record, as it was not baptized.

Mark (Marcus) Shee owned considerable property, and in 1779 was assessed at £4 4s. tax for county use.

On June 25, 1777, Mark Shee subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the colonies in accordance with act of Assembly June 13, 1777. (See Record Book M, page 510, in Recorder's office, Lancaster).

Another Mark Shee subscribed to the oath on the same date, (Book M, page 547).

Andrew Shee subscribed on November 2, 1778, (Book M, page 524).

Francis Shee on November 2, 1778, (Book M, page 523).

THE FIRST U. B. CONFERENCE.

WHERE IT WAS HELD IN THE YEAR 1791.

The meeting of the late General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at York, Pa., calls to mind that the origin of this denomination was in Lancaster county, this State, at the large gathering at Isaac Long's, and the barn in which the meeting was held is yet standing. To the north, in Dauphin county, was built the second house of worship, now known as Oberlin, but formerly called Neidig's meeting-house. In Lebanon resided Rev. Martin Kreider and Rev. Abraham Troxel. The former, the oldest next to Boehm and Otterbein, of the members in the first annual conference, and the latter of Annville, Pa., the new seat of learning of this denomination, who removed to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and became the founder and pioneer of the church in Western Pennsylvania. Here at Harrisburg (Herr's farm) and across the river at Wormleysburg (Erb's) were held sessions of the annual conferences and the members of which were entertained by the Herrs and Erbs.

The first annual conference, which is now known as the Pennsylvania conference, and from which grew all the other conferences, as well as the general conference, was held in Baltimore, Md. The second conference was held in the year 1791, in Paradise township, York county, Pa., at the house of John Spangler.

John Spangler was the grandfather of Mrs. D. W. Kreider. Mr. Spangler, at whose home this conference was held, was a large land owner, and welcomed these apostles of this reformation to his home. The house is about twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size, and though humble in appearance sheltered great hearts, and by its occupants

ministered to the comfort of the founders of the United Brethren Church a hundred years ago. The house is probably one hundred and fifty years old.

The following were the ministers present at this conference:

William Otterbein, who died in 1813 in Baltimore.

Martin Boehm, died in Lancaster county, Pa., and was the father of Rev. Henry Boehm, the pioneer and centenarian preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Boehm was born November 30, 1725; m., 1753, Eve Steiner; d. March 23, 1812.

George A. Guething (Geeting); he resided and died, 1812, on the banks of the Antietam in Maryland.

Christian Newcomer was born January 21, 1749, in Lancaster county, Pa. He was in the true sense an itinerant preacher, presiding elder and bishop, always on the go in the work of the Master. He died at Hagerstown, Md.

Jacob Pfrimmer, born in the year 1762 in Alsace, in France; he settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, then removed to Western Pennsylvania, and finally to Harrison county, Ind.

John Neidig died in 1844 at Highspire, Pa., where he is buried.

Adam Lehman.

Benedict Schwope.

The following ministers and members of the conference were absent:

Henry Weidner.

Henry Baker.

Martin Kreider, born in 1740 in Lancaster county; died in 1826, and was buried in "Kreider's Kirche Hoffe naber der Schnitz kreek," near Lebanon, Pa. There has descended from him and by marriage into his family rising of seventy-five ministers, mostly of them in the U. B. Church.

F. Schaffer.

Christopher Grosh, died near New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa.

Abraham Troxel, b. in 1753, near Annville, Pa.; d. February, 1825, near Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Christian Crum, died west of the Ohio river.

G. Fortenbaugh.

D. Strickler.

J. Hershey.

Simon Herr.

J. Hautz.

And thus while this ancient building is allowed to stem the tide of time, those who were the members of the conference ninety years ago have been gathered to their fathers; yet others have been raised up to fill their places.

E. W. S. P.

A YORKTOWN DIARY.—II.

Oct. 2.—The works were so far finished in the course of the preceding night that the men worked in them this day with very little danger, although the enemy kept up an almost incessant fire from two pieces of artillery. A drummer, rather too curious in his observation, was this day killed with a cannon ball.

Oct. 3.—Last night four men of our regiment, detached with the first brigade, were unfortunately killed (on covering party) by one ball; and one of the men belonged to my own company (Smith), a loss I shall ever regret, as he was, without exception, one of the finest men in the army. A militia man this day, possessed of more bravery and prudence, stood constantly on the parapet and d—d his soul if he would dodge for the buggers. He had escaped longer than could have been expected, and, growing foolhardy, brandished his spade at every ball that was fired, till, unfortunately, a ball came and put an end to his capers. This evening our brigade was ordered for an evening party, and in the course of the night a deserter went to the enemy, informing them of our situation, in consequence of which they directed a few shots our way, but did no harm.

October 4.—This morning, on leaving the ground, the enemy were complaisant enough to favor us with a shot, but did no execution. Fatigues were continued in the works as usual, and suffered little or no harm. This day's orders gives us an account of Tarleton's defeat on the Gloucester side on the 3d. He was attacked by Duke De Lauzun's legion and the militia grenadiers, commanded by Mercer. Tarleton lost 50 men, killed and wounded, the officer who commanded his infantry killed, and himself badly wounded, with very little loss on our side.

Oct. 5.—We had more firing from the enemy last night than any night since the commencement of the siege, but don't learn that they did any other harm than delay the operation of the works. This day the regiment was employed in cutting and making fascines, and a regiment from every brigade in the army ordered out for some extra fatigue duty this evening.

Oct. 6.—The parties did not go out and nothing extraordinary happened this day.

Oct. 7.—The regiments ordered for the extra duty were last night employed in drawing the line of circumvallation. This line extends itself to the river on each side the town, and at all places nearly equally distant and better than 200 yards in front of the former works. The enemy discovered us, although the night was pretty

favorable, but the chief of their fire was directed against the French. They were, no doubt, much astonished in the morning to find themselves so completely hemmed in on all sides, and trenches so deep that we could sustain little or no harm from their fire. The trenches were this day to be enlivened with drums beating and colors flying, and this honor was conferred on our division of light infantry. And now I must confess, although I was fond of the honor, I had some fear, as I had no notion of a covered way, and more especially as I was posted in the center with the colors. We, however, did not lose a man in relieving, although the enemy fired much. The covered way was of infinite service. Immediately upon our arrival the colors were planted on the parapet with this motto: *Manus Haec inimica tyrannis*. Our next maneuver was rather extraordinary. We were ordered to mount the bank, from the enemy, and there by word of command go through all the ceremony of soldiery, ordering and grounding our arms; although the enemy had been firing a little before, they did not give us a single shot. I suppose their astonishment at our conduct must have prevented them, for I can assign no other reason. Colonel Hamilton gave these orders, and although I esteem him one of the first officers in the American army, must beg leave in this instance to think he wantonly exposed the lives of his men. Our orders were this night that if the enemy made a sortie and attempted to storm the trenches we were to give them one fire from the parapet, rush over the parapet and meet them with the bayonet.

Oct. 8.—Some time before daylight this morning we were very much surprised at the conduct of the picket that had been posted some little distance in front of our works. They were fired upon by the enemy, never returned a single shot and retreated into our works in the utmost disorder. Captain Weed, who commanded the picket, was again ordered out, but the enemy had retired. How he will be answerable for his conduct time will discover, as I dare say he will soon be obliged to give an account. One man of our picket was killed, though some think it was by our men, as there had been other parties ordered out.

The fire of the enemy was this day chiefly directed against the parties employed in erecting batteries. We were relieved about 12 o'clock and sustained no harm during our tour excepting two men badly wounded; but we had scarcely left the trenches when a man on the parapet had his arm shot off. As soon as we arrived in camp we changed our ground further to the right. Nothing extraordinary happened the remainder of the day.

Oct. 9.—Last night the troops in the trenches, as well as great part of this day, were busily employed in finishing the batteries, and about 4 o'clock this afternoon an American battery was opened, consisting of three 24 pounders, three 12's and four 10-inch mortars. The enemy's fire was chiefly directed against this battery, and the others that were nearly finished.

Oct. 10.—Last night the men were busily employed in finishing the batteries, and early this morning four more were opened against the enemy, viz: One American battery on our left, consisting of four 18-pounders; the grand French battery, consisting of eleven 24-pounders, two 13-inch mortars, two howitzers, and six 10-inch mortars; and another French battery of four 18-pounders and two howitzers. The fourth is on the left of the French, but am not able as yet to ascertain the number of guns. About 12 o'clock this day our division relieved the trenches, and from that time the enemy fired but very little until evening. This afternoon our American bomb battery was opened of four 10-pound mortars. A flag came out with Secretary Nelson. He informs us our fire did great execution last night; that we had killed eleven or twelve of their officers, that his black servant was killed by his bedside, and that the first gun fired killed two commissaries as they were sitting at their wine.

Oct. 11.—Last night commenced a very heavy cannonade, and the enemy returned the fire with no less spirit. Being apprehensive of a storm, they often fired in every direction. The largest of the enemy's vessels was set on fire by the bursting of a shell or a red hot ball from some of our batteries, and communicated it to another, both of which were burnt down. They must have lost a considerable quantity of powder in the last, as there was an explosion which made a heavy report. The whole night was nothing but one continual roar of cannon, mixed with the bursting of shells and rumbling of houses torn to pieces. As soon as the day approached the enemy withdrew their pieces from their embrazures and retired under cover of their works, and now commenced a still more dreadful cannonade from all our batteries without scarcely any intermission for the whole day. We were relieved about noon this day, and went home very much fatigued.

Oct. 12.—Last night we began the second parallel and extended it better than half round the enemy. This parallel is better than three hundred yards in front of the other, and close upon the enemy's right works. No sooner had the morning made its appearance and the enemy discovered our very near approach, than they commenced a very heavy fire from their batteries and in the course of the day no

little surprised us by opening five royals, as we were in hopes they had no shells, by their not giving them on the first parallel.

Oct. 13.—Last night we were employed in strengthening the line, and began a French battery and a redoubt. We lost several men this night, as the enemy, by practice, were enabled to throw their shells with great certainty. About noon this day our division relieved the trenches, and about two o'clock advanced to the second parallel. Captain White and one private of Colonel Wee's (?) regiment were this day killed by a horizontal shell. The militia suffered much this afternoon.

Oct. 14.—The enemy last night kept up a continual blaze from several pieces of cannon of nine royals and some howitzers. Early in the night the fire was chiefly directed against the French, who were just on our left, but about 10 o'clock our people [began] to erect a battery. They soon discovered us, and changed the direction of their fire. It happened to be our lot to lie in the trenches just in the rear of the battery, exposed to all their fire; and now were I to recount all the narrow escapes I made that night it would almost be incredible. I cannot, however, but take notice of a remarkable and miraculous one indeed. About midnight the sentry called "A shell!" I jumped up immediately to watch the direction, but had no suspicion of its coming so near until it fell in the center of our trench, within less than two feet of me. I immediately flung myself on the banques among some arms, and, although the explosion was very sudden and the trench as full of men as it could possibly contain, yet not a single man was killed and only two of my own company slightly wounded. I should not forget here that Captain Hughes and Dr. Anderson, two intimate friends and very worthy officers, were sitting close by me at this time. We all counted it a most miraculous escape. Fatigue parties were still continued at work in the open face of day at the battery, although they suffered much.

Ten men of Colonel Barber's regiment were killed and wounded in a very few minutes, five of whom belonged to Captain Pry's camp. One division was relieved about 12 o'clock, and on our march home two of our men were wounded by the bursting of a shell. About 5 o'clock this day we were again ordered for the trenches.

Oct. 15.—I have just said we were ordered yesterday to the trenches. The French grenadiers were ordered out the same time, and all for the purpose of storming two redoubts on the enemy's left. Our division arrived at the deposite of the [manuscript illegible] a little before dark, where every man was ordered to disencumber himself of his pack. The evening was pretty dark and favored the attack. The

column advanced, Colonel Guinot's regiment in front and ours in the rear. We had not got far before we were discovered, and now the enemy opened a fire of cannon, grape shot, shell and musketry upon us, but all to no effect. The column moved on undisturbed and took the redoubt by the bayonet without firing a single gun. The enemy made an obstinate defense (but what cannot brave men do when determined?) We had 7 men killed and 30 wounded. Among the latter was Colonel Guinot, Major Barber and Captain Oney. Fifteen men of the enemy were killed and wounded in the work, 20 were taken prisoners besides Major Campbell, who commanded, a captain and one ensign. The chief of the garrison made their escape during the storm by a covered way.

[Here the diary ends rather abruptly.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXV.

HANOVER CHURCH.—X.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

*In | memory of | Nancy Sloan, | Relict of | James Sloan, | who died
| Dec'r 1st, 1837, | Aged | 52 years & 7 months. | The conqueror death
has laid me low, | He has a victory obtained, | But Christ my Lord shall
conquer death, | And animate my flesh again.*

*In | memory of | James Sloan, | who died | June 18th, 1820, | aged
45 years, | Also of his son | John | Died Aug. 31st, 1822, | Aged 5 years.*

*In | memory of | Alexander Sloan, | who departed this life | June 18th,
1812, | Aged 77 years & 3 months. | Also of | Elizabeth, wife of | Alexan-
der Sloan, | who departed this Life, | September 12th, 1784, | Aged 45
years | and 9 months.*

*Rev. James Snodgrass, | Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation | of
West Hanover during a period of 58 years | and 2 months. He was
born in Bucks co., Pa., | July 23d, 1763. | Liscensed to preach the Gospel
by the Presby- | tery | of Philadelphia in Dec., 1785, ordained and |
Installed by the Presbytery of Carlisle in | May, 1788. And departed
this life July 2d, | 1846, In the 84th year of his age. | Your fathers, where
are they? and the | prophets, do they live forever? | Zech. i : v.*

*In | Memory | of | Nancy Snodgrass, | consort of the | Rev'd James
Snodgrass, | who died | Jan'y 24th, A. D. 1839, | Aged 69 years. | Them
which sleep in Jesus | will God bring with him. | I Thess. 4 : 14.*

In | memory of | *Martha Snodgrass* | consort of the | *Rev'd James Snodgrass*, | who was born in Philadelphia | March 2d, 1760, and died Dec'r 20th, 1826, | in the 69th year of her age. | Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Rev. 14, 13.

In memory of | *Benjamin Snodgrass*, | of Bucks county, | who departed this life | July 1st, 1804 | In the 73d year of his age. | Death thou hast conquered me, | I by thy darts am slain, | But Christ will conquer thee, | And I shall rise again.

Sacred | to the memory of | *Ann Snodgrass*, | who departed this life | May 25th, 1801, | aged 58 years.

In memory of | *William Snodgrass, Jun.*, | who departed this life | the —th December, 1799.

In | memory of | *William Snodgrass*, | who departed this life | August 4, 1811, aged 65 | years.

In | memory of | *John Snodgrass*, | who departed this | life May 25th, 1801, | Aged 58 years.

In memory of | *Ann Snodgrass*, | who died January | the 14th, 1842, | aged 45 years | and 5 months.

In memory of | *Will'm Snodgrass* | who departed | this life October | the 18th, A. D. 1802 | Aged 26 years.

In | memory of | *Mary Snodgrass*, | wife of *John Snodgrass*, | Jun., died, February 8th, | 1815, | Aged 28 years.

In | Memory of | *Robert Sturgeon*, | who departed this life | on the 30th day of June, | A. D., 1805, | In the 66th year | of his age.

In | Memory of | *Jane Sturgeon*, | consort of | *Robert Sturgeon*, | who departed this life | February 21st, 1809, | aged 65 years.

In | memory of | *Mary*, wife of | *John Snodgrass*, | who departed this life | March 11th, 1836, | in the 89th year of her | age.

In | memory of | *John Snodgrass*, | who departed this life | January 2d, 1829, | in the 83d year of his age.

THE DEININGER FAMILY.—I.

This is one of the earliest German families which settled in Dauphin county, although now in Lebanon county. John Adam Deininger was born April 23, 1722, at Aicholz, near Halle, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. He emigrated to America on the ship Samuel from London, Hugh Persey master, from Rotterdam, landing

at Philadelphia September 26, 1732. In the list of passengers we find no name of Deininger of those above the age of sixteen years. It is possible that he came with his stepfather, whoever he may have been. He was, however, accompanied by his sister Barbara, then in her seventh year, having been born in the year 1726, dying in the year 1800 in Londonderry township, now Lebanon county, at the age of 76 years and 7 months, of inflammation of the bowels. She was never married; she is buried in the old Bindnagle church grave-yard.

John Adam Deininger was baptized in the Lutheran faith in his 26th year at Bindnagle church. He settled on a farm which was warranted to him by the Proprietaries April 18, 1755, for 250 acres, and to this day part of this tract is known as the "Deininger farm," and is located about one-half mile north of Palmyra, at the foot of the "gravel hill." The old house with several additions is to the left of the public road leading by the Lebanon Valley R. R. depot. We find also among the warrants for land in Derry township, then Lancaster county, one for 200 acres granted February 28, 1850, to Leonard Deininger, but who he was we are not positive, yet inclined to the opinion that he was a brother to John Adam.

John Adam Deininger m., first, Rosina Diller, dying in 1780, leaving him issue, eight children, to wit:

- i. *Mary-Magdalena*, b. August 6, 1752; d. August 23, 1775.
- ii. *Christina*, b. February 17, 1755; sponsors at baptism, John and Regina Early.
2. iii. *Margaret*, b. January 4, 1758; sponsors at baptism, Michael and Margaret Herner (?); m. John Early.
3. iv. *John-Adam*, b. October 12, 1760; sponsors at baptism, Casper Dieler (?) and ——— - Hocklander; m. Christina Fernsler.
- iv. *Michael*, b. Nov. 17, 1763; m., first, Anna Mary Killinger; secondly, Eve Rudisil.
- v. *Regina*, b. April 26, 1766; sponsors at baptism, John and Regina Early.
- vi. *Susan*, b. April 5, 1769; sponsors at baptism, John and Regina Early.
- vii. *John*, b. Jan. 1, 1772; d. July 6, 1843; m. Maria Elizabeth Houck, b. March 8, 1774; d. March 29, 1851. She is buried, with part of her family, in Zion's Lutheran and Reformed church, two miles west of Harper's along the Jonestown road. He is buried at Shell's church. They had issue, among others:

1. *Samuel*, b. Oct. 21, 1804; d. June 24, 1876; m. *Eleanor A.* ———, b. June 25, 1811; d. August 21, 1852.
2. *Michael*, b. October 21, 1804 (twin); d. May 5, 1865.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXVI.

SURVEYOR GENERAL PARSONS' TONIC.—We are indebted to an industrious correspondent for the following :

EASTON, 26 March, 1753.

MR. JASPER PAINE :

Sir : I herewith send you a Cagg to be filled with new Beer that it may ferment in the Cask. There is already some Scurvey Grass and Horse Raddish in the Cagg that should be fermented with the Beer for Diet Drink. Please let me know if you expect that any waggon will come soon this way from Bethlehem, if so the Cagg may be put in it and brought here, if not I will send for it. I have also sent a Gun Lock which is out of order. It wants a Screw and the Hammer is too soft. I wish it could be made harder or that a new one was made. The expense I will very cheerfully pay. I am, *Sir*, your very humble Servant,

WM. PARSONS.

THE DEININGER FAMILY.—II.

II. MARGARET DEININGER (John-Adam), b. January 4, 1758; d. ———; m. John Early, son of Johannes Early. They resided all their life-time in Londonderry township, Lebanon county. They had issue (surname Early) :

- i. Magdalena*, b. January 4, 1778; b. March 6, 1778; d. October 29, 1817; m. David Earnest, b. October 15, 1787; d. January 12, 1831; both are buried in the Lutheran grave-yard at Hummelstown. They had issue (surname Earnest) :
 1. *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. Joseph LaRoss; they were the parents of D. H. E. LaRoss, the late superintendent of public schools of Dauphin county.
 2. *Mary-Magdalena*, m. Michael Bomberger.
 3. *Obed*, m. Mary Cobaugh.

4. *Adam*, m. Catharine Fisler.
 5. *John*, who went West and whose family record is desired.
- ii. *John-Jacob*, b. December 12, 1779; d. November 14, 1837; m. Elizabeth Kramer, and they had issue:
1. *Rachel*, m. Philip, son of Henry Meyer; removed to Centre county, and whose family record is desired.
 2. *Elizabeth*, m. John Sechrist.
 3. *John*, m. Elizabeth Wolfersberger.
 4. *Catharine*, m. John Sechrist.
 5. *Margaret*, m. Augustus Carmany.
 6. *Rosanna*, m. Joseph Carmany, and they had issue among others, a daughter who married John Imboden, who resided in Annville and represented his county in the legislative session of 1887.
- iii. *John-William*, b. March 5, 1782; d. December 12, 1863; m., first, Catharine Hershey; and they had issue:
1. *Margaret*, m. Henry Laudermilch.
 2. *Benjamin*, died while attending the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.
 3. *Catharine*.
 4. *John*, m. Magdalena Snively (see *N. & Q.*).
 5. *William*, m. Leah Detweiler.
 6. *Jacob* (1st).
 7. *Jacob* (2d).
- John William Early, m., secondly, Christina Kreider, daughter of Rev. Martin Kreider, (1731-1827) and Catharine Schmutz; and they had issue:
8. *Catharine*, m. Gabriel Wolfersberger.
 9. *Joshua-Heisler*, m., first, Mary Maulfair, and secondly, Sarah Weidner.
 10. *Martin-German*, m. Sarah H. Hummel.
 11. *Christina*, m. Thomas Goetz.
 12. *Mary-Magdalena*.
 13. *Elizabeth*,
 14. *Daniel-Seth*, m. Amanda A. Mark; resides in Harrisburg.
- iv. *Daniel*, b. February 9, 1784; d. March, 1813.

III. JOHN ADAM DEININGER (John-Adam), born October 12, 1760; d. October 14, 1828; m. Christina Fernsler, daughter of Michael Fernsler, b. September 19, 1764; d. January 3, 1850; and had issue:

- i. *Leonard*, b. January 7, 1787; d. September 6, 1852; m. Polly, daughter of Anthony Hemperley, and they had issue:
 1. *Jacob*, d. s. p.
 2. *Adam*, m. Rebecca Deckard; settled in Ashland, Ohio, and left issue.
 3. *John*, m. Peggy Wolfersberger.
 4. *Benjamin*, b. February 8, 1830; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Stager and Catharine Fox; resided in Campbellstown, Pa.
- ii. *Benjamin*, b. February 12, 1793; d. March 6, 1824; m. Rebecca Bear, and they had issue:
 1. *Fanny*, m. David, son of Henry Wilhelm; she resides in Palmyra, Pa.
- iii. *Mary*, m. John Miller; resided in Palmyra, Pa.
- iv. [*A dau.*], m. John Lutz; resided in the vicinity of Derry Church, Pa.

IV. MICHAEL DEININGER (John-Adam), b. November 17, 1763, in Londonderry township, now Lebanon county; sponsors at baptism, Nicholas and Julianna Brightbill; d. August 26, 1805. He m., first, Anna Mary Killinger, b. December 25, 1768; d. August 26, 1805; both are buried in Bindnagle church grave-yard. They had issue:

- i. *Rosanna*, m. Jacob Long, son of Martin Long (1750-1833) and Elizabeth ——— (1751-1822); b. July 17, 1791; d. November 23, 1849. They left issue.
- ii. *Henry*, b. November 1, 1790; d. April 23, 1798.
- iii. *Mary*, b. March 1, 1792; d. January 1, 1835; m. George Walmer. They left issue.
- iv. [*A dau.*], m. Martin Hershey.
- v. *Michael*, b. November 25, 1797; resided and died in Londonderry township, Lebanon county; was elected in 1857 commissioner for the county; d. January 23, 1870; m. Rebecca Shautz, and they had issue:
 1. *John-Adam*, d. s. p.
 2. *William*, m. Catharine Ulrich; he was elected in 1876 sheriff of Lebanon county; resides in Palmyra.
 3. *Henry*.
 4. *Catharine*, m. Henry Crum.
 5. *Jerome*, m. Angeline Henry; he served as a member of the General Assembly from Lebanon county.

6. *Michael*, m. *Kate Foster*, of *Lebanon*, and have issue.

7. *Calvin*, m. *Lorrett France*, and have issue.

8. *Edwin-B.*, d. s. p.

Michael Deininger m., secondly, *Eve Rudesill*, widow of *Nicholas Nye*.

HANOVER CHURCH.—XI.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

In | *Memory of* | *Allen Sturgeon*, | *Died July 31, 1865*, | *Aged 70 years*. | "*He is not dead but sleepeth.*"

In | *Memory of* | *Margaret*, | *wife of Samuel Sturgeon*, | *who departed this life* | *Oct. 9, 1834*, | *Aged about 80 years*.

In | *Memory of* | *Samuel Sturgeon*, | *who departed this life* | *October 2d, 1801*, | *Aged 60 years*.

In | *Memory of* | *Martha Sturgeon*, | *who departed this life* | *October 4th, 1801*, | *Aged 16 years* | *and 6 months*.

Sacred | *to the memory of* | *Eliza*, | *wife of Allen Sturgeon* | *who departed this life* | *Jan. 1, 1848*, | *In her 54th year*. | *Blessed are the dead which* | *die in the Lord.*—*Rev. xiv. 13.*

In memory of | *Frances Stewart*, | *who departed this life* | *Nov. 16th, 1790*, | *in the 70th year of her age*.

Martha Stewart, | *second wife of* | *William Stewart*, | *who departed this life* | *August 9th, 1799*, | *in the 56th year of her age*.

In memory of | *Mary Stewart*, | *wife of* | *William Stewart*, | *who departed this life* | *Feb. 22d, 1790*, | *in the 44th year of her age*.

William Stewart, | *who departed this life* | *July 14th, 1803*, | *in the 65th year of his age*.

In | *memory of* | *William Thome*, | *who departed this life* | *Oct. 16, 1848*, | *In the 71st year of his* | *age*.

In | *memory of* | *Margaret Thome*, | *who departed this life* | *February 20, A. D. 1852*, | *in the 83d year of her age*, | *consort of William Thome*.

In | *memory of* | *Mary Todd* | *who departed this* | *life on the* | *15 Day of* | *February*, | *A. D. 1775*.

In memory of | *John Todd*, | *who departed this* | *life September 14*, | *A. D. 1814*, *aged 62* | *years*.

*In | memory of | James Todd, | who depart- | ed this life | on the 9
Day | of September, | A. D. 1783, aged | 71 years.*

*In | memory of | James Todd, | who departed this | life April 15th.
1837, | aged 21 years, 1 month | and 3 days.*

*In | memory of | Sally Todd, | who departed this life | December 27th,
1831, | aged 51 years.*

*In | memory of | Mary Todd, | who departed this life | December 25th,
1813, | aged 57 years. | Also of | William Todd, | who died July 5th,
1784, | in the 2d year of his age. | And of | Jane Todd, | who died May
30, 1794, | aged 10 months and 12 days.*

*In | memory of | David Todd, | who departed this life | November 9th.
A. D. 1803, | in the 52d year of his age. | Also | in memory of | Mary,
his daughter, | who died February 2d, | A. D. 1795, | aged 9 years and
3 months.*

THE MASSACRE OF 1763.

ADDRESS OF DR. WILLIAM H. EGLE AT WYOMING, JULY 3, 1889.

This day and hour, and yonder monument, recall to mind the awful tragedy of 1778. Of the dreadful destruction which then swept over Wyoming it is not my province at this time to enter upon. Neither is it my intention to take the part of either Connecticut or Pennsylvania in the great controversy which ensued, upon the claims the former set up, and which for one-third of a century brought strife and bloodshed where peace and harmony should have reigned. Others more familiar with the events of that sad July day have given the world its history, and there is no more tearful story of woe and of desolation than that which then befel this beautiful valley.

A prior incident, however, in the history of Wyoming claims our attention for a few brief moments to-day, and it is well to carefully look over the records of the past, now and then, to correct errors in the light of new facts—and to smooth over the rough outlines of set tradition.

In the latter part of the year 1762 and the early spring of 1763, some twenty families from Connecticut settled upon lands claimed by the Susquehanna Company of that colony. We are not here to inquire by what right these settlers came. Their New-found-land was one of peace. Their first summer had been one of prosperity—the crops promised an abundant yield—and the enterprising backwoodsmen looked forward to a season of quiet happiness.

The Six Nations Indians, always treacherously inclined, made serious complaints to the Provincial authorities of Pennsylvania regarding the Connecticut people for having settled upon land *which had not been purchased from them*. At first little notice was taken of the matter, but again and again the complaints were repeated. In obedience thereto, and to conciliate the Indians, Governor Hamilton issued a proclamation which reads as follows:

“A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, divers Persons, the natural born subjects of His Majesty, belonging to some of the Neighboring Colonies have, without any License or Grant from the Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province, or Authority from this Government, made several Attempts, in Bodies, to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land within the limits of this Province, not yet purchased from the Indians, lying at and between Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, and Cushietunck, on the River Delaware and in the upper parts of Northampton county; and have also endeavored to persuade and inveigle many of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring Provinces to confederate and join with them in such their illegal and dangerous Designs, and to assist in settling & holding the said Lands by strong hands; And Whereas, the Delawares and other tribes of Indians who reside within that Tract or Country between Wyoming and Cushietunck, and also the Six Nation Indians, have, as well at public Treaties as at divers other Times, repeatedly made Complaints and Remonstrances to me against the said Practices and Attempts & in the most earnest manner requested & insisted that the said Intruders should be removed by the Government to which they belong, or by me, & declare if this was not done the Indians would come & remove them by Force, and do themselves Justice; but desired that the said Intruders might be previously acquainted therewith, that they might not pretend Ignorance; and Whereas, notwithstanding I have already issued two Proclamations, viz: the first dated in February 1761, and the second dated the 16th day of September following, to apprise the said Intruders of their danger, and to forbid their settling on the said Lands, and strictly enjoining & requiring in His Majesty's Name, all those who had presumed to settle on any part thereof, immediately to depart & move away from the same; yet I have lately received Information and fresh Complaints from the said Indians that divers Persons in contempt of such my several Proclamations, and the Threats of the Indians, do still persist in their said Design, and are now actually settling on divers parts of the said Lands about Wyoming and Cushietunck.

“Wherefore, as well to continue my endeavors to preserve the

Peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and the Indians, and to prevent the mischievous and terrible Consequences of their carrying into execution such their Threats, from which I am greatly apprehensive the Indians cannot any longer be restrained, if the said Intruders shall not immediately relinquish their designs of settling the said lands, as also again to warn any of the inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in such their unjust designs of making Settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, before any force shall be used against the said Intruders, by and with the advice of this Council, to issue this my Third Proclamation, hereby again strictly enjoining & requiring in His Majesty's Name all and every person and persons already settled and residing on the said Lands (Indians excepted) immediately to depart and move away from the same. And do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the said Lands or any other lands within the Limits of this Province not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on pain of being immediately prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the law. And hereby also restricting, charging, enjoining & requiring all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all others His Majesty's liege people within this Province, to exert themselves and use their utmost Endeavors to prosecute and bring to Justice & condign Punishment, all Offenders in the Premises.

“(Signed)

JAMES HAMILTON.”

It is true that his Excellency, two years before, when the lands in Wyoming were being surveyed, issued the said proclamations, yet these were probably not placed in possession of the members of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company. The authorities of Northampton county notified the settlers, by direction of the Governor, at that time, who answered—“that they claimed under the Connecticut government and an Indian purchase, and that they would hold their lands until it was decided by the highest authority in whom the true title was vested.”

Governor Hamilton represented the case to the Governor of Connecticut as well as to Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs. We hear nothing further until the Lancaster Conference with the Six Nations Indians in August, 1762, when the Governor alluded to the Indian sale of lands at Wyoming. In reply, Thomas King, an Oneida chief, “without consulting any of the other chiefs,” so reads the record, “rose up and spoke:”

“ Brother: It is very well known that the Land was sold by the Six Nations; some are here now who sold that Land; it was sold for Two Thousand Dollars, but it was not sold by our Consent in public Council; *it was as it were stolen from us.* Some people said that my name was to it, on which I went down immediately to Connecticut to see whether it was or not, and found it was not; I brought a paper back from Connecticut, which I shall show to the Governor. Had I not gone down to Connecticut the Lands would have been all settled up to Wyoming as far as Awicka, Twelve miles on this side of Chango.”

Almost a year elapsed before the Governor issued the Proclamation just read in your hearing, and it is doubted if he would even then have issued it had not the pressure of the Quaker Assembly been brought to bear, and he was thus compelled to do that which he did not believe was proper under the circumstances, namely, the adjustment by Sir William Johnson, to whom the whole subject had been properly referred. This was followed up the month following by voluminous instructions to Col. James Burd, commanding the Provincial forces at Fort Augusta (Sunbury), and Thomas McKee, a well known and influential Indian trader on the Susquehauna. Here they are:

“ I have lately received Intelligence with fresh Complaints from the Indians at Wyoming, that the Connecticut people still persist in prosecuting their Scheme of settling the Lands about Wyoming, and at & about Cushietunck; And with the advice of the Council, I have thought it proper to issue a third Proclamation on that occasion, & to desire that you will immediately take a journey to Wyoming, with such assistance as you shall judge proper to take along with you, and use your best endeavours to persuade or drive away all the White People that you shall find settled, or about to settle there, or on any Lands not yet purchased from the Indians.

“ Before you show yourself amongst them you will gain all the Information and Light you can into their Designs, what their numbers are, & learn the names of as many as you can; where settled, or about to settle; What numbers (and from whence) they expect to join them.

“ On your arrival amongst them you will convene the heads of them, & after reading the Proclamation, expostulate with them about the Injustice, Absurdity and Danger of their attempting to settle there, and let them know that I expect and require of them by you that they shall all immediately Depart and quit their Settlements and if they shall agree to go away peaceably, you will then after their

departure, see all their Buildings and Improvements destroyed; and in case they refuse to comply, You will then acquaint them that they may rest assured that besides the danger that they may be in from the resentment of the Indians, this Government will never permit them to continue there; and that therefore it would be most advisable for them to return peaceably to their own Country, & desist entirely from their design of making any more Settlements there.

“If you find these Expostulations and persuasive means shall not succeed, & that you can do it without danger of Resistance from a Superior Force, & risque of Bloodshed (which by no means hazard) I would have you, either by Stratagem or Force, to get three or four of the ringleaders, or others of them, apprehended and carried to the Goal at Lancaster, sending with them a proper force & Mittimus under your hands & Seals, their to wait my further Orders.

“And if that cannot be done, you will endeavor to get the names of as many of them as you can, in order that they may be prosecuted at Law, and further measures taken with them, as shall at your Return be judged most proper. For this end I have armed you with a special Commission, constituting you Magistrates of the Counties of Northampton, Berks and Lancaster, but I imagine, the Lands where they are settling must be in Northampton County.

“You will please keep a Journal of your proceedings, and on your return report the same to me in writing under your hands, with an Account of your Expences, that orders may be given for the discharge thereof.”

As mentioned with reference to the former proclamations, it is doubtful if any of the settlers saw or heard of the official document of the Governor, inasmuch as it is not upon record that Colonel Burd or Mr. McKee, ever went upon that errand in obedience to their instructions. Just here, let me say, that Mr. Miner, who follows Mr. Chapman, makes a statement which is far from correct. It was that Col. James Boyd on being “ordered by Governor Hamilton to repair to Wyoming found the Valley abandoned by the Indians, who had scalped those they had killed and carried away their captives and plunder. The bodies of the slain lay strewed upon the field and Colonel Boyd having caused them to be decently interred withdrew with his detachment down the river.” The facts are that Col. James Burd, who is undoubtedly the person alluded to as Col. James Boyd did not reach Wyoming prior to the terrible calamity which beset the Connecticut settlers during the autumn of that year.

As previously stated it was the Six Nations Indians who made the complaint—not the Delawares. These finding their complaints un-

heeded, determined, as is the case generally with desperate characters, to take the matter into their own hands. The marauding party had made their way down the West Branch of the Susquehanna river some distance from the fort at Shamokin unperceived, where the Provincial troops were guarding the frontiers, and crossing the river at the mouth of the Juniata near Clark's Ferry, moved east until they reached the lovely Kittatinny Valley through the gap in the North mountain at Manada creek. Here they committed many murders, destroyed much property, secured a large number of scalps, and then quickly escaped through the Toliheo, now the Indiantown Gap, thus eluding the vigilance of the scouts ranging along the base of the mountain, until they found their way into the Wyoming Valley. Here the Connecticut settlers were quietly and peaceably pursuing their avocations. In an unregarded hour most of the inhabitants lost their lives or were taken into captivity, while their cabins and stock were committed to the flames.

A thrilling narrative of this bloody affair (the first massacre in the valley) was published by one of the survivors, after his escape from captivity, and neither at that time or at any other period until the first historian began to make up the history of this locality, was there ever an intimation that this tragedy was inaugurated, plotted, or even approved of by the Pennsylvania authorities. The infamous transaction was conceived, planned, and carried out by those infernal red savages from New York, the Cayugas and Oneidas. The Delawares and Shawanese, especially the latter, with all their intrigue, treachery and blood-thirstiness, would gladly have been the willing instruments, in this indiscriminate slaughter, if but "the sign" had been given. The "untutored savage" of America has left many a bloody page upon our history, and I have no "sentimentalism" for him. From the massacre of Commissary Osset's colony on the Delaware in 1631 until the last Indian war-whoop upon the waters of the Allegheny in 1791, the aborigine has written his name in bloodhideous characters never to be effaced from the history of our State.

At this crisis Col. John Elder, the revered minister of Paxtang and Derry, who held a commission in the Provincial service, and commanded a battalion of Rangers east of the Susquehanna between the North and South Mountains, although he had previously requested permission, which was refused by the Proprietary Governor, to send a body of scouts into the Indian country, the deadly work of the savages in his own neighborhood left no alternative at this time, and he pushed forward a force of eighty soldiers and volunteers, under command of Major Asher Clayton, in hot pursuit of the fugitives. Fleet

of foot they were, but the red demons of the forest were far upon their retreat northward. From their situation at Fort Hunter on the Susquehanna, five miles above Harrisburg, the company of Rangers made rapid way along the eastern shore of the Susquehanna to Fort Augusta, which they reached on the 13th of October, hoping to head off the Indians, who it seems had entered the Wyoming Valley just two days before their arrival. In the language of one of Wyoming's poets, [Caleb E. Wright]:

“ The housewife o'er her task is bent,
 The artless children all at play ;
 When through the door in fierce array
 Rushes the hideous visitant :—
 Wolves less intent upon their prey !—
 The peaceful throngs of other climes
 Beneath the banner of the law,
 In hearing of the welcome chimes
 That saints to sweet communion draw ;
 May vainly judge the dark abyss,
 Whelming the soul in hours like this.
 Not mother's prayer nor infant's cry,
 Nor wail in brutal clutch, avails ;
 The cord that knits humanity,
 That love that over all prevails,—
 The love which on the fatal tree
 Set crime from condemnation free,
 A passion is of Heav'n'ly grace,—
 That in the savage has no place.”

Thus in one fell hour the settlement was wiped out of existence.

It was a sickening sight which met the eyes of these scouts. Many of them had lost relatives and friends at the hands of the savages, and they were eager to pursue them to their very cabins on the lakes. But such a course would have resulted disastrously.

No better description is needed of what they saw here than is found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Number 1818, for October 27, 1763. It is an extract from a letter dated at Paxtang, Lancaster county, October 23, 1763 :

“ Our party under Captain Clayton is returned from Wyoming, where they met no Indians, but found the New Englanders who had been killed and scalped a day or two before they got there; they buried the Dead, nine Men and one Woman, who had been most cruelly butchered; the Woman was roasted, and had two Hinges in her hands, supposed to have been put in red hot; and several of the men had Awls thrust into their Eyes, and Spears, Arrows, Pitchforks, &c., sticking in their bodies. They burned what Houses the Indians left, and destroyed a Quantity of Indian Corn. The Enemy's tracks were up the river towards Wighalousing.”

For this act of burning the remaining cabins of the Connecticut settlers and destroying the fields of corn left standing, your Wyoming historians have not failed to denounce as unmerciful and villainous. Perchance it is, and yet an unprejudiced mind under no circumstances would impute to the act any other motive but that ascribed—of preventing the same from falling into the hands of the enemy, for surely it would have furnished a magazine of food to the murderous and marauding. The men who led the party were not of that class who had lost all the dictates of humanity. They were merciful and kind—whatever the provocation. It was done to prevent the return of the Connecticut settlers, some say, but in this sanguinary hour that would have little weight. The Connecticut or Pennsylvania claim was never taken into consideration at such a time—for the shocking sight moved these brave hearts to tears. The Scotch-Irish frontiersmen who composed this band of Rangers were not to be influenced by Quaker clamor or Proprietary misrule. From their very first settlement in Pennsylvania down to the present year of Grace, Anno Domini 1889, they are the same humane people, yet as determined and fearless as the Kittatinny mountains which looked down upon their backwoods homes. There are attributes in the Scotch-Irish make-up which have largely entered into the notable characteristics of Pennsylvania manhood.

And who were the men connected with this transaction? Let us inquire.

In a letter which Charles Miner, your great historian, wrote, subsequent to the appearance of his history, speaking of the Rev. John Elder, he held this language:

“I am greatly struck with the evidences of learning, talent and spirit displayed by the Rev. Mr. Elder. He was beyond doubt the most extraordinary man of early Pennsylvania history. . . . He was certainly a very extraordinary man, of most extensive influence—full of activity and enterprise, learned, pious, and a ready writer. I take him to have been of the old Cameronian blood. Had his lot been cast in New England he would have been a leader of the Puritans. If I ever publish another edition of my ‘Wyoming’ I will endeavor to do justice to him. I hope some one may draw up a full memoir of his life, and a narrative, well digested, of his times.”

Of Major Asher Clayton I trust I may be permitted to say a word. He was one of the most prominent officers of the French and Indian war—was of a good family, an excellent soldier, a noble-hearted and Christian gentleman. He would have abhorred an unkind or indecent act as one would shrink from a deadly reptile.

It has been intimated that Capt. Lazarus Stewart was there—he who fell at the forefront of battle on that dark day of July, 1778. *But he was not!* No man has been more villified or maligned than that brave yet perchance injudicious officer. Fear was not in his make-up. But I come not to praise this Cæsar of yours.

And now, my friends, permit me to digress for a few moments and refer briefly to certain portions of an address delivered by Charles Emory Smith, of the *Philadelphia Press*, at the commencement of Union College, Schenectady, on June 26, wherein he said:

“In 1784 a great flood swept the teeming valley of the Susquehanna, carrying death, havoc and destruction on its tumultuous bosom. Untold anguish, suffering and starvation followed. The Legislature was urged to send relief to the hapless sufferers, but they were Yankees from Connecticut and it was stolidly deaf to their piteous cries. Nay, more, it seized the opportunity to proscribe them as trespassers, and, with a barbarity that is almost beyond belief, the horrors of a military scourge were added to the blight of nature's calamity, and many escaped the terrors of the flood only to perish by the more cruel sword or to become victims of the not more savage wolves of the forest to which they were driven.”

Now as veritable Pennsylvanians, as I know you all are, let us see how much of truth there is in this statement. Under the decree of Trenton, the Pennsylvania commissioners repaired to Wyoming with instructions to inquire “into the cases of the settlers, and to encourage as much as possible, reasonable and friendly compromises between the parties claiming,” and that it was “highly improper that any proceedings at law should be had for the recovery of any lands or tenements during the said inquiry.” It was also provided that “all further proceedings be stayed.” The chairman of this commission was Rev. Joseph Montgomery, an alumnus of the College of New Jersey and also of Yale, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a member of the Confederated Continental Congress. No abler man could have been sent on this peace errand, but he was on the side of Pennsylvania, and the leaders of the settlers made light of the commissioners. Unfortunately the Pennsylvania claimants, who were wholly residents of Philadelphia, had a shrewd and unscrupulous attorney, Capt. Alexander Patterson, and to him the commissioners gave ear. The result was little was accomplished and the commissioners, in August, 1783, reported their failure to the General Assembly. This body seems at the time to have been under the influence of the Philadelphia land owners, and such action was taken by them as was in consonance with the suggestions and views of Patterson. Two companies

of State troops were sent to Wyoming ostensibly for protection against the Indians, when there were none in arms.

In the spring of 1784, following these unfruitful labors, there was a terrible ice flood in the Susquehanna, which, although destructive to many of the buildings and fences of the settlers, *only one life was lost*. It was not a Conemaugh cataclysm.

President Dickinson, true to the instincts of his nobility of manhood, sent this brief message to the Assembly:

“GENTLEMEN—The late inundation having reduced many of the inhabitants at Wyoming to great distress, we should be glad if your honorable House would be pleased to make some immediate provision for their relief.

(Signed)

JOHN DICKINSON.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1784.”

“Ordered to lie on the table.”

Of course, nothing was done by that illustrious (?) body, and it was left for the charitable inhabitants of the adjoining counties to send relief. And this was forthcoming—Lancaster and Berks and Cumberland, contributed flour and grain—and the necessities of the Wyoming people were relieved.

Now for the next statement. Under orders by irresponsible parties the troops at Wyoming in May following began to carry out a system of eviction against the Connecticut settlers. The poor people, driven from their houses, were well on their way to the Delaware, when the State authorities put a stop to these high handed outrages, and the settlers were persuaded to return to their former homes. I have not words strong enough to denounce this outrage, yet I could not, with all the polish and rhetoric or eloquence of the orator referred to, have had such a poor opinion of this dear old Commonwealth to have proclaimed this upon the housetops. *Not one perished by the sword.*

And so I close. If I have come into contact with those who have held to thread-bare tradition—if the facts I have briefly presented have failed to convince them that I am correct—unlike the red demon of the forest of a century or more ago, I shall not delight to have their scalps hanging to my belt, but I leave them to their own reflections. The few brief hours allowed me for preparation have so crowded thought, without the privilege of proper elucidation, that what I have said may appear to be unsatisfactory. An historical address requires time, care, research, and above all conciseness. If what I have said has any merit, it is brevity. And yet I cannot lay aside these few leaflets without tendering my hearty congratulations

to the people of this favored Valley, so rich and yet so sad with historic incident, and ye people of Wyoming do well in coming here upon the anniversary of this memorial day of yours to offer your votive wreaths at the place where lie your dead. They died that ye might live. They have left this heritage to you and your children. And yet not yours, but that of the people of Pennsylvania in general.

Ye people of Wyoming are too selfish—you have closely garnered up your own history, claiming it as your own birth-right—and not permitting any one to share with you in honoring or revering the memories of those who fell upon this fated field. For the true-hearted Pennsylvanian of whatever descent, I claim a part. The Scotch-Irish, the German and Swiss-Huguenot would take as much interest in your sad history as the descendants of the Connecticut Yankees, but you would not. You have wrapped yourselves up in your own selfish pride of birth, and ignored the sympathy of your fellow-citizens in other portions of the great State we rejoice to be natives of. Let it be otherwise in the years to come. Let all the sons of Pennsylvania know that they are welcome here, welcome to your history, welcome to all the hallowed memories of this lovely Valley. It will be better for all—for if there is one thing above all others common in this grand old Commonwealth of ours—it is its history—its dark and light pages—its sunshine and its gloom—yet noble from its beginnings, and triumphant down through its more than two centuries of prosperity and happiness.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXVII.

“THE WYOMING MASSACRE OF 1763.”—The *Record of the Times*, of Wilkes-Barre, of August 2d, published a full synopsis of the address delivered at Forty-Fort on the 3d of July last. The newspapers throughout the State seem to have been under the impression that the subject was that of the Massacre of July 3d, 1778, and this confounding of the two massacres has led to much partial comment, to be regretted not only by the speaker, but the Memorial Association who so kindly invited him to take part in their annual exercises.

FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

AN INTERESTING LETTER WRITTEN BY GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

[In all the sketches of the life of General Cameron recently published reference was made to his having been a contractor on the Pennsylvania canal at an early day. In the line of this business he contracted with the State Bank of Louisiana to construct a canal from a point within the city of New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain, a distance of about six miles through swamp land. It is well understood that the general level of the land thereabouts is below the water level of the great river, and is protected from overflow by a levee. Upon the bank of this canal is the celebrated Shell road, the principal drive of the city. It is kept surfaced with small shells from the gulf. The military parade referred to was the 16th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, in which there were undoubtedly present many participants in that conflict. His remarks concerning Ritner's success as a candidate were prophetic, as he was defeated by George Wolf in the pending election. Ritner was not elected until 1835. At the date of this letter General Cameron's residence was in a house now numbered 223 Market street, Harrisburg, and William Ayres lived directly opposite. Old citizens will remember the Lombardy poplars, then the fashionable street tree, but now rarely to be seen even at country places. After General Cameron left it, the house in question was occupied by Charles Mowry, printer, Benjamin Parke, lawyer, and James McCormick, Sr., Esq., who built anew. When General Cameron returned to Harrisburg from the South he brought many relics from the famous battle ground. He also brought a handsome pony and a smart colored servant named Jeff, who spoke French fluently and was noted for his versatile attainments, especially yarning. The postage marked upon the letter is 25 cents, at that day payable on delivery. This letter, written with a manifest desire to impart information, General Cameron may have thought that it would be published at the time in a home paper. As the interval of fifty-eight years has added not only to its interest, but also the regard and respect for its distinguished author, it is thought its publication will be now acceptable.—GEORGE B. AYRES.]

NEW ORLEANS, *Jan. 9, 1831.*

William Ayres, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter afforded me much pleasure. It reminded me of the many long talks we were wont to have in the summer

evenings before your door, Blessings on the man who invented writing—it overcomes distance and brings together, in imagination at least, those who would otherwise be separated by thousands of miles. In reading your letter I felt as if I saw my own house shrouded by the tall poplars, and my little boys prancing about in their shade; at my side I saw Evans, and Krause, and David Hays; at the corner, waddling towards us, was Squire Alricks with his big cane; across the way was Tommy Wallace and Jake Shrom, and a coterie of other industrious Democrats—all of us busy in discussing matters of much interest to everybody but ourselves. But I had scarcely got to the end of my reverie when a red-faced Irishman summoned me to attend to some matters which I cared as little for as the Great Mogul of Tartary cares for a Presbyterian preacher. He broke the chain of my thoughts, dispelled the charm and convinced me of the reality of my location. Still, I consoled myself with the fact, that a man can live even here without even much discomfort. I like New Orleans. It is growing rapidly, and must in a very few years, be a very great city. Men of enterprise from all quarters of the Union are discovering it and taking advantage of its admirable location for business.

You ask me for a description of the course of the canal. I am afraid I cannot give you such a one as will be intelligible, for the reason that I have not a map before me. Our friend, David Hays, can tell you that the town is divided into three parts—in the center is the city proper, below is the lower Fauburg, inhabited by the old French and Spaniards; above is the upper Fauburg, filled with Americans from the far North.

The French part of the town is in the same state as it was twenty years ago; above all enterprise and improvement, and from the foot of Julius street in the upper Fauburg is the commencement of our canal. From thence it runs in a direction a little west of north until it reaches Lake Ponchartrain, about two miles above the old Fort of St. Johns. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water—at this place twenty-eight miles wide. Its shores are still in a state of nature—a complete wilderness inhabited by alligators, herds of Spanish ponies and wild boars, who roam at large, living upon the wild herbage of the swamps and prairie. Nearly the whole line of the canal runs through a wilderness. The Mettarie ridge, which is about its center, is the only clear land. My office on the ridge is in the house formerly owned by General Lallemand. The canal will have seven feet of water and will be sixty feet wide at the water line. The Pennsylvania canal has only five feet of water with forty of water line. Thus you will see that this is twice as large. It is designed to accommodate the largest sloops which navigate the lake. There is

an old canal connecting the city with the lake by the Bayou St. John. This bayou, or "Bio," as it is called, is a kind of a creek or inlet of the lake, is winding and tortuous, and so difficult to navigate that vessels often require three days to pass it, and still its revenue is about \$50,000 per annum. Our canal will be straight and will enable vessels to pass through in two hours.

The Julius street commencement is about half a mile from the Mississippi. Since its commencement property has risen some hundred per cent. in the neighborhood. The old settlers think it never can be finished, but they will be mistaken; two years will convince them of their error. The only difficulties we found in the trees and the rains of the climate. I have only been disappointed in one particular, viz: the rains, and if Hulings had never come here I should have made such a fortune as would have satisfied a much more avaricious man than myself—as it is I shall not grumble.

Yesterday was a time of jollification. The military paraded in their best—the Governor and the great men went in procession to the church and heard prayers and music and a speech. I was invited to join the procession, but as I cared more to see than to be seen, I declined and walked about the town to look at all which was new or amusing or interesting. Among the most beautiful sights was the shipping, of which there is a large number in port, dressed in the gayest and richest flags of their respective nations. The colors of half the governments of the world were unfurled to the breeze, floating gaily and proudly at every motion in the air. I wished much to view the battle ground, but the roads were too muddy. A scientific and military friend has promised to accompany me and point out the positions occupied by the several prominent actors in the conflict. I shall avail myself of his offer some day before I leave this region. How soon that will be I can scarcely say. If my family were here I should not much care how long I remained—but when I do get home I shall remain there. This trip will content me, for it will enable me to be comfortable, and, with a little economy, sufficiently independent.

I am afraid you Anties [anti-Masons] are determined to nominate Ritner. Remember, if you do, he will be defeated, and your party will sink to rise no more. Be wise, for once, and take a less objectionable man. There should be no tenacious adherence to a man, when principles such as your people pretend to advocate are at stake. Nothing but personal interests grounded upon a desire to rule the automaton could induce his nomination. But I have no right to advise.

Remember me to all our friends—tell them I remember them all.
Yours truly,
SIMON CAMERON.

HANOVER CHURCH.—XII.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

[The following concludes the inscriptions in this old grave-yard, one of the noted land marks of the Scotch-Irish settlement in Pennsylvania. Although there are a few who do not appreciate these records, there are very many who do, and we have letters from numerous sections of the Union expressing gratification in this effort to preserve them.]

In | memory of | Mary Todd, | who departed this life | February 15th, 1775, | aged 56 years. | Also of | James Todd, | who died | September 14th, 1794, | aged 46 years, | and of | Hugh Todd, | who died | December 16th, 1809, | In the 21st year of his age.

In | memory of | James Todd, | who departed this life | July 2d, 1831, | aged 27 years. | Also of | Eli James Todd, | was born on the 1st of | December, in the year of | our Lord 1830, and | died on the 27th of | August, 1839.

Sacred | to the memory of | Eleanor S. Vanderslice, | consort of | Doct. John S. Vanderslice, | who departed this life | January 20th, 1838, | aged 24 years, 2 months | & 23 days.

John S. Vanderslice, M. D., | Departed this Life | Sept. 23, 1841, | In the 40th year | of his Age.

In memory of | Jean, | consort of James Wilson, | and daughter of | John and Frances | Harrison, | who departed this life | Aug. 21, 1831, | Aged 26 years.

In | Memory | of | James Wilson, | who died November | 14th, 1817, aged | 19 years.

In | memory of | Isabella Wilson, | who departed this Life | September 20th, 1812, | aged 20 years.

In | memory of | Martha Wilson | who departed this life | November 18, 1811, | aged 22 years.

In | memory of | Andrew Wilson | who departed this life | September 11 | A. D. | 1806, in the 47th year | of his age.

In | memory of | Martha Wilson | Relict of Andrew Wilson | who departed this life | December 20, A. D. 1814, | in the 46th year of | her age.

In | memory of | Eliza Wilson | who departed this life | August 18th, A. D. 1814, | aged 15 years | and 1 month.

In memory of | The Rev'd Mat. Woods, | who died Sept'r. 13th, 1784, | in the 27th year of his age | and 3d of his ministry. | During the short time of his ministry | he approved himself a diligent, | faithful Servant of Christ. | In him were united Learning, Judgment | and eminent Piety, with great Meekness, | self-diffidence and humility. | This marble was the Donation of | his affectionate People. | Serve Christ humbly on earth, if you | expect to reign triumphantly with | him in heaven.

[Omitted in proper place.] *In memory of | James Dixon, | who departed this | life the 19 day | of September, 1782, Aged 74.*

In memory of | James Dixon, Esq., | who departed this life | January 20th, A. D., 1824, | in the 70th year | of his age.

NOTES AND QUERIES—CCXXXVIII.

JOHN CUMMIN, who served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838-39, died near Mifflintown, October 7, 1840, aged seventy years.

JAMES HOOVER, State Librarian, died at Harrisburg, October 7, 1840, at the age of twenty-nine years. Information is requested concerning him.

EGR.—Jacob Ege came to America in 1739, from Holland and located in Berks county, Pa. Of his children, Michael Ege settled in Cumberland county, where he became largely interested in the iron business, and during the Revolutionary period was one of the most prominent iron manufacturers in the State. He died August 31, 1815, his wife Dorothy preceding him on the 4th of September, 1810. They left three sons and two daughters—Peter, Michael, George, Eliza, and Mary. By a division of his estate, to Peter was given Pine Grove furnace, to Michael Boiling Springs furnace, and to George Mt. Holly furnace. The daughters received their shares in the estate. Mary married Dr. William C. Chambers, and Eliza James Wilson, a merchant of Chambersburg. Peter married, his wife Jane dying Feb. 1, 1841, and left descendants. George married Elizabeth Miller, daughter of John Miller, of Carlisle, and Michael, Jr., Mary Galbraith, daughter of Andrew Galbraith, of East Penusboro', Cumberland county.

AN HEROIC FAMILY.

The following record of a family of Revolutionary heroes is worthy a place beside that of the gallant Butlers:

David Bush, b. January 19, 1707; d. April 2, 1792. He was a justice of the peace for the county of New Castle, Delaware, active in recruiting the militia, and in 1748 erected a battery on the Rocks of Christianna for the defense of Wilmington. Three of his sons entered into the contest for independence, as follows:

Lewis Bush, the eldest son, b. October 8, 1751; was commissioned first lieutenant of the Sixth battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, Col. William Irvine, January 9, 1776, and promoted captain, vice Capt. Robert Adams, killed at Isle Aux Noix, June 21, 1776, of the same battalion, June 24, 1776. Upon the formation of Col. Thomas Hartley's regiment he was commissioned major January 13, 1777; was mortally wounded at the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777, and died during the retreat.

George Bush, the second son, b. March 23, 1753; d. in February, 1797; was commissioned captain in the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment January 13, 1777; transferred to the Sixth Pennsylvania January 17, 1781, and subsequently to the Third Pennsylvania January 1, 1783. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. After the war he was appointed by General Washington the first collector of customs for the district of Delaware.

John Bush, the third son, b. February 7, 1755; d. May 2, 1806; was commissioned ensign of Capt. James A. Wilson's company, in the Sixth Pennsylvania battalion, June 24, 1776; promoted to first lieutenant in Seventh Pennsylvania regiment of the Line March 20, 1777; promoted captain lieutenant in same regiment April 17, 1780, and December 11, 1781, captain in the Third Pennsylvania. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. L. B. J.

 NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXXIX.

AN OLD-TIME OBITUARY.—The *Carlisle Gazette* of September 7, 1800, in speaking of the death of James Pollock, Esq., who died on the 1st day of that month, says: "Mr. P. was one of the earliest inhabitants of this county—a respectable and useful member of society; a hater of 'Rats that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built;' a real and genuine Republican, and we may say the republic has to regret the loss of a faithful and true patriot."

A LEGISLATIVE ANECDOTE.

IT IS ONLY A CENTURY OLD.

[The following bon-mot and reply we copy from the *Carlisle Gazette* for 1787. The prohibitory measures adopted by the Legislature of 1889, although repudiated by the people, recalled them to mind.]

On Wednesday the memorial presented to the General Assembly by the College of Physicians, against the excessive use of spirituous liquors, was taken up for a second reading, and having occasioned some wit and mirth at the expense of that learned body, it was proposed to give the memorialists leave to bring in a *bill*. "No, no!" exclaimed Mr. Peters, "I hope the House will never agree to that, for I am sure I have smarted enough already under *long bills* of their bringing in."

[To the foregoing a member of the college essayed a reply through the newspapers.]

A witty member of the late Assembly having treated the town to a laugh at the expense of the faculty, on occasion of the memorial presented to the Legislature upon the abuse of spirituous liquors, one of the fellows of that body begs leave to observe that however long the bills they send in may be, many of their patients stretch the time of payment to a much greater length, which, in a year of such extraordinary health as the present, becomes a greater grievance to the doctors than the unpaid bills can possibly be to their patients—for this reason it is hoped that nobody for the future will complain of his doctor's bill till he has paid it, unless he is a professed wit, in which case the payment of a long bill is never expected.

THE BATTLE OF THE AUGLAIZE.

[The following letter, written by the son of Col. Samuel Postlethwaite, of Carlisle, to his father, is an interesting contribution to our Western History. Of the father, a notice of him will shortly appear among our sketches of Cumberland Valley worthies. The son remained in the West.]

CAMP ON GRAND AUGLAIZE RIVER, 175 miles advanced of Fort Washington, 29th August, 1794.—*Dear and Honored Father*: The bearer of this letter (Captain Slough, wounded thro' the body) would perhaps be better able to satisfy you with regard to the route of the army and other circumstances attending it, but lest his time or yours

would not permit it, I shall give you a very brief account of the whole. On the 16th of July, as I before informed you, I left Lexington; on the 20th about 1,600 volunteers crossed the Ohio; the 28th General Wayne's army, near 1,600 men effective, and one Brigade of Volunteers left Greenville Head Quarters, leaving the other Brigade of Volunteers to bring up military stores. At the River St. Mary, 36 miles advanced of Greenville, the Brigade left behind joined us, and the whole (after building a Garrison) proceeded on 4th Aug., course generally N. from 10 to 15 E. without any difficulty, except passing thro' low, swampy ground, until we arrived at the junction of Maumees and Auglaize, which forms the Grand Auglaize, and makes a beautiful point much resembling that at Pittsburgh. The army destroyed on their route to this place an astonishing quantity of corn and every vegetable known in any part of the world, a great number of houses, &c. After building a strong garrison on the point, the army proceeding down the Grand Auglaize nearly an East course 41 miles, encamped on a piece of rising ground between two beautiful Prairies, built a little fortification, where all the heavy baggage was deposited on the 19th. On the 20th, early in the morning, the army in motion—at three-quarters after 8—on a piece of thick, bushy ground, a prairie on the right, the front guard of 2 companies of spies commanded by Major Price, of Kentucky, was attacked by a large body of Indians, formed in three lines. The spies retreated, giving the right wing, commanded by General Wilkinson, time to form. At the same time General Todd's Brigade of Volunteers formed on the extreme left and advanced, when in a few minutes a heavy fire commenced on the right and gradually extended to the left. In about one hour the Indians, received so contrary to their expectations, fled with precipitation and dismay before the army, leaving their dead upon the field, and not having time to take more than 2 or 3 scalps. One whole brigade, commanded by General Barber, and a rear guard, commanded by Major Russell, which made nearly 1,000 Volunteers, were entirely in the rear of the whole, and were not in the action at all, so that not more than one-third of the army were engaged. The Indians retired beyond a strong British Garrison, which was but 3 miles from the ground on which the action was fought. The army proceeded about one mile and halted to take care of the wounded. The number of killed and wounded is said to be 135, but by far the greater number are wounded; but two officers killed and 3 wounded. The express is just starting. I am extremely sorry I cannot take time to be more correct, as well in my relation as in my writing. I have written to Jacky to give you the necessary information with regard to our business. It may be two months I am afraid before I

shall be in Kentucky. When I arrive there I shall write to you early and fully.

It is not certain what number of Indians were killed. Some say 200. I think not so many. It is, however, certain that they were aided by a number of Canadians and British troops. British guns and bayonets were found by several of the dead. We had the pleasure to destroy the Plantation and houses of one of the Girty's, with fine cornfields, &c.

After reading what I have written, I find I have related things so out of place, owing to my hurry, that I am almost induced not to send it, but as it will be a proof that although I was really in danger, I am yet alive and perfectly well, and that I have still the same respect and affection for my dear and honored father. My love to Mama and all family.

SAM. POSTLETHWAIT, JR.

To Sam'l Postlethwait, Esq.

General Scott's compliments.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXL.

MILLER.—William Miller, of Carlisle, made his will December 2, 1775. His estate he bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth, and children as follows:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *John.*
- iii. *Elizabeth.*
- iv. *Mary.*
- v. *Sarah.*
- iv. [posthumous.]

A legacy is left to his step-son, John McCurdy. The executors are John Montgomery, brothers John and Robert Miller, and brother-in-law Robert McPherson.

To the foregoing may be added this:

JOHN MILLER, whose will was made August 5, 1775, and proved April 13, 1776, brother of the foregoing, mentions his wife Mary, and children:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *John.*
- iii. *Mary.*
- iv. *Margaret.*

He also mentions his brothers, Robert and William Miller, brother-in-law, Robert McPherson, and son-in-law, Charles Leiper.

EVANS FAMILY.—I.

OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

[The information concerning this family is communicated by the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre.]

An old manuscript of the Evans family, of Gwynned, Montgomery county, Pa., entitled, "Genealogy of the Evans family, collected in the years 1819, '20 and '21, by Samuel Morris Lynn, and transcribed by William S. Evans, of Philadelphia, 11th month, 1821," has lately come into my possession. It enables me to complete a line not carried out in Mr. Howard Jenkins' valuable "History of Gwynned." Connected with the family by marriage, I am able to give such additional data as I find in my own record. In the manuscript there is also a deduction of the Owens genealogy from Owen ap Evans (p. 144 of Mr. Jenkins' Gwynned). Appended are also additional data from the MSS. connecting Mr. Jenkins' "Evans" pedigree.

I. CADWALADER EVANS (Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan), b. 4 mo. 7, 1709, at Merion; d. cir. 1768 (he is recorded as No. 39, p. 151, "History of Gwynned"); m. Ann Pennell, d. 1799, daughter of Joseph Pennell, and his wife Alice Garrett, daughter of Wm. Garrett, of Darby. Joseph Pennell was son of Robert and Hannah Pennell, of Middletown, Delaware county, b. in 1686; Robert was constable of M. in 1687. His wife Hannah d. in 1711, aged 71, he surviving. Mr. Evans removed from Merion to Middletown and thence to Edgemont. "The farm on which he lived contained 340 acres. He bequeathed it to his son Thomas." (M. C. D.) Their children were:

2. *i. Pennell*, m. Margaret Jackson.
 - ii. Hannah*, d. s. p.; m. Roland Parry.
3. *iii. Alice*, b. 1734; d. 1818; m. Jonathan Morris, M. D.
4. *iv. Robert*, d. cir. 1815; m. Sarah Faulkner.
 - v. Joseph*, d. unm.
 - vi. Thomas*, d. 1787; m. Jane Coxe, who m., secondly, Caleb Cresson, of Philadelphia, and d. s. p.
5. *vii. Ann*, m. Joshua Cowpland.

II. PENNELL EVANS (Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan), m. Margaret Jackson. Their children were:

- i. Sarah*, d. s. p. 1819; m., first, William Savery, a public Friend; secondly, Thomas Norton, a worthy Friend, who d. 2 mo., 1821.

ii. *Ann*, d. young.

δ. iii. *Cadwalader*, m., first, Sarah Cox; secondly, Sarah Bond.

III. ALICE EVANS (*Cadwalader*, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan), b. 1734; d. in 1818 at Darby; m., in 1757, Jonathan Morris, M. D., b. 3d mo., 17, 1729, in Marple township, Delaware county; d. 4th mo. 7, 1819; son of Jonathan and Catharine (Moore) Morris, and grandson of David Morris, an early emigrant from Wales to Pennsylvania, and his wife, Mary Phillipin. Catharine Moore was daughter of Richard Moore, of Radnor, Delaware county. A very interesting sketch of this early and eminent physician is given in Dr. Smith's "History of Delaware County, Pa," pp. 486-487. Their children (surname Morris) were:

i. *Cadwalader*, M. D., b. 10 mo. 2, 1758; d. 1798; m. Mary Lewden, of Lewden's Island, Del., who d. 1801-2. He lived at Newport, Del. They had:

1. Dr. *John-Lynn*, grad. M. D., Univ. of Pa., 1816.

2. *Maria*, living on the island in 1821; m. Dr. Samuel Duffield, of Lancaster county, Pa.; grad. M. D., Univ. of Pa., 1817; they had: *William-H.*, d.; *Sarah-S.*, m. James Hopkins, and had Samuel-D. and Washington; *Samuel-Morris*, m. Georgianna Sparks, of Philadelphia, and had Georgianna-Sparks, Harriet-S., and Thomas-T.; *Mary-Cadwalader*, *John-Lewden-Morris*, *Anna-H.*, *Cadwalader-Morris*, d. inf.

ii. *Ann*, b. 8 mo. 1, 1760; d. 1825; m., 1781, Joseph Lynn, of Philadelphia, who d. in 1800, aged 42; they had:

1. *Mary*, m. Abraham Hoops, of London-grove, and had: *Mary-Ann*, *Amelia*, *Francis*, *Howard*.

2. *Phebe*, b. 1789; d. 5 mo. 8, 1821.

3. *John-M.*, grad. M. D., Univ. of Pa., 1812.

4. *Jonathan*, d. young.

5. *Jonathan-M.*, d. young.

6. *Joseph-Morris*.

7. *Samuel-Morris*.

iii. *Jonathan*, b. 11 mo. 16, 1762; d. 1798.

iv. *Catharine*, b. 6 mo. 15, 1765; m. Joseph Shallcross, M. D., b. Dec. 12, 1759, at Wilmington, Del.; d. May, 1811; son of Joseph and Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross, of Delaware; he studied medicine with Dr. Nicholas Way, so eminent as a physician, and president of the Philadelphia Mint under Washington; Dr. S. practiced in Wilmington

until 1788, when he removed to Stanton, Del.; in 1794 he located in Darby township, Pa., where he died; they had:

1. *Eliza*, m. Thomas Wickersham, of Philadelphia, and had *Morris, Anna, Samuel*.
 2. *Morris-Cadwalader*, M. D., b. Aug. 8, 1791, at White Clay Creek, Del.; d. Nov. 28, 1871, at Philadelphia; m. Eliza Sparks, of Philadelphia; was educated in the schools of Darby township; was an especial favorite of his grandfather, Dr. Jonathan Morris, from whom he received much of his mental and moral training, and whose character is so well portrayed by the sketch from Dr. Shallcross' pen in Smith's History of Delaware County. He graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania April, 1813, his thesis being "Effect of Ardent Spirits on the Body and Mind." In 1812-13 he held a post in the Philadelphia almshouse. In 1813 he located in Darby, where his practice became so extensive as to affect his health. He removed in 1834 to Philadelphia and continued his practice until his retirement in 1852. He had *Joseph*, of Sharon Hill, Delaware county; *Sarah, Harriet*.
 3. *Hannah*, m. Robert McCauley, and had *Joseph*.
 4. *Joseph*, M. D., b. March 21, 1797, at Darby; d. July 10, 1871, at Gallipolis, O.; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania 1826; practiced for many years with success in Kentucky and Ohio; married and left children.
- v. *Samuel*, b. 2 mo. 19, 1768; of London-grove.
- vi. *Evan*, b. 3 mo. 2, 1770; of London-grove; m. Amelia Stone, daughter of Lewis Stone, of Newport, Del., and had:
1. *Lewis*.
 2. *Samuel*.
 3. *Herba*.
 4. *Sabella*.
 5. *Alice-Anna*.
- vii. *Hannah*, b. 1 mo. 3, 1774; d. young.
- viii. *Thomas*, b. 2 mo. 26, 1776; d. 1791; drowned in the Schuylkill.

ix. *Alice*, b. 5 mo. 23, 1779; m. Joel Jackson, living in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1821, and had:

1. *Mary-Anne*.
2. *Alice*.
3. *Catharine*.

IV. ROBERT EVANS (Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan), d. in 1815; he settled in Virginia and owned a farm near Richmond; m. Sarah Faulkner. Their children were:

- i. *Abraham*.
- ii. *Cadwalader*.
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Thomas*.
- v. *Jane*, m. James D. Ladd; both died in 1821, leaving *Oliver* and *Anna-Maria*.

V. ANN EVANS (Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan), m. in 1765 Joshua Cowpland, son of David and Isabella (Bell) Cowpland, and grandson of William Cowpland, of Chester. Their children (surname Cowpland) were:

- i. *Caleb*.
- ii. *Cadwalader*.
- iii. *Sarah*.

7. *David C.*, m. Anna Neale.

VI. CADWALADER, EVANS (Pennell, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan), d. June, 1825, at Wheeling, W. Va.; m., first, at Old Swedes church, Philadelphia, October 11, 1778, Sarah Cox, who d. at Andover Forge, Sussex county, N. J., 10th mo., 1794; he m., secondly, in 1796, Sarah Bond, daughter of Colonel Bond, of Hacketstown, Sussex county, N. J., probably Col. Wm. Bond, who was captain of the First regiment of Sussex county in 1776 and lieutenant colonel of same Oct. 7, 1778—also a captain in the Continental Army, (N. J. in Revolution, p. 357). Mr. E. removed to Brownsville, Pa., where he was known as an inventor and miller. He was a member of Lodge No. 60, F. A. M., at Brownsville in 1815. The children by first marriage were:

8. i. *John-Cox*, m., first, Hannah Richards; secondly, Louisa Thomas.
- ii. *Abraham*, d. young.
9. iii. *William-S.*, m. Ann Parshall Beach.
- iv. *Thomas-L.*, unm. in 1820; master of a vessel in Buenos Ayres, S. A.
- v. *Samuel*, d. young.

- vi. *Josephus*, d. young.
- vii. *Pennell*, d. young.
- viii. *Sarah-Ann*, d. young.
- ix. *Susan*, d. young.
- x. *Cadwalader*, moved to the West.

By the second marriage, the children were:

- xi. *Sarah-Ann*, unm. in 1821.
- xii. *Charles*, m., and lives on Mobile Bay, Ala.
- xiii. *Maria*, m. Joseph Barclay Baylis, residing at Brownsville 1821, and member of the mercantile firm of D. B. Baylis & Co., in B., on Front street, in the house now owned and occupied by the family of the late D. P. Knox.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BIOGRAPHY.

GEN. JAMES K. MOOREHEAD.

Gen. James K. Moorehead, of Pittsburgh, died March 6, 1884. He was born in Halifax, Dauphin county, seventy-eight years ago, and after obtaining a good business education began a connection with the public improvement of the State, which was only severed by his death. When only twenty-two years old he was appointed superintendent of the Juniata branch of the Pennsylvania canal. He afterwards established the Pioneer Passenger Packet Line running between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In 1839 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State, but declined the office. In 1858 General Moorehead was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-first Congressional district, and retained that position until 1869, when he refused to be again a candidate. During the last three terms of his service in Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and a member of the Ways and Means and on Naval Affairs. The Moorehead tariff bill was formulated and reported by a sub-committee of which General Moorehead was chairman, and in its main features remained the tariff law until the last revision. At the time of his death General Moorehead was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

DR. GEORGE S. KEMBLE.

Dr. George S. Kemble died at Mifflinburg, Union county, Pa., March 9, 1884. He was the eldest son of George S. and Catharine Kemble,

born in this city about the year 1825. His father was quite prominent in public affairs during the period of the introduction of the water supply, and was a successful merchant tailor. He died during the Rebellion, his widow surviving him until a few years since. Their children were Dr. George S., Capt. James R., of the U. S. A., who died while in the service, Henry B., also deceased, and Charles C., who resides near Wheeling, W. Va. Dr. Kemble was educated in the public schools and at the old Harrisburg Academy. He studied medicine and graduated at Jefferson College. He practiced medicine at Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and at one time had charge of the Jewish Hospital in the former city. During the war for the Union Dr. Kemble served in the medical department of the U. S. Army with distinguished credit. He served as brigade surgeon on the staff of Gen. Isaac I. Stevens and at the battle of Chantilly the General fell mortally wounded and died in the Doctor's arms. After the battle of Antietam he was in charge of Pleasant Valley Hospital, near Frederick, Md., and subsequently was on duty in the Southern Department. At the close of the Rebellion he returned to the active duties of his profession, chiefly at Mifflinburg, where he was highly esteemed and appreciated. He was a genial, generous and noble-hearted man, and few there be in the home of his adoption who had more friends and who will be so severely missed. In his boyhood, early manhood and mature years he was the same delightful companion, and those of his confreeres in early years will deeply regret his passing away. Dr. Kemble, left a wife and several children.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXLI.

AMOS GUSTINE.—In reply to a correspondent in Philadelphia, we may state that Amos Gustine was the son of John Gustine, who was an early settler in the Juniata Valley. Amos was a school teacher and merchant, and located at Mifflintown in 1811. He held a number of local offices, was sheriff 1831-34, county treasurer in 1837, and served in the Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841-43. He was the first president of the Juniata Bridge Company. He died in Lost Creek Valley, March 3, 1844, and left a valuable estate.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WORTHIES.

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM.

William Montgomery, son of Col. John Montgomery, was born at Carlisle in 1760. He studied medicine under Dr. McCoskry, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. After remaining in Carlisle a few years, he removed to the South and located at Columbia, S. C., where he secured a lucrative practice, and became widely known as eminent in his profession. He died in that town on November 1, 1803, in the 43d year of his age. The *Carlisle Gazette*, in alluding to his decease, says: "He was a native of Carlisle, and being early educated in the best schools, his great professional talents, adorned with a rich and sublime fancy, qualified him either to shine in the gorgeous temples of ambition, or to charm and delight in the arbour of ease and pleasure."

McCLURE, DAVID.

David McClure was born in the north of Ireland in 1726, of Scotch parentage, received a good education, and came to Pennsylvania with the great outpouring of Scotch-Irish-emigration in 1750; he settled at first in the Cumberland Valley, south of the Kittatinny mountains, but about the year 1760, in company with his brother, William McClure, took up land on Shearman's creek, now in Perry county. He served toward the close of the Revolution on the frontiers, although well advanced in years, yet was an active and influential patriot. He was appointed a justice of the peace under the Constitution of 1776, and commissioned one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland October 4, 1784. He died at his residence in Shearman's Valley, July 14, 1796, in the seventieth year of his age. Concerning him the *Carlisle Gazette* held this language: "He filled the office of justice of the peace in this county many years with reputation and to general satisfaction. Few men excelled him in benevolence, philanthropy and probity. He was a sincere friend to religion, virtue and civil liberty. He lived in peace and friendship with his family, neighbors and acquaintances, and his death is greatly lamented."

WAUGH, REV. SAMUEL.

Samuel Waugh, the son of William Waugh, was born in 1749 in York, now Adams county. His father came from Scotland, and was among the earliest settlers on Carrol's tract. During the In-

dian maraud of 1757 his barn was burned by the savages, he and his family having escaped to the Codorus settlement. The son received a classical education and graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1773. He then pursued the study of theology, but at what period he was licensed as a minister we have no knowledge, nor do we know what was his first charge. In 1782 he received "a call from the united congregations of East Pennsborough (Silvers Spring) and Monaghan together with bonds for the annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, and also for a gratuity of seventy-five pounds from each congregation, that in East Pennsborough to be paid in one month after his instalment, and that from Monaghan within three years." Mr. Waugh accepted this call and he continued as their pastor until his death, which occurred on the 3d of January, 1807, in the 58th year of his age. "He was," says the *Gazette*, "much beloved as a man, of amiable deportment, of great simplicity, plainness and sincerity of manners, affectionate in his addresses, and sedulous in all the duties of his office, the people among whom he labored have lost a faithful and beloved pastor, the college of Carlisle one of its earliest and most learned patrons, and the church a zealous and able defender of the faith first delivered to the saints." Judge Clendennin, who knew him well, gave this estimate: "Mr. Waugh was a sound divine, a very acceptable preacher and highly esteemed by his people. After I became a member of his church I was intimately acquainted with him, and as far as my acquaintance extended I can say of him that he was an Israelite in whom was no guile." Mr. Waugh married, April 14, 1783, Eliza Hoge, daughter of David Hoge (1735-1804), and had a large family of children, most of whom, however, died in youth.

EVANS FAMILY.—II.

OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

VII. DAVID C. COWPLAND (Ann, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan) m., in 1797, Anna Neale, of Burlington, N. J. Their children (surname Cowpland) were:

- i. *Mary-Neale* (twin), d. 1864.
- ii. *Ann* (twin).
- iii. *Joshua*, of Philadelphia, merchant, m., December 11, 1823, Catharine W. Carr, of Philadelphia, who d. in 1841; and had children:

1. *Wm.-Thompson*, b. May 17, 1824; d. 1846.
2. *John-Carr*, b. May 2, 1827; d. 1866; m. Ada Brookfield.
3. *Anna*, b. Aug. 22, 1829; d. 1827.
4. *Thomas-Crumpton*, b. Nov. 30, 1831; d. 1832.
5. *Martha-Neale*, b. Feb. 16, 1833; d. 1870; m. Charles Goepf.
6. *Rev. Joshua*, b. Aug. 18, 1835; m. Anna M. Wood, of Wheeling, W. Va.; graduate of Pennsylvania College, 1861; graduate Theological Seminary, Gambier, O., 1864; ordained deacon 1864; priest in 1865; rector Christ church, Wellsburg, W. Va., 1866-1878; St. John's, Curwensville, Pa., 1878-1881; Christ church, Point Pleasant, W. Va., 1881-1885; assistant rector, Epiphany, Philadelphia, 1885-1887; children, *Joshua-Wood*, *Anna-M.*, and *Joshua*.
7. *Henry-Martyn*, b. March 1, 1838; d. 1878.
8. *Reginald Heber*, b. March 29, 1841; killed in U. S. A. at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

iv. Charles-C.

v. David, of New York.

vi. Sarah, m. H. P. Kennedy, now of Cincinnati, O.

VIII. JOHN COX EVANS (Pennell, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan) m., first Hannah Richards, daughter of Samuel Richards, of Philadelphia. [Besides Hannah, Mr. Richard's other children were, *Joseph*, *Rachel*, m. William Simmons, *Mary*, *Lydia*, m., first, Elliott and secondly Shipley.] John Cox Evans m., secondly, Louisa Thomas, of Delaware county, Pa. The children by the first marriage were:

i. Mary-Ann.

ii. Jane, m. Joshua Tevis, of St. Louis, Mo., later a merchant of Philadelphia; and they had:

1. *William-H.*
2. *Marshall.*
3. *Norman.*
4. *Edwin.*
5. *Howard.*
6. *Jane.*

iii. Thomas-L., m. Elizabeth Sellman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they had:

1. *Marshall.*

2. *Mary*, m. Lewis Baker.
3. *Rachel*.
4. *Julia*, d. s. p.
- iv. *Samuel-Richard*, m. Mrs. Peck, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and had two children.
- v. *William-R.*, b. 1808; d. 1857 in Philadelphia; m., June, 1832, *Mary Hause*, b. 1809; d. March 14, 1841; daughter of *William and Catharine (Hull) Hause*,* of Philadelphia. Their children were:
 1. *Mordecai-Dawson*, b. June 4, 1834; m., Nov. 18, 1868, *Mary G. Bringhurst*, daughter of *John and Rebecca L. Bringhurst*, of Philadelphia.
 2. *William-Hause*, b. Sept. 12, 1836.
 3. *Mary*, b. March, 1840; d. young.
- vi. *Francis*.
- vii. *Morris*, of Louisville, Ky.; m. and had three children.
- viii. *John-Cadwalader*.
- ix. *Hannah*, m., Nov. 22, 1843, *Alfred Morris Collins*, merchant of Philadelphia, son of *Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins, Jr.*, and had (surname Collins):
 1. *Henry-Hill*, m. *Edith Earl Conrad*, and had *Henry-Hill, Alfred-M.*
 2. *Jane-Tevis*, m. *S. G. Morton Maule*, and had *Margaret-Collins* and *Alfred-Collins*.
 3. *Josephine-Richards*, m. *Joseph F. Page*, and had *Charles Collins, Edith* and *Elizabeth-Richards*.
- x. *Emily*.

IX. WILLIAM S. EVANS (Cadwalader, Pennell, Cadwalader, Robert, Thomas, Evan ap-Evan), m. *Ann Parshal Beach*, daughter of *Nathan Beach*, of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa. *Nathan B.* was an early settler of the Wyoming Valley, a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. *Mr. Miner* in his "History of Wyoming," says he was "for many years one of the most distin-

* *William Hause* was for many years a builder and a merchant in Philadelphia. *Mr. Evans* was his partner. He had six children:

- i. *John*, b. 1807; d. July 4, 1855; m., March 12, 1831, *Anne Victorie Ravesties*, daughter of *Frederick Ravesties*, Mobile, Ala., and left issue.
- ii. *Mary*, m. *William R. Evans*.
- iii. *Edwin*, b. 1818; d. 1856, in Alabama, unm.
- iv. *Elizabeth*, b. August 28, 1810; d. July 5, 1887; m., Sept. 15, 1832, *Hon. Edwin Parsons Hayden*, of Baltimore, Md., and left issue.
- v. *Caroline*, b. 1815; d. 1817.
- vi. *Charles*, b. Jan., 1818; d. August, 1820.

guished citizens of Luzerne county." An inventory of his landed property made fifty years ago lies before me—aggregating \$80,000. Their children were:

- i. *Nathan-Beach.*
- ii. *Charles-Cadwalader.*
- iii. *Susan-Beach, d. young.*
- iv. *Mary-Beach.*
- v. *Sarah-Norton.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXLII.

MORAVIAN CHURCH AT LANCASTER.

[The following is a list of the pastors of the Moravian church in Lancaster, Pa., 1748–1870, furnished by John W. Jordan, of Philadelphia.]

1748. Leonard Schnell, Richard Utley.
1749. Abraham Reinke.
1751. George Neisser.
1753. Christian H. Rauch, Anton Wagner.
1754. Otto Krogstrupp.
1755. Christian Bader, C. Rasmeyer, C. F. Oerter.
1756. Christian Rasmeyer.
1757. Carl Godfrey Rundt.
1758. Carl Godfrey Rundt, C. Rasmeyer, C. Bader.
1759. C. Bader.
1762. C. Rasmeyer.
1766. Andrew Langgard.
1773. Otto Krogstrupp.
1782. Ludwig Frederick Boehler.
1781. John Herbst.
1791. Abraham Reinke.
1795. Ludwig Huebner.
1800. John Martin Beck.
1803. Abraham Reinke.
1806. John Martin Beck.
1810. Constantine Muller.
1819. Samuel Reinke.
1823. Peter Wolle.
1826. John G. Herman.

- 1829. Charles F. Reichel.
- 1834. Charles A. Van Vleck.
- 1835. Samuel Reinke.
- 1839. George F. Bahnson.
- 1849. Robert de Schweinitz.
- 1853. Henry A. Shultz.
- 1855. Lewis F. Kampman.
- 1858. Joseph Horsfield Kummer.
- 1862. Edwin T. Senseman.
- 1864. David Bigler.

Of the above but two survive: Revs. Robert de Schweinitz and Joseph H. Kummer.

EVANS FAMILY.—III.

OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

Owen's Genealogy.

I. OWEN AP-EVANS, fourth son of Evan Robert Lewis, noted on page 144 of Mr. Jenkins' "Gwynned," had three sons and two daughters, by name of Owen, viz :

- 2. *i. Robert.*
- ii. Owen.*
- iii. Evan.*
- 3. *iv. Jane, m. Hugh Roberts.*
- 4. *v. Ellen.*

II. ROBERT OWEN, who came from Wales in 1690, with Jane, his wife, and settled at Merion, six or seven miles northwest from Philadelphia. He died 5th mo. 8, 1697. See a memorial of him in the Book of Friends Memorials, printed at Philadelphia in 1787. He had :

- i. Robert*, whose daughter *Hannah* m. Joseph Wharton, by whom he had several children, one of whom is the present Robert Wharton, now (1820) Mayor of Philadelphia.*
- ii. Owen*,† the great-grandfather of Clement Biddle, sugar baker of Philadelphia.

Notes to Owen's Genealogy.

* Wharton Family, in Pennsylvania Mag. of History, 1, p. 326.

† Owen Owen's eldest daughter Sarah m. March 3, 1736, John Biddle and had Owen, the father of Clement. (Bogher's Repository, p. 101), Autobiography of Charles Biddle, p. 372.

- iii. *John*, of whom nothing is known.
- iv. *Evan*, m. Susanna, daughter of William Hudson, of Philadelphia, 1717 (Rec. Phil. Month. Meet.)*
- v. *Gainor*, m. Jonathan Jones, of Merion, and had issue (surname Jones):
 - 1. *Mary*, m., 1737, Benjamin Hayes, of Haverford.
 † She left an only child, who m. George Smith, and had Benjamin, d. 1820, and Mary, who m. Samuel Davis, and resides in Merion.
 - 2. *Jonathan, Jr.*, m. Sarah Jones, son of Thomas, of Merion.
 - 3. *Jacob*, m., in 1752, Mary Lawrence, daughter of Henry Lawrence, † of Haverford. He d. s. p. 1812, aged about 95.
 - 4. *Rebecca*, m. John Roberts, and had (surname Roberts) several children, who are all dead, or in a very advanced age at this time (1820) viz: *John, Benjamin, Franklin, Jonathan, Robert, Algernon*, who left two sons, living in 1820, and *Edward*.
 - 5. *Hannah*, m., 1758, Joseph Williams (surname Williams), and had:
 - a. *Rebecca*, m. Amos George, of Blakely; one of her sons, *Joseph* George, resides on the old maternal farm in Blakely; is married and has children; *Amos* George, unm. at Blakely; *William*, unm. at Blakely; *Richard*, of Philadelphia, m. Ann Smith-daughter of George Smith, of Philadelphia. Of the other four nothing is known.
 - b. *Eleanor*, m. Joseph Bond and left issue. *Samuel*, m. and went to Indiana; *Hannah*; m. and went to Virginia; *Robert*, and others.
 - 6. *Owen*, m., in 1740, Susanna Evans, daughter of Hugh and Lowry Evans, and had ten children, given in "Gwynned," p. 152.
 - 7. *Edward*, d. unm.
 - 8. *Ezekiel*, d. unm.
 - 9. *Elizabeth*, m., 1758, Jesse George.

* See Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, III, p. 500, 501.

† Son of Richard, Jr., grandson of Richard and Isaac Hayes, Sr., of Delaware county. (Smith's His. Del. Co., p. 487.)

‡ Son of David and Eleanor Lawrence. (Smith's His. Del. Co., p. 476.)

- vii. *Elizabeth*, m. David Evans and had *Evan*, who was the father of David Evans, joiner and cabinet maker, late of Philadelphia, deceased. They had also a daughter *Sidney*, who m. 4th mo. 26th, 1750, Joseph Howell, and left *Sidney*, wife of James Hutchinson, and *Rebecca*, wife of Joseph Ashbridge, deceased. (Gwynned, p. 185.)

III. JANE OWEN, came from Wales and m. Hugh Roberts, a public friend, who d. in Merion in 1762. "He was an eminent preacher, a man of note and good character in Pennsylvania, whence he removed from Wales in 1683, where he had lived, near eighteen years, to an advanced age. He too suffered much for his religion in his native country prior to his removal to America. He is said to have been of a tender and affectionate disposition of mind and a very valuable and worthy person." (Proud's History of Pennsylvania.) They had (surname Roberts):

- i. *Robert*, settled in Maryland and was the ancestor of the present Isaac Parish, Dr. Parish, Patience Marshall and others.
- ii. *Edward*, who was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1770.

IV. ELLEN OWEN, d. in Wales; m. ——— Cadwalader, had (surname Cadwalader):

- i. *John*, who came to Philadelphia. He traveled over various parts of America and Europe as a public friend; and while on a voyage to Tortola, one of the West India Islands, he was taken sick on the passage and died there in 1742 aged 66. He was highly esteemed among friends." He had:

1. Dr. *Thomas*, who m. Hanna Lambert, b. 1705; d. 1778. They had Gen. John Cadwalader, who was father of the present Gen. Thomas Cadwalader.*

The following connections of the "Evans Family" in Mr. Jenkins' History of Gwynned are taken from the manuscript referred to above: P. 155 to II (9) Evan Evans, a son "Owen" m. 1736, Mary, dau. of Samuel Nicholas.

165 to III (56) Musgrave Evans moved to Haverford 1763, and had *Samuel*, *Martha*, *Ann*, and *Thomas*.

152 (44) Ann Evans, m. Samuel Howell, and had *Arthur*, a public

* See Keith's Provincial Councillors, "Thomas Cadwalader," p. 87 1-897 where no mention is made of Ellen Owens by Mr. R. M. Cadwalader, who states that this John, who d. 1742, was not the father of Dr. Thomas. The above statement is in the MS. of 1820. (H. E. Y.)

friend; d. in Chestnut street before 1820; *Ann*, m. Aaron Ashbridge, of Chester; and had Aaron of Abington; *Deborah*, m. Daniel Mifflin.

163 to III (38), No. 102, *Susanna*, m. Alexander Anderson, and had: *Samuel*, who lived in Front street, Philadelphia, m. Sarah Wickersham and had *Mary-Ann*, *William*, *Harriet*, *Louisa*, and *Emma*. No. 105, *Hannah*, m. (as on p. 163) Jared Spencer, d. in 1820, and had: *Thomas-Lukens*, and in 1820 lived in Georgetown, D. C.; *Samuel*, m. Rebecca Stoeck, and lived in Horsham; *Mary*, *Hannah*, m. Arnold Boon and lived in Georgetown, and *Ann*. No. 106, *Hugh*, m. Sarah Mathes, both dead in 1820, leaving two sons.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXXLIII.

"GIBSON'S LAMBS."

AN EXPEDITION FROM FORT PITT (PITTSBURGH) TO NEW ORLEANS IN 1776.

Col. George Gibson, who was mortally wounded at St. Clair's defeat, and died at Fort Jefferson, December 14, 1791, was born at Lancaster, Pa., in October, 1747. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he and his brother, John, drifted into the service of Virginia; both of them raised troops in the backwoods round Fort Pitt, then claimed by Virginia. George Gibson was made the captain of the company raised by him, and William Linn, who at a very early period had settled on the Monongahela where Cooktown now stands, was made the lieutenant. This company figured in the battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, and in the affair at Hampton, with such prowess, that it was nicknamed "Gibson's Lambs."

In the summer of 1776, Captain Gibson and Lieutenant Linn were instructed to proceed, with a portion of the company, from Fort Pitt to New Orleans, to procure from the Spanish authorities a supply of gunpowder. The mission was secret, and was conducted with such caution as to attract no public attention. Gibson and Linn, wearing the guise of traders, and their men clad as common boatmen, embarked at Fort Pitt and descended the Ohio and Mississippi through a hostile wilderness. The party arrived safely at New Orleans, and found the Spanish authorities friendly; but the British residents were suspicious and watchful of all Americans, and to deceive them,

Gibson was thrown into prison and afterwards secretly released, when on the eve of departure, while Linn quietly negotiated for the powder and prepared for its removal. The portion intended for the service on the seaboard was shipped for a northern port, in packages bearing an exterior semblance which concealed the real contents, through the agency of Oliver Pollock, an American resident high in the favor of Don Galvez, the Spanish Governor. Gibson took personal charge of the adventure by sea; while Linn with the barges fought his way back to Wheeling in the spring of 1777, bringing one hundred and fifty kegs of powder, as a supply for the Western Posts.

One of the episodes of the singular story is mentioned in Butler's History of Kentucky; John Smith, lately of Woodford county, Kentucky, was employed, in 1776, with James Harrod, a distinguished pioneer, in exploring the country, probably not far from the Kentucky river. Having completed their survey, the companies separated, each taking a direct course home—like honest backwoods men, to whom a lonely walk of a few hundred miles through an uninhabited wilderness was but an ordinary excursion. Colonel Harrod returned over the mountains to North Carolina, while Mr. Smith, turning his face in nearly the opposite direction, set out for Peter's creek, on the Monongahela. As the latter roamed on his solitary way along the brink of the Ohio, he was discovered by Captain Linn's party, who easily persuaded him that besides affording an agreeable variety to his monotonous march, it would be less fatiguing to float down the river with them than laboriously to ascend its shores on foot alone. And so Mr. Smith joined the party, returned with it, assisted in carrying the kegs of gunpowder round the portage at the falls of the Ohio, and lived many years afterwards, a respectable witness of the facts connected with this perilous adventure.

The truth of this narrative is sufficiently established by contemporaneous evidence. The following extract is from the instruction of Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, to Gen. George Rodgers Clark when about to depart on his expedition against Kaskaskia: "You are to apply to General Hand (at Fort Pitt) for the powder and lead necessary for this expedition. If he cannot supply it, the person who has charge of that which Captain Linn brought from New Orleans can: lead was sent to Hampshire by my orders, and that may be delivered to you."

The following shows that the powder was delivered to Colonel William Crawford who was burned to death by the Indians, June 11, 1782.

"I do certify that nine thousand weight of powder, brought from

New Orleans by Lieutenant Linn, was delivered to Colonel William Crawford, for the use of the continent, 31st January, 1791.

DAVID SHEPHERD,
County Lieut. of Ohio County.

Test. Phila., Jan. 31, 1791.

WM. DAVIES."

The following is an extract from a letter of Major John Neville, commandant of Fort Pitt and Col. George Morgan, Indian agent, to Governor Henry of Virginia, dated Fort Pitt, April 1, 1777:

"The County Lieutenant who is ordered to send 100 men to meet Captain Linn with the powder, is at a loss to know how far to proceed, or where St. Louis, on the Mississippi, is—there being one place of that name 160 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and no settlement or fort less than 400 miles below the Ohio—the nearest is at the river Arkansas."

The following statement of another expedition down the river is by Basil Brown, whose brother Thomas was the founder of Brownsville, on the Monongahela:

State of Pennsylvania,
Fayette County, ss:

Be it remembered that on the day of the date hereof, Basil Brown, of the said county of Lafayette, personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, and being duly sworn, deposed and saith, that from the best information he has been able to obtain, and on that subject, he, the said affiant, is now between seventy-one and seventy-two years of age. That during the Revolutionary War he resided, for the most part, at or near what was then called Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela River, in what was then claimed as a part of Yohioghenny county, Virginia. That whilst living at his father's near that place, in the year 1778, David Rodgers, who was an officer in the Virginia State Line, was ordered by the executive of that State, to bring up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to Fort Pitt, from New Orleans, certain military stores, munitions of war, etc., which had been previously purchased by the State from the Spanish Government or people at that place. Said Rodgers, as well as Affiant recollects, had been a captain in a Virginia State Line, previously to undertaking the said expedition, but was promoted, at the time, as Affiant always understood and now believes, to the office of Colonel, in consequence of the great hazard that was supposed would, and did attend the said expedition. The said David Rodgers was always after the undertaking of said expedi-

tion, called and recognized as a Colonel of the Virginia State Line. Affiant further states, that the said Colonel Rodgers built or procured to be built, two boats for said expedition, at what was then Fort Pitt, now the city of Pittsburgh, Penn.; that after their completion, he brought one of said boats to Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela for the purpose of receiving at that point the stores, etc., necessary for the expedition, and the men who were to compose and who did compose the party under his command, after which he returned with it to Fort Pitt, was there joined by the other boat. The whole party consisted, as well as affiant now recollects, of about forty men, and accompanied by one or perhaps, more family boats, embarked from Fort Pitt sometime in June, 1778. The party descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers without meeting with any material obstacles, and at length landed at the mouth of what was then called the *Ozark* now the *Arkansas* river, and then ascended it a short distance to a small Fort, or Military Post, built and then occupied by the Spaniards. Here Colonel Rodgers was informed that the stores, munition etc., for which he had been dispatched, had been forwarded by the Spanish authorities at New Orleans, to a Post, then held by them at the point now occupied by the City of St. Louis, on the Mississippi, several hundred miles above the Ozark, or Arkansas. It here became necessary, however, to go on to New Orleans, in order to obtain from the authorities there, some orders or directions to the persons having said stores, munitions, etc., in charge, to deliver to Colonel Rodgers and his party. For this purpose, Colonel Rodgers having left his boats at the Post on Ozark, procured a large *perogue*, and with six or seven of his men, among whom was affiant, himself, he descended the Ozark and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. At this period the British occupied the Post of Natchez on the Mississippi between Ozark, or Arkansas, and New Orleans, which rendered a voyage from one of these places to the other very dangerous. Having reached their place of destination, and procured the necessary order to the proper officers, or authorities, for said stores, munitions of war, etc., Colonel Rodgers, and his party, owing to the danger of navigating the Mississippi, in consequence of the British Post at Natchez, were compelled to return to the Post on Ozark, by an inland trip, which was accomplished with great hazard and fatigue, the entire country being a wilderness, and the journey several hundred miles in length. Having reached Ozark, they re-entered their boats and ascended the Mississippi, and procured said stores, etc. Colonel Rodgers and his party returned to the mouth of the Ohio, and ascended that river a considerable distance above the falls, where Louis-

ville now stands, nearly to the mouth of the Licking river, when a small party of Indians were seen crossing the river a short distance above them. By the order of Colonel Rodgers, the boats were landed in the mouth of Licking river, and most of his party—a few being left in charge of the boats—ascended the bank of the river, when an engagement immediately ensued. Instead of the small party before mentioned, it was now discovered there was a very large party of Indians. Colonel Rodgers and his party were surrounded almost immediately and overpowered by numbers. Of the whole party, but thirteen, as well as affiant now recollects, escaped, and two of these were severely wounded. Colonel Rodgers himself, was mortally wounded soon after the commencement of the engagement, but escaped at that time, as affiant was afterwards frequently informed by one John Knotts, who belonged to the party and who escaped at the same time. John Knotts also informed affiant that Colonel Rodgers and himself remained together in the woods during the night after the battle, and described his wound as being in the abdomen and mortal. That during the night and the succeeding morning, when he left him, he was in extreme pain and utterly past recovery, as he thought, particularly in a wilderness where no aid could be rendered. Left in this situation Colonel Rodgers was never afterwards seen or heard of by the survivors of the party. Affiant himself was severely wounded in the right arm and in the left shoulder in said engagement, by means whereof he has always been disabled, and from the nature of the wounds must so continue through life. Affiant and another of the party whose name was Robert Benham, and who acted as commissary of the party, and who was also wounded, remained for some time after the close of the battle and until the Indians had withdrawn. They afterwards subsisted for nineteen days on the game which chanced to pass them, when with great difficulty they succeeded in getting on board of a boat which had descended the Great Kanawha and Ohio, and were carried to the Fort at the Falls.

Affiant further states that he then and always since that time considered Colonel Rodgers was acting throughout said expedition in a military capacity. That Affiant and the other men under his command, were soldiers, except as far as he now recollects, two officers in the party, to wit, Isaac Collie and Patrick McElroy, the former a lieutenant and the latter an ensign to the company. Colonel Rodgers and the last mentioned officers were always respected and obeyed by the party, according their said ranks respectively.

Affiant further states that the wife and family of Colonel Rodgers at the time he come to Redstone Old Fort, resided on the Potomac river, near Old Town, Md.

Affiant always esteemed Colonel Rodgers, as well as all others who knew him, and that he has heard speak on the subject, declared that they esteemed him a worthy man and a brave officer.

Affiant further states that the battle in which Colonel Rodgers was killed, occurred as well as he now recollects, in the month of October, 1779.

*And further, Affiant saith not.

BASIL BROWN,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1834.

NAT'L ISLER, J. P.

THE EVANS FAMILY.—IV.

OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

[The following corrections of Rev. Mr. Hayden's article on the Genealogy of the Evans family, comes from Ardmore, Pa. We give place to it from the fact that *Notes and Queries*, without entering into any controversy, whatever, is desirous of presenting the truth in our Pennsylvania History.]

I desire to correct a few errors in the Evans genealogy as it appeared in recent issues of *Notes and Queries*. The mistakes noted were in the chapter containing an account of the Owen family, descendants of Owen ap-Evan, son of Evan Robert Lewis. The manuscript in the possession of your correspondent is a copy, or, perhaps, I should say, one of several copies of the original genealogy compiled about 1800 to 1820, as stated. These old papers, while they give correct descent from Evan Robert Lewis, and on this account have a certain value, are all more or less in error as regards other information. During the past few years I have spent much time investigating the Owen family, of Merion, and such information as I have been able to collect will be found in the July number (1889) of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," together with authorities. The corrections I desire to make are as follows:

Robert Owen's wife was Rebecca, not Jane, as stated. She was the daughter of Owen Humphrey, Esq., of Llwyn-du, in Merionethshire, a justice of the peace under Oliver Cromwell.

Robert Owen and "Jean, his wife, and Lewis, their son," came to Philadelphia in 1684, settled on Duck creek, New Castle county, and the old couple died in 1685. This fact has also led to a confusion of

persons. Robert and Rebecca Owen removed to Pennsylvania in 1690 and settled in Merion, on about 500 acres of land purchased from Thomas Lloyd. They had issue:

- i. *Evan*, b. in Wales; m. Mary Hoskins.
- ii. *Jane*, b. in 1685 in Wales.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, b. 1687 in Wales; m. David Evans.
- iv. *Owen*, b. 1690 in Merion; m. Anne Wood.
- v. *John*, b. 1692 in Merion; m. Hannah Maris.
- vi. *Robert*, b. 1695 in Merion; m. Susanna Hudson.
- vii. *Rebecca*, b. 1697 in Merion; d. infant.

Evan Owen was a Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, colonial judge, and altogether a man of mark; he died in 1727.

Owen Owen became high sheriff of Philadelphia, and John, his brother, served for many years in the same office in Chester county; being also member of the Provincial Assembly.

Robert Owen married Susanna, daughter of William Hudson, mayor of Philadelphia, and had three daughters:

- i. *Mary*, d. young.
- ii. *Hannah*, m., first, John Ogden; secondly, Joseph Wharton.
- iii. *Rachael*, m. Samuel Kemble, of Burlington, N. J.

By her first husband, John Ogden, Hannah had one son, William Ogden, who had among other children Hannah, who married Capt. William Duer (lost at sea 1800), and had Harriet, d. unm. William, d. infant, Mary Ann m. Lewis Washington Glenn, son of James, of Maryland, and had William Duer Glenn, d. s. p. in Cairo, Egypt, 1875, Edward Glenn, of Ardmore, and Hannah Cuthbert, who m. A. W. North, who d. s. p. By her second husband, Joseph Wharton, Hannah Owen had besides other children, Robert Wharton, mayor of Philadelphia, captain of the city troop, etc.

Turning again to the children of Owen ap-Evan, of Fron Goch, I find that Ellen, or Elin, married Cadwalader Thomas ap-Hugh of Kiltalgarth, in Llanvaur, Merionethshire. They had two sons and a daughter. One of these sons, John Cadwalader, came to Merion, in Pennsylvania, 1698, and married a daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne. This was the ancestor of the Cadwalader family of Philadelphia, and is not to be confused with John Cadwalader who died in the West Indies.

I shall be pleased to furnish any other information on this subject.

THOMAS ALLEN GLENN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXLV.

DIXON.—John Dixon, who died in 1748, left children :

- i. James.*
- ii. Grizel.*
- iii. John.*

The Rev. Richard Sankey was witness to the will. What Dixon was this?

BRENNER.—John Peter Brenner, b. 1738; d. 1789; resided for a number of years south of Oberlin, on the road leading to Highspire, and is buried in the cemetery at Oberlin. His wife was Juliann _____, and of their children we have this one :

i. Peter, b. March 6, 1776; d. May 9, 1852; m. Catharine Biever, b. September 11, 1770; d. August 3, 1847; and they had:

1. *Jacob*, b. June 30, 1798; d. August 30, 1822.
2. *Magdalena*, b. December 5, 1799; d. December 7, 1829.
3. *Catharine*, b. January 21, 1801; d. May 6, 1852.

GENERAL ROBERDEAU'S CLAIM.

[The reference to Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, of the Army of the Revolution, in an account recently given of a visit to Winchester, Virginia, recalls to mind the futile efforts made by that gallant patriot to have the State of Pennsylvania recompense him for his attempt to secure lead for the army. The following notes of the case are interesting.]

Daniel Roberdeau *v.* Republicam.

This Issue is founded on a Resolve of the House of April 7, 1781.

1st Point. Whether in Law or Equity, the Commonwealth are bound to indemnify the Plff. for any Disbursements made on account of the Lead Mine in Sinking Spring Valley, Bedford County, or any Losses sustained in consequence of the opening of the Mine?

2d Point. Whether the Plff. has complied with the conditions annexed to the Resolve of the House?

3d Point. What sum he is entitled to recover in case the Court & Jury should be of opinion he is entitled to recover.

First Point :

June 3, 1776. Congress, by their Resolve, requested this State, amongst others, "to transmit to them with all convenient dispatch the State & Condition of the Lead Mines in their respective Colonies, & use the most speedy means to procure their being wrought to Effect."

In the year 1778, particularly, dreadful apprehensions arose from a supposed want of Lead for the use of the Regular Army & Militia. Before that Time we know that the Houses in Philadelphia were despoiled of their Spouts of Lead & their windows & clocks robbed of their *leaden weights* by the Committees, who recommended the same measures to the different counties, where there was a Probability of obtaining Lead. To procure a supply of Gun Powder, the Legislature gave Premiums to the makers of Salt Petre, to introduce a new manufacture amongst us highly necessary during the War. The State carried on a Salt Works at their own Expense.

If our construction of the Resolve of the House is well founded, the Assembly have gone no further in the case of Encouraging the manufacture of so valuable an article as Lead, than they have gone in the cases of Salt Petre & Common Salt amongst us. The Salt Works have cost the State large sums of money. The Individuals managing them have reaped the whole profits. Other States have pursued similar measures & have given high bounties for the Encouragement of Salt Petre. Necessity dictated the measure. The Enthusiasm for carrying on the War then was greater than perhaps now. Cold calculations respecting the national expense were perhaps then less attended to than now, when Finance & an economical system for carrying on the War is highly & with reason attended to. With us then, it was literally, *neck or nothing*.

March 30th, 1778, or thereabouts. The Plff. and his Association having discovered a valuable Lead Mine in Bedford county, petitioned the Assembly at Lancaster praying the House to vest in them the title to the land which contained the mine, offering to pay the usual purchase money, &c.

The petition is not now to be found (Vide Mr. Lloyd's certificate April 30th, 1782). The loss is not to be attributed to us. It was delivered into the House, & in the *keeping of their then Clerk*, John Morris, Esqr. We are not to suffer from the accident.

March 31st, 1778. The House, however, came to a Resolve on this petition. They deny the Prayer of it, which was to *vest the title of the land in them*. They pursued another Line, & stipulate that they will give the utmost Encouragement to opening the Mine & smelting the

Ore for the *public* benefit, agreeing to indemnify the company from *any* loss they *already sustained*, or may sustain, in opening the mine & *smelting the ore*, if they should immediately proceed on the said Work and diligently & faithfully prosecute the same.

In judging of this Resolve, the Rule of Law is to be adhered to, Co. Litt. 42, 134, that Grants are to be taken most strongly against the grantors. Vid. 2 Blackst., 380.) The meaning of the Resolve is to be collected from the very *words* as in the case of a Will & not from extraneous circumstances. For this would be to make it as Lord Holt says: *Something, Everything & Nothing*.

What then is the natural construction? Surely it would not be to indemnify the Comp'y, merely from damages incurred by Trespassing on lands belonging to other persons, in actions of Trespass. This would not be the "utmost Encouragement" the Legislature would give. It is too cold for the Enthusiasm of the Day, or Importance of the Subject, nor will the terms be satisfied by such construction. For

1st. The indemnity is against *all Losses* in general, without reference to any particular Losses, as in the case of the owners of the soil bring suit for mere Trespassers.

2d. It extends to the Smelting of the Ore, which is a process often done in places remote from the land. The Resolve actually rejects the Prayer of the Petition, *so far as respects the title*.

3d. It has Respect to Losses *already sustained*, which must mean according to the construction contended for against damages recovered in Actions of Trespass. It is notorious none were then or since brought.

4th. Our construction is confined by subsequent Resolutions of 1st April, 1779, & 5th April, 1779. In the 5th April Resolve it is spoke of as an Express *Warr't'y*.

5th. Mr. Henry says no man of prudence would undertake such a scheme upon an uncertain Tenure, any more than he would a mill, who is to have it for 2 or 3 yrs. Can it be supposed that the Plff. would build expensive works merely to be indemnified against Trespasser.

6th. The Resolve of 31st March, 1778, holds out the *utmost encouragement* to the Plff., in opening the said Ore & Smelting the Ore for *public benefit*. Why *public benefit*? If it was to be a mere private affair. The Resolve of 5 April, 1779, speaks of it as an object of so great Utility & Importance that it has been *guarantied* by the House.

7th. [Bargain, cold indeed.] There is no absurdity or Folly in the resolves according to our construction. It is a matter of considerable consequence to introduce a new manufacture in an article so neces-

sary for public defence. Such is the case of the Salt-Petre Works & the Salt Works. These matters are not strictly measured by scales & compasses.

8th. The Resolutions of the Assembly refer to the Resolve of Congress of 3d June, 1776, requiring *them to use the most speedy means to procure the Lead Mines being brought to Effect.*

9. [] The memorial of 16th Feb., 1781, proves the Sense of the House. It recites his memorial of 17th March, 1779, representing the danger the property was in from the Depredations of the Enemy. This brought in Question what was the meaning of the Resolve. What before was in Doubt, as 'tis said, is *reduced to a certainty by a Resolution of the 1st April, 1779. If the Assembly had Doubts of the Meaning of the Resolve, they would certainly have qualified their Resolve made two weeks after.* They did not qualify it. The Deduction is natural, that the Assembly justified & approved our construction.

2d Point.

As to our performance of the conditions, see the certificate of the War Office, Genl. Washington's Letter, Certif. of Owen Biddle & Stephen Paschall.

The Depos'n of James Glen & Thomas Bidwell. Bidwell actually rec'd of Plff., by Bidwell, since *Nov'r, 1778, to April, 1779*, being 6 mo., is £1,409 2 6, pr Affidavid—a good round sum exclusive of other Paym'ts, £1,064 2 6 being paid in one month.

But it is no objection that we have not spent money enough.

One part of the *Defence is that we have spent too much & needlessly.* We have our Acco'ts & Vouchers for all our Payments, sworn to by Plff., as sums expended by us out of our own pockets.

Our Economy is in our Favour, that the State is not charged with unreasonable sums.

The great Difficulty in procuring Smelters.

The Militia & Inhabitants building the Fort no argument ag'st us, as thereby *the charge ag'st the Public is diminished.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXLVI.

DEATHS OF NOTABLE PERSONS.—The following we find among our memoranda :

At Chambersburg.

Crawford, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of David Crawford, Esq., d. Dec. 3, 1792, aged 30 years.

Colhoun, Dr. John, d. Dec. 22, 1782, aged 42 years.

Colhoun, Mrs. Agnes, wife of Dr. John Colhoun, d. May 8, 1801, aged 50 years.

Lindsay, James, d. October 12, 1804, aged 61 years.

At Lancaster.

Ross, Mrs. Ann, wife of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, and daughter of the late George Woods, of Bedford; d. at Cornwall, Sept. 14, 1805.

Cookson, Thomas, b. in Great Britain, in 1710. He held and discharged with integrity several of the first offices in the county of Lancaster; d. March 20, 1783.

Barton, Mrs. Esther, wife of Rev. Thomas Barton, and dau. of Mathias Rittenhouse; d. June 18, 1784, aged 43.

Hottenstein, Dr. Henry, b. Aug. 1, 1736; d. Aug. 26, 1809.

Kuhn, Adam Simon, Esq., d. Jan. 23, 1800, aged 66 years and 1 month.

DUNNINGS OF CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—Robert Dunning lived with his mother along Big Chickies, in Lancaster county, prior to 1728 or 9. He traded with the Indians and removed nearer the scene of his labors perhaps about the same year. His mother, Mary Dunning, died at Chickies in 1737, leaving a daughter, Janet Buchanan, and sons, John, Ezekiel, and Robert. It is more than probable, nay we have evidence to that effect, that a number of persons squatted west of the Susquehanna prior to 1729–30 in the Cumberland Valley. It is well known that Wright and Blunston reported to the Governor the names of all settlers west of the river prior to that date, for the reason that the Penns had not then completed title or purchased the land from the Indians, who always reported when any settlers invaded the lands west of the river. A number of families settled in the valley where Cresap's fort was in 1726. They were dispossessed, however, and in 1730 the Marylanders came up. It was custom and an understanding between the Indians and the Penns, that the latter had permission to lay out manors on this unpurchased land for the sole purpose of keeping off settlers until the title to the same was made, and that is the reason Springetbury Manor was laid out in 1722. In this case it failed to accomplish the desired end. And some of the manors in Cumberland county were laid out for the same reason. Wright and Blunston went up there and laid out an Indian Reserve also.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXLVII.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

BUCHANAN, THOMAS.

Thomas Buchanan, son of Robert Buchanan, was born in 1747 in East Pennsboro' township, then Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania. He received a good English education, and had quietly settled down to married life near Big Spring, when the long roll at Lexington reverberated down the Cumberland Valley. He was commissioned June 25, 1775, third lieutenant in Captain Chambers' company, Col. William Thompson's battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, and upon the organization of the First Pennsylvania regiment was commissioned captain October 1, 1777. He resigned September 26, 1779. On the 18th of April, 1780, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council one of the sub-lieutenants for Cumberland county, which position he held until the close of the war. In August, 1787, he was keeping an inn near or at Newville. He was elected sheriff of Cumberland county in 1789, and subsequently served as Brigadier General of the militia. He died October 13, 1823, aged seventy-six years. General Buchanan m. about 1774 Nancy Macfarlane, daughter of William Macfarlane, of Big Spring. Of their children eight reached maturity.

BLYTHE, BENJAMIN.

Benjamin Blythe was the son of William Blythe, who was a prominent Indian trader, and served in the Provincial army, being commissioned a lieutenant December 24, 1757. For his services he shared in the land grants on the Bald Eagle. The son was in the French and Indian war, and was wounded at Sidling Hill on the 2d of April, 1756. In the Revolution he served with distinction, and was colonel of one of the Cumberland county battalions of associators. He was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council a sub-lieutenant of the county March 12, 1777, and again April 18, 1780. He was a man of unusual prominence in political affairs, and was one of the leaders of the opposition to the Federal constitution, being the author of the call for the Harrisburg conference of 1788. He died at his residence near Shippensburg and was buried at Middle Spring Presbyterian church-yard, but we have not the date or age. Mr. Blythe was un-

doubtedly one of the most influential men in the early history of the valley, and it is to be regretted that the biographical facts at hand are so meager.

BOYD, ROBERT.

Robert Boyd, a native of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and of Scotch parentage, settled in the Cumberland Valley in what was afterwards Letterkenny township about the year 1737. He was a gentleman of education and influence on the "far frontiers" of the then Province of Pennsylvania. During the French and Indian war he was commissioned a captain in the Third battalion of the Provincial forces, Col. Hugh Mercer, his commission bearing date May 1, 1758, and participated in the Forbes expedition. He died about 1760, leaving the following children:

- i. John.*
- ii. Margaret.*
- iii. Jane.*
- iv. Agnes.*
- v. James.*
- vi. Esther.*
- vii. Samuel.*
- viii. Mary.*

The eldest son, John Boyd, who served in the Bouquet expedition of 1764, died in March, 1770, leaving a wife Mary, who died June 30, 1778, (all buried at Rocky Spring grave-yard) and children:

- i. James, b. 1749.*
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 1751.*
- iii. Robert, b. 1755.*
- iv. William, b. 1757.*
- v. Samuel, b. 1759.*
- vi. John, b. 1762.*
- vii. Thomas, b. 1764.*

THE LANTZ FAMILY.

I. PHILIP LANTZ, b. in the year 1725, in Switzerland. At the age of five years he was kidnapped and brought to America. On arriving in this country he was brought into Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., having landed at Baltimore, Md. He was bound to one

Peter Yordy. When Philip grew to manhood he married one of Peter Yordy and Margaret Leibe's daughters. Many years after Mr. Yordy and wife's death letters came to Lancaster addressed to him inquiring after his wife and stating that her brother had died in one of the German-French provinces, leaving a large fortune to which she was heir, but as usual the inheritance was not secured. Peter Lantz died in 1808. They had issue:

2. *i. John*, b. 1761; d. 1806; m., first, Christian Kreider; m., secondly, Regina Sherrick.
- ii. Jacob*, b. at the age of 22 years; m. Miss Rodacre, and had issue two sons and one daughter, of whom one son was living in the year 1877, 78 years old; the remaining children died young.
- iii. Peter*, m. and removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where his wife shortly after died, leaving him two sons, Paul and Felix, and one daughter. The children are supposed to be residing in that county.
- iv. Christian*, late in life m. a Widow Bechtly (?). He died at the age of 62 years, leaving no issue.
- v. Mary*, m. a Mr. Werfel or Warfel.
- vi. Susan*, m. a Mr. Harnish.
- vii. Frances*, m. a Mr. Lehr (?).
- viii. Eliza*, d. in Carroll county, Ind., about the year 1874, at the age of 92 years.

II. JOHN LANTZ (Paul), b. in the year 1761, in Lancaster county, Pa.; d. 1806. He m., first, Christina Kreider, daughter of Tobias Kreider, of Lebanon county, Pa., a son of John, of Martin, of Jacob, who, in 1712, located in the Conestoga settlement. She was b. 1764; d. 1875, in Ohio. They had issue:

- i. Susan*, b. 1789; d. 1867. She resided after the death of her mother, with Abraham Landis, at Rockport, Allen county, Ohio; m. Richard Campbell, and settled in Knox county, Ohio, in the year 1824, and had issue (surname Campbell):
 1. *Daniel*, m. and resides in Allen county, Ohio.
 2. *Mary*, m. Louis Rowe, and resides in Knox county, Ohio.
 3. *Margaret*, d. s. p.
 4. *Elizabeth*, m. Martin Bauer, and resides in Iowa.
 5. *Susan*, m. William Campbell, and resides in Iowa.
3. *ii. Abraham*, b. May 5, 1791; m. Magdalena Sites.

4. *iii. John*, b. 1793; m. Mary Trout.
3. *iv. Tobias*, b. Nov. 25, 1794; m. Charlotte Ressler.

JOHN LANTZ m., secondly, Regina Sherrick. They had issue:
v. Jacob, removed to the Western country.

III. ABRAHAM LANTZ (Paul, John), b. May 5, 1791, in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa.; d. May 20, 1870. After the death of his parents he was taken to the home of his guardian, Abraham Landis, of Lancaster county, Pa. At the age of eighteen years he went to learn the carpenter trade with his uncle, James Lantz, which occupation he followed some time. In the year 1846 he was chosen by lot a preacher in the Reformed Mennonite church, in which office he remained a faithful minister until his death. Mr. Lantz m., June 6, 1810, Magdalena Sites, b. May 6, 1795; d. Aug. 29, 1862. They had issue:

6. *i. Jacob*, b. February 26, 1820; m. Maria Bear.
7. *ii. Samuel*, b. July 3, 1821; m. Leah Brubaker.
- iii. Fannie*, b. January 4, 1823; m. December 30, 1841, Jacob Stehman; b. November 5, 1812; d. February 3, 1868, and had issue (surname Stehman):
 1. *William*, b. September 7, 1842; m. Louisa High.
 2. *Abraham*, b. June 14, 1842; m. Mary Rex.
 3. *Anna*, b. April 13, 1846; m. Reuben Balzart,
 4. *Mary-M.*, b. Nov. 9, 1848; m. Henry Kunkel (?).
 5. *Curtis-J.*, b. September 15, 1820; m. Emma Keffer.
 6. *Fannie*, b. November 19, 1852; m. William Rudy.
 7. *Harriet*, b. March 25, 1856; m. Hudson William.
 8. *Francis*, b. April 21, 1860; m. Flory Keagy.
 9. *Elizabeth*, b. April 27, 1862; m. Charles Bear.
- iv. Abraham*, b. August 24, 1824; m., first, December 8, 1867, Barbara Cassel, b. December 11, 1831; d. April 10, 1878, and had issue:
 1. *Martin*, b. March 3, 1869; d. April 14, 1874.
 2. *Abraham*, b. November 11, 1870.

ABRAHAM LANTZ m., secondly, January 30, 1880, Susan Huber.

- v. Magdalena*, b. April 18, 1826; m. September 27, 1856, George Haut, b. September 30, 1829, and had issue (surname Haut):
 1. *Byron-Bushness*, b. February 9, 1857; m. Alice G. Kauffman, b. December 2, 1857.
 2. *Clayton-Benton*, b. April 28, 1859; m. March 11, 1882, Fletta Stillwagner, b. March 9, 1863.

- vi. *Francis*, b. October 11, 1827 ; resides on the old homestead in Ohio ; m. April 11, 1814. Electa Wallace, b. March 29, 1835 ; no issue.
- vii. *Esther* (twin), b. January 24, 1830.
- viii. *Henry* (twin), b. January 24, 1830.
- ix. *Mary*, b. January 9, 1833 ; m. November 3, 1856, Francis Ashton ; reside in Lima, O., where he is engaged in merchandizing, and had issue (surname Ashton) :
 1. *Elizabeth-Magdalena*, b. December 16, 1858 ; m. C. Dunann ; reside at Englewood, Ill.
 2. *Mary-Ruth*, b. July 10, 1860 ; m. R. M. Hughes ; reside at Lima, O.
 3. *John-Rudyard*, b. August 3, 1862 ; m. and resides in Lima, O.
 4. *Fanny-Bell*, b. July 27, 1865 ; d. June 24, 1872.
 5. *Harriet-Benson*, b. July 19, 1868.
 6. *Frances-Lantz*, b. May 6, 1875.

IV. JOHN LANTZ (Abraham, John, Paul), b. in 1793. After the death of his father he went to his uncle, Jacob Lantz, with whom he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed a few years, when he removed in 1833 to the vicinity of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa., where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in March, 1878. He m. Mary Trout. They had issue :

- i. *Barbara* ; resides in the vicinity of Chambersburg, Pa.
- ii. *Maria*.
- iii. *Elizabeth* ; resides in Lancaster county, Pa.
- iv. *Susan* ; resides in the vicinity of Winchester, Va.
- v. *Catharine*.
- vi. *Martha*.
- vii. *Anna*.
- viii. *John*.
- ix. *Barbara*.

V. TOBIAS LANTZ (Abraham, John, Paul), b. November 25, 1794. When quite a small boy his mother died and was taken from his home in Lancaster county to his grandfather, Tobias Kreider's, near Lebanon, Pa., where he remained until he grew to manhood, and learned the trade of a tailor. He m. February 20, 1820, Charlotte Ressler, b. in 1802 ; d. August 18, 1848. They had issue :

- i. *Eliza*, b. October 2, 1821 ; m. December 6, 1846, Jacob Embick ; reside in Lebanon, Pa., and had issue (surname Embick) :

1. *Mary-Ann*, b. August 20, 1848.
 2. *Charlotte*, b. March 22, 1850.
 3. *Sarah-H.*, b. October 26, 1855 ; d. s. p.
 4. *Louise*, b. September 19, 1857.
- ii. *Maria*, b. March 4, 1824 ; m. Frederick Staeger ; no issue.
- iii. *Catharine*, b. April 7, 1828 ; m. Daniel Bliestine and had issue (surname Bleistine) :
1. *Ephraim*, 6 Sept. 16, 1852.
 2. *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 19, 1859.
 3. *Samuel*, b. Sept. 3, 1868.
- iv. *Sarah*, b. July 5, 1836 ; m. December, 18, 1856, John Benson, an attorney at law, residing in Lebanon, Pa.; and had issue (surname Benson) :
1. *Laura E.*, b. July 6, 1860 ; m. Jacob G. Adams, attorney-at-law, Lebanon, Pa.
 2. *Cyrus-L.*, b. Dec. 15, 1862.
 3. *Charlotte*, b. March 21, 1866 ; m. Charles S. Havard.
 4. *Sarah-M.*, b. May 17, 1868.
 5. *Mary-G.*, b. Dec. 8, 1879.
- v. *Cyrus-Ressler*, b. August 26, 1842 ; educated in the public schools and college ; brought up a farmer, then to school teaching, and read law, admitted to the bar of Lebanon county, Pa., where he now resides engaged in his profession ; was a soldier in the rebellion, enlisting in the 127th Regiment Pa. Vols.; served in the following offices : borough council, deputy county treasurer, District Attorney for Lebanon county, and Senator of the 14th Senatorial district, 1880, for two years ; m. April 27, 1865, Mary Kauffman, b. April 10, 1842, and had issue :
1. *Lily-J.*, b. Feb. 13, 1867.
 2. *Harry-K.*, b. Feb. 19, 1874.

Tobias Lantz married a second time.

VI. JACOB LANTZ (Abraham, John, Paul), b. Feb. 26, 1820, in Penn'a.; removed with his parents to Richland county, O., thence to Morrow county, that State, where they resided for some years, and finally to Porter county, Ind., near Valparaiso. He m. Maria Bear, b. March 13, 1826, daughter of Benjamin Bear and Elizabeth Hupert. They had issue :

- i. *Franklin-Winfield*, b. Jan. 14, 1849, at Mansfield, O.; he entered Valparaiso College in 1864, and in 1867 Asbury (DePauw) University, Indiana, where in the year 1870

he received the degree of A. B., and in 1873 that of A. M.; in 1872 one of the founders and editors of the *Columbus (Ind.) Republican*; in 1875 appointed to a position in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., where he resides; is the author of "Stock Tables," N. Y., 1884; he m. March 31, 1885, Mary Lois Sherman, dau. of Charles E. Sherman and Margaret Elgar, b. June 9, 1850; no issue.

- ii. *Amos-Bear*, b. Feb. 1, 1851, at Mansfield, Ohio; m. Oct. 25, 1882, Celinda Sylvania Hiland, dau. of Shadrach Hiland and Sylvania Herendeen; she was b. July 30, 1861; and had issue:
 - 1. *A.-Brice-Hiland*, b. Aug. 20, 1883.
- iii. *Lydia-Ann*, b. July 5, 1853; m. May 21, 1880, Richard Shumaker, son of Edwin Shumaker and Martha Jones. They had issue (surname Shumaker):
 - 1. *Nellie-Maud*, b. April 7, 1881; d. June 1, 1888.
 - 2. *Franklin-Howard*, b. Sept. 23, 1882.
- iv. *Amanda*, b. July 20, 1856; d. May 21, 1864.
- v. *Mary-Ellen*, b. Jan. 13, 1860; d. May 20, 1864.
- vi. *Harvey*, b. May 1, 1874; in 1888 received the degree of Ph. B. at DuPauw University; is now superintendent of Spencer (Ind.) public schools.
- vii. *Emma*, b. Dec. 22, 1866; d. Aug. 11, 1870.

VII. SAMUEL LANTZ (Abraham, John, Paul), b. July 3, 1821, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pa. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for fourteen years; since then he has been engaged in farming, residing near Belleview, Richland county, Ohio. He m., April 20, 1843, Leah Brubaber, b. July 24, 1825. They had issue:

- i. *Henry*, b. July 7, 1844; engaged in farming; m., Dec. 19, 1872, Mary E. Steel, daughter of John Steel and Mary Knox; she was b. Aug. 12, 1851.
- ii. *Catharine*, b. October 4, 1847; d. Oct. 27, 1848.
- iii. *Harriet* (twin), b. Oct. 4, 1847; d. Oct. 27, 1848.
- iv. *Benjamin-Franklin*, b. Sept. 17, 1850.
 - v. *Mary*, b. March 29, 1853; m., 1st, Benj. Conklin; m., 2dly, William Thoma.
- vi. *Albert*, b. Sept. 5, 1855; d. s. p.
- vii. *Fanny*, b. April 7, 1859; m. Harry Shenafield.
- viii. *Abraham*, b. Aug. 29, 1862.
- ix. *Sarah*, b. Aug. 5, 1865.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXLVIII.

OLD MILLS.—At the time of his death in 1813, Henry Acker owned the Mill one mile from Harrisburg on the Middletown and Harrisburg road. This was the present Lochiel mill.

Corbett's mill was twelve miles from Harrisburg, in Hanover township, in 1824.

Stephen Harrison's fulling mill, the same year, was located on the Manada, eleven from Harrisburg.

Darby's mill in West Hanover, on the Swatara, in 1824.

Reiter's mill in West Hanover in 1824.

What mills are the latter?

Isaac Ferree in 1813 had a manufactory of gunpowder on "Wikinski creek, Lycan's township."

AN OLD ROAD.—In 1747 a road was laid out from "Conogochege to Chambers' Gap, to the head of Conogochege water, at the foot of the mountain." There were only a few white settlers west of the river in Cumberland Valley prior to 1730, owing to the fact no one was permitted to remain there before that date by the Penns. Nevertheless, there was quite a number of squatters, some under the guise of Indian traders as early as 1723. Prior to this latter date, Letort lived in Donegal upon his farm adjoining James Harris' land, at Maytown. Of course at various times he had his store below Harris', at Letort's Spring, and later at the forks of the Susquehanna, at Northumberland.

Martin Chartiere, who settled at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek, was the son of Peter Chartiere, who had a trading post close to the Susquehanna Indian town at now Washington below Columbia. He lived there in 1701. Chartiere died upon his farm, which laid between James Patterson's and the river, in Manor township, Lancaster county. About the 20th day of April, 1718, James Logan attended his funeral. This farm he gave to his son Martin, where he remained several years. I have a draft of his farm and Logan's letter.

S. E.

COL. MATTHEW SMITH.

Matthew Smith, the son of Robert and Mary Smith, was born March 13, 1734, in Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pa. His father was an early settler in Paxtang Valley, dying in March, 1757, leaving a wife Mary, and children as follows:

- i. Matthew.*
- ii. Rebecca, m. Samuel Allen.*
- iii. Robert.*
- iv. David.*

The son Matthew received the limited education of pioneer times, and was brought up as a farmer. During the French and Indian war he was in service in Bouquet's expedition. He comes, however, into prominence by being one of the delegates appointed by the inhabitants on the frontiers to present their memorial of grievances to the Assembly during the "Paxtang Boys'" foray against the perfidious Indians on Conestoga Manor and in the work-house at Lancaster. Save as the bearer of that petition, he was not connected with the so-called "massacre."

In June, 1775, the roll of the drums of the Revolution called him from the quiet of his farm, and he enlisted a company of volunteers in Paxtang to march to the siege of Boston. His company included many famous characters, and one of its members, Judge Henry, has preserved a record of their wonderful march, under Arnold, through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. The attack on Quebec, and the capture of Smith's company, are graphically told by Judge Henry. Captain Smith was probably exchanged in the spring of 1778, for on the 29th of May, that year, he appeared in the Supreme Executive Council as the member for Lancaster county, in which office he served during the years 1778-9.

On the 3d of August, 1779, he writes from Sunbury that he had arrived there with "sixty Paxtang Boys," to look after the Indians and British who had captured Fort Freeland on the 28th of July previous. On the 11th of October 1779, he was chosen Vice-President of Pennsylvania, but resigned shortly after, owing to the heavy expenses connected with the position. On the 4th of February following he was appointed prothonotary, &c., for Northumberland county, filling that office until the 25th of September, 1783. Captain Smith afterwards removed to Milton, where he resided until his death, which took place on the 22d of July, 1794, at the age of sixty years. A company of light infantry, under Major Pratt and Capt. James Boyd, marched with the body six miles to Warrior Run burying

ground. "Many tears were shed at the old patriot's burial, and after his remains were deposited, three volleys were fired over his grave," Capt. Matthew Smith was as brave a soldier, as ardent a patriot as ever lived. He served his country long and faithfully, undaunted by the detraction of Quaker historians, who sought to throw a stigma upon his character from the fact he was one of the bearers of the memorial of the frontiersmen to the Assembly for redress of grievances, and designating him as "the leader of the Paxtang rioters." That he was nowise connected with the bloody transactions at Conestoga and Lancaster may reasonably be inferred, from the fact that he was chosen as the representative of the "back inhabitants." With a price set upon his head," no participant would have ventured into Philadelphia. History fully exonerates him, and his brave and heroic after life, begging himself in behalf of his country which needed his patriotic services, has been left as an example of the pure and disinterested spirit of the days of the Revolution. As one of the war eagles of that illustrious era, his name and fame are a glorious heritage. We have little knowledge of Colonel Smith's family, save that in the tidal wave of emigration to the Presqu' Isle settlements his descendants went thither, and a son, Wilson Smith, who settled at Waterford, was an officer of note in that section during the war of 1812-14, and represented his district in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1817. A son of his, Matthew Smith, resides at Waterford.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCXLIX.

STEWARTS OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

STEWART, JOHN.

John Stewart, of Middleton township, d. in March, 1780, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children, as follows:

- i. James.*
- ii. John.*
- iii. Archibald.*
- iv. William.*
- v. Agnes.*
- vi. Elizabeth.*
- vii. Catharine.*
- viii. Sarah.*

He mentions in his will his brother, Archibald Stewart. The executors were his wife, William Clarke and John Jordan.

STEWART, ARTHUR.

Arthur Stewart, d. in July, 1850, leaving a wife, Dinah, and children :

- i. Thomas.*
- ii. Arthur.*

John Hoge was the executor.

STEWART, JAMES, d. prior to November, 1768, leaving a wife, Mary, and children :

- i. Eleanor.*
- ii. Margaret.*
- iii. Charles.*
- iv. John.*
- v. Samuel.*
- vi. James, under 14 years.*
- vii. Agnes, under 14 years.*

STUART, ANDREW.

Andrew Stuart (as he writes his name), of Hopewell, d. in April, 1754, leaving a wife, Mary, and children :

- i. Moses.*
- ii. Hugh.*
- iii. Rose.*
- iv. Eliza.*

The executors were his wife and son Moses.

STUART, CHARLES.

Charles Stuart, of Letterkenny, d. in March, 1766, leaving children :

- i. John.*
- ii. Charles.*
- iii. Margaret, m. Isaac Martin.*
- iv. William.*
- v. Agnes.*
- vi. Mary.*
- vii. Jennett.*

HARRISBURG IN 1828-1840.—I.

The years between and including 1828 and 1840 were the first "golden cycles" in the history of Harrisburg. Within this period the Pennsylvania canal was opened for navigation, railroad communication was established with Philadelphia and Chambersburg, the construction of water works commenced, and the boundaries of the town enlarged—four events to which more than anything else we owe the measure of our present grand development.

Prior to this, the transportation facilities of the town were of the most meagre character. Troy coaches, or stages as they were more commonly called, were the great vehicles of passenger travel, the dashing lines of these conveyances left the stage office in Market square daily towards every point of the compass. Then it was quite an event to make the trip to Philadelphia, and to cross over the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh involved nearly as much preparation, thought and apprehension as would exercise the mind now if projecting a trip to the South Sea Islands!

The merchants, at this time, very generally divided their patronage between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and their goods were brought from those cities in Conestoga wagons—great lumbering vehicles, with semi-circular tops of sail cloth, drawn by six stalwart horses.

The products of our manufactories as we shall presently show, were few and mostly consumed at home. What little found its way to the surrounding towns and farmers were conveyed by private vehicles.

There was but very little anthracite coal consumed in the town. In an estimate of a year's household expenses for a family of six (which will appear later on) no mention is made of the item of coal, but an allowance is given for wood. Indeed, even as late as 1840 wood was the fuel in general use, the hotels and a few private families preferring the "black diamond." The small amount of coal then used was from the Wilkes-Barre or Pittston mines, and before the completion of the canal was brought here by ark on the river. It was excessively hard in grit, and mostly came in lumps weighing from ten to forty pounds. Of course these had to be broken before use, and it was always a vexed question among boys whether between pegging away with a long handled iron mallet at a tough lump of anthracite coal with a chance of a stray shot on one's foot or an eye blinded by a flying "spawl," and sweating and blowing like a grampus over the "wood-horse" sawing a knotty stick of cord wood, the latter was not the most preferable.

It is known positively that the *first* ark load of anthracite coal was brought to the town in 1810, and yet, as stated, at the end of thirty years at least eight families out of every ten still warmed their feet and cooked their victuals with a wood fire on the old-fashioned hearth-stone, or on the more modern ten plate stove.

What a striking contrast with the use of this fuel in the town at the end of the succeeding forty-nine years—the current year—when the annual consumption of coal by actual computation is a trifle less than three hundred and seventy thousands tons for private use alone.

The opening of the Pennsylvania canal quickened the sluggish pulse of the citizens and brought them into step with the march of progress. Real estate advanced and groceries and dry goods were reduced in value owing to the low prices of freighting. Commission merchants, transporters and grocerymen established themselves on the line of the canal, rope and boat manufactories were erected and various other business enterprises inaugurated, giving a new life to the town and thrift and prosperity to its people.

Several lines of passenger packets were established, carrying travelers up the Juniata, and North and West Branch canals, and on the main line eastward to Columbia. At least four of these packets arrived and departed daily from their wharves at the foot of Market street, and were generally well patronized. When Dickens, the English novelist, passed through here in 1842, he left on one of these conveyances to Pittsburgh, a journey to which he alludes in his "American Notes."

It was not until September, 1836—eight years after the completion of the canal—that the first train of cars entered the city over the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad, now an integral part of the great Pennsylvania. Few people who see the immense Baldwin locomotives and the costly palace cars which now daily pass over our railroads can form the least conception of the appearance and general *tout ensemble* of this inaugural train. The locomotive was named "John Bull," and while it doubtless had all the essential parts of a locomotive of the present day, yet in their conformation and application there was a vast difference. In fact, to speak from the book, the locomotives of that day were but few removes from the model of George Stephenson's famous "Rocket," which as every intelligent railroad man knows was the first successful locomotive ever built. The "John Bull," tender and all, if stood beside one of our modern freight locomotives, would scarcely have reached to the furnace doors of the latter, while the diminutive circumference of the boiler, the lowness of the wheels and the delicacy

of the machinery generally would, in the comparison, give one the idea of a pigmy beside a giant.

The passenger cars of this inaugural train, of which there were six, formed a still wider contrast with those now run on the roads. Strictly speaking they were not cars at all, but simply coaches resting on platforms, like those very lately in use on the English railways. They carried from sixteen to twenty passengers, and the seats and inside appointments generally, together with the exterior appearance and shape, even to the leather springs, were similar to the Troy coaches, or stages, of the previous decade. A solitary person entering one of these primitive railroad coaches gave it a rolling motion, and the reader may imagine the sensation of the passengers when they found themselves bounced about like so many foot-balls with the train going at the rate of twenty miles an hour over a strap iron road.

We do not remember the number of passengers which this inaugural train brought, but we shall never forget the arrival of the train itself. The citizens turned out *en masse*, and both sides of the railroad track from Paxtang street to the mouth of Paxtang creek were literally lined two and three deep with an excited multitude, anxious for an early sight of the expected train. Very few of the people had ever before seen a locomotive, and when the distant shouts announced its approach, and the black smoke of the iron monster itself appeared in view, their timidity got the better of their curiosity and off they scampered into the adjoining fields as fast as their legs could carry them. Indeed, even after the train had stopped at Second street, and when the iron limbs of the locomotive stood silent and powerless to do injury, the people gave it a wide berth as if it was one of those fabled dragons that might at any moment throw off its slumbers and deal out death and destruction among the surrounding multitude. Of course, this fear of the iron horse, from the frequency of its appearance, grew less every day, but it was a long time before it was perfectly eradicated from the more timid of our citizens.

It was a considerable period after the arrival of the inaugural train that a station was constructed. This was built on the site of a swampy lumber yard where the present now stands. It was an insignificant affair in comparison with the modern capacious building, affording no shelter for the cars, and containing merely a ticket office and waiting room on the first floor, and a few rooms on the second story occupied as offices by the president and superintendent of the company.

Just one year after the arrival of the first train of cars from Lancaster the iron horse of another train came thundering down the Cumberland Valley from Chambersburg, and gave our people addi-

tional cause for congratulation. The first eastern terminus to this road was on the opposite side of the river, and the passengers were carried to and from the town in omnibuses; but a handsome railroad bridge was in progress of construction, over the top of which on the 16th of January, 1839, amid hearty cheers from a thousand throats, the first locomotive entered the town from the west. A few days afterwards the passenger trains commenced moving regularly over the bridge, and the connection was thus complete. We may add here parenthetically, for the event did not occur within the limit of our present dates, that this bridge was totally destroyed by fire in December, 1844.

Such in as brief a compass as we can give them are the salient points in the history of, and the incidents connected with, the opening of the first of these great transportation channels, from the influence of which Harrisburg owes all its present greatness as a manufacturing and commercial center.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCL.

HARRISBURG IN 1828-1840.—II.

The third great event of the period of which we write was the construction of water works. Previous to the introduction of water by hydrants the householders of the town obtained their supply from pumps and draw-wells. This, however, could only be used for culinary purposes; it was too "hard" for the wash tub, and when needed for this purpose the good housewives were either compelled to fall back on the supply contained in their rain water hogsheads or use river water. This latter was sold at fifty cents a barrel, and the trade in it was monopolized by two industrious colored men named Martin Perry and Zeke Carter, both of whom acquired considerable property in the business. Of course, to the wealthier class of people this purchase of water was of little account, but to the poorer citizens it was an item of considerable expense, and therefore it was not an uncommon occurrence with the latter to defer their washing until Nature replenished their rain cisterns. Under these circumstances, the weather and "Baer's Almanac" were important studies, and the family rain barrel watched with as much assiduity and anxiety as the Egyptians watch the meter denoting the overflow of the river Nile. Indeed, no one living amid the present abundant supply of

the pure element can form an adequate idea of the value attached to water for domestic use prior to the introduction of the water works. Next to bread and fuel it was the most essential article in every household, and its absence among those who were not able to purchase it produced serious inconvenience, if not positive hardship. Now-a-days when the "better half" of a family goes out "house hunting," eligibility of site, fine exterior appearance, and heating, seem to be the chief requisites, but the desirability of a residence at the time of which we write was mostly measured by the extent of the roofing, the length of its spouting and the running and capacity of its rain barrels.

If water for domestic use was so precious, the reader can imagine its value during a conflagration in the town. On these occasions the pumps were the chief sources of supply, the water being conveyed from them to the engines in leathern buckets passed from hand to hand by long double lines of men, women and children—the full buckets going along the one line and the empty ones returning by the other. The pumps, however, very often became dry, especially those along the sideways, and then the next resource was the private pumps and rain barrels in the yards of the citizens, to obtain which the lines of people not infrequently passed through the hallways and parlors of dwelling houses, of course much to the prejudice of the underlying carpets. But even these supplies of water would sometimes become exhausted, when a shout would be raised, "To the river," or "The canal," and straightway the bucket lines were extended to whichever one of these happened to be nearest the scene of conflagration. We have said that the bucket-lines were composed of men, women and children. Of course the services of the women were entirely voluntary, and inspired by a sincere desire to aid their suffering neighbors. The same may be said of the children. With the addition, that to the incitement of doing a good work, was added the love of sport it afforded, with the men, however, especially householders, affairs were different. Every one of these latter were compelled, under a penalty, to keep a certain number of leathern buckets in the hallways of their houses, and upon the first alarm of fire to carry them to the scene of conflagration. Here, if not disabled or infirm, they were expected to "fall in line," and if they refused the chances were ten to one they received the contents of a bucket of water square in their faces and were hooted off the ground by the multitude.

The cry of "fire" at the time of which we write inspired a much greater feeling of dread and apprehension than it does now. Con-

flagrations were "few and far between," and were not, as now, divested of their terrors by their frequency. If the alarm were in day time everybody "shut up shop" and went to the fire, and between their stentorian shouts, the ringing of the court house and church bells, the rattling of fire engines, the neighing of affrighted horses in the streets, the crying of children, and a Babel of discordant sounds generally, made up a spectacle that beggars all description. If the alarm occurred at night the darkness gave additional terror to the scene. Few people remained in their beds, and the quiet streets were soon alive with half appalled population rushing toward the fire. The most of them perhaps carrying a pair or more of buckets in their hands.

Such was the condition of the town, as regards the supply of water previous to 1842. Under the circumstances, as we have described them, the reader may well suppose that a more plentiful supply of the pure element in the town was a great desideratum and a subject to which the citizens gave much thought and attention. As early as 1831 this sentiment took a tangible shape in the employment of a civil engineer to make a series of levels from the river at Fort Hunter, about four miles above the present city, to a point opposite Paxton street, with the view to the construction of a canal or race, which was to answer the double purpose of supplying the town with water and furnish water power to drive machinery. The canal was to be seventeen feet wide at the bottom, and the idea was to supply it with water from a wing dam in the river. A company was chartered to build the canal, but the project was subsequently abandoned.

Another and more practical movement towards the introduction of water was made in 1833 by the incorporation of the Harrisburg Water Company. This company was empowered to construct a canal or race solely for the conveyance of water, "commencing at a point near Brush rock, above the city, and extending down the river near the Pennsylvania canal to or near the land of John Fox; thence along the south side of the ridge to a point above State street to the river; thence along the bank of the river to Pine street, but in such a manner as not to interfere with or prejudice the public landing." The company was also empowered to construct, erect and build such machinery at or near the bank of the river in Maclaysburg as should be necessary to conduct by means of forcing pumps, or otherwise, a sufficient quantity of water out of the river through pipes or aqueducts into a reservoir to be constructed on the uninclosed public ground near the State Capitol. The object of the company, like that previously chartered was to furnish water for domestic purposes, the extinguishment of fires, and motive power for manufacturing purposes. It does not appear, however, that the company proceeded

farther in the project than to make the measuring surveys, when the matter rested.

In 1835 the borough authorities themselves came to the front, and procured the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing them to build the works necessary for the introduction of water, with power to place the reservoir on the northeast corner of the enclosed public ground on Capitol hill; but this, like the two previous efforts in that direction failed for the time.

One year later the water company again put in an appearance, and after obtaining a supplement to their charter, which granted them additional franchises went to work with a will, but about the time they were preparing to break ground for their works they got into a controversy with the Pennsylvania Canal authorities about the route of the proposed race, and for the fourth time the water project was abandoned.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLI.

BALTHASER SEES.—In reply to a correspondent we take occasion to say that he was born September 12, 1760, and died at Harrisburg, October 31, 1824. His wife Catharine, whom we remember very well, was born March 17, 1768, and died September 23, 1855. Both are interred in the Harrisburg cemetery.

IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

[Some years ago we visited several old grave-yards in the Cumberland Valley, for the purpose of securing information relating to some of the worthies who assisted in making that beautiful valley what it is. Among other data we collected the following:]

Falling Spring, Chambersburg.

Col. John Findlay, b. March 31, 1776; d. Nov. 5, 1838.

Capt. Benjamin Chambers, b. 1775; d. Dec. 29, 1813.

Col. Patrick Jack, b. 1730; d. Jan. 25, 1821.

Brown's Mill.

Rev. Matthew Lind, b. Sept. 1731; d. April 21, 1800.

Jennie Fulton, wife of Rev. Matthew Lind, b. 1746; d. April 1, 1819.

James Poe, Esq., b. 1748; d. June 22, 1822.

Joseph Cooke, b. 1722; d. February 8, 1804.
Lazarus Brown, b. 1772; d. December 22, 1842.
John McLene, b. November 13, 1776; d. August 1, 1849.
Henry Pawling, d. 1761.
Rev. John Lind, b. 1783; d. September 20, 1824.

Moss Spring (Red) Church Grave-yard.

John Allison, Esq., b. 1738; d. June 14, 1795.
Rev. Robert Kennedy, b. 1777; d. October 31, 1843.
Eleanor Bell, wife of Dr. John McClellan, b. 1787; d. November 16,
1827.
Dr. John McClellan, b. 1762; d. June 11, 1846.

Johnston Grave-yard, near Shady Grove.

Doctor Robert Johnston, b. July 21, 1750; d. Nov. 25, 1804.
Col. Thomas Johnston, b. 1745; d. Dec. 1819.
Martha Beatty, wife of Col. Thomas Johnson, d. August, 1811.
Elizabeth McLanahan, daughter of Col. Thomas Johnston, b. 1771;
d. March 26, 1829.
William Beatty, b. 1738; d. Feb. 15, 1802.
Johnston Beatty, b. 1780; d. Sept. 7, 1810.
James Johnston, from the North of Ireland, d. A. D. 1765; settled
on the land on which he died as early as 1735.

A BAPTISMAL REGISTER.—I.

[From Ohio, two years ago, we received a liturgy of the Lutheran church printed in German, interleaved, on which was written in good German penmanship, a record of births and baptisms from 1816 to 1844, and of marriages covering the same period. Believing that these should be preserved we have had them translated, as they chiefly relate to this vicinity. The record is supposed to be that of the Rev. Van Hoff, who was at one time the minister at Bindnagle church.

David Kuntz and wife Elizabeth, child b. 15 March, 1816; bap. 17, June, 1816. Name Mary. Spon., parents.

Anton Fischborn and wife Magdalen, child b. 11 May, 1819; bap. 22 June, 1819. Name, Peter. Spon., parents.

John Greiner and wife Barbara, child b. 12 Sept., 1818; bap. 22 June, 1819. Name, Jeremiah. Spon., Jacob Fischborn.

Daniel Niedenauer and wife, Catharine, child b. 6 May, 1819; bap. 9 November, 1819. Name, Rebecca. Spon., grandmother.

John Herman and wife Catharine, child b. 16 Sept., 1819; bap. 7 Oct., 1820. Name, Leah. Spon., mater.

Jacob Selher and wife, child b. 27 Aug., 1820; bap. 21 Dec., 1820. Name, John. Spon., parents.

John Bauman and wife Elizabeth, child b. 3 Dec., 1819; bap. 26 April, 1821. Name, Elizabeth. Spon., Grandmother Hufnagel.

George Guthman and wife Elizabeth, b. 11 Sept., 1816; bap. 17 June, 1821. Name, Elizabeth.

Jacob Woerth and wife Elizabeth, child b. 23 Oct., 1820; bap. 24 June, 1821. Name, Joseph. Spon., parents.

George Selzer and wife, child b. 17 December, 1820; bap. 20 Aug., 1821. Name, Sabina. Spon., parents.

Elizabeth Alberthal with Joseph Fernsler, child b. 19 March, 1821, bap. 9 Sept., 1821. Spon., David Wagner and wife Catharine.

Jacob Kratzer and wife Christina, child b. 28 Aug.; bap. 10 Sept., 1831. Name, Catherine. Spon., Anna Killinger.

David Killinger and wife Helen, child b. 20 Sept., 1820; bap. 10 Sept., 1821. Name, Jacob.

Jacob Fetzer and wife, b. 27 Aug., 1820; bap. 21 Dec., 1821. Name John Jacob. Sp., parents.

Christian Kuntz and John Allen, child b. ———; bap. 11 Sept., 1822. Name, John. Sponsor, mother.

Peter Fahrney and wife Mary, child b. 14 July, 1814; bap. 26 Sept., 1822. Name, Peter. Sponsor, John Rauch.

Daniel Conrad and wife Susan, child b. 13 November, 1821; bap. 15 Sept., 1822. Name, Henry. Sponsor, Anna Killinger.

William Kassel and wife Elizabeth, child b. after Whitsuntide, 1822; bap. 17 July, 1822. Name, Berryhill. Sponsor, William Frantz.

Samuel Längel and wife Peggy, child b. 18 Feb., 1822; bap. 17 July, 1822. Name, David. Sponsor, David Schuey.

John Killinger and wife Margaret, child b. 12 December, 1822; bap. 16 January, 1823. Name, Christian. Spon., Henry Fitting and wife Mary.

John Oehrly and wife, child born 18 Dec., 1822; bap. 16 Jan., 1823. Name, Christian. Spon., Michael Palm and wife.

George Schnod and wife Catharine, David, b. 6 Nov., 1819; George, b. 17 Apr., 1821; both children bap. 12 Feb., 1823. Spon., parents.

Casper Dascher and wife, child, b. 13 January, 1823; bap. 22 March, 1823. Name, Solomon.

George Guete and wife Elizabeth (maiden name Fitting), child b. 22 July, 1822; bap. 15 April, 1823. Name, George. Spon., Henry Fuchs.

Peter Brechbill and wife Jane, child b. 17 March, 1820; bap. 16 April, 1823. Name, Elizabeth-Anna. Spon., parents.

James Bender and wife Catharine, child b. 7 Feb.; bap. 17 May, 1823. Name, John, Spon., Elizabeth Bender.

David Bael and wife Mary, child b. 10 March, 1823; bap. 11 May, 1823. Name, Catharine-Anna. Spon., mother.

Jacob Bender, son of John and Mary Bender, b. 6 Dec., 1791; bap. 11 May, 1813.

James Benner, son of John and Mary Bender, b. 2 December, 1799; bap. 11 May, 1823.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLII.

HARRISBURG IN 1828-40.—III.

No further movement was made in the matter until March, 1839, when the borough authorities again came forward, and after procuring the passage of a second act of Assembly, proceeded under its provisions to build the necessary works. On the 18th day of September, 1841, the chief engineer, T. Erdman, Esq., first announced to the Town Council and citizens, the final completion of the Harrisburg Water Works, and at an early day thereafter the pure element was ready for general use.

The *original* cost of the construction of the water works is given in this connection;

Water house, inlet, &c.,	\$13,543 53
Reservoir, fences and grounds,	14,528 82
Carpenter work and lumber,	1,793 72
Labor, &c.,	11,681 47
Blacksmith work,	1,086 93
Incidentals,	68,110 99
Removing grave-yard,	447 49
Engineering,	3,113 66
Printing,	101 37
Real estate,	4,487 54
Treasurer, Clerk, &c., (pay of),	1,525 00
Fence at water house, &c.,	88 50

Total cost, \$120,495 12

The fourth great event of the period embraced within our sketch was the enlargement of the boundaries of the borough northward. Previous to 1838 the boundary lines of Harrisburgh were Paxtang creek on the east, the western shore of the river on the west, and South street on the north. The reader, must not, however, suppose that this territory was all improved. On the contrary, considerable more than half of it was vacant meadow or swamp land. Paxtang street was the southern limit of improved property. The south side of this street was pretty generally built up, the north side contained only a blacksmith shop and the tavern property still standing near the corner of Vine street. But few buildings stood on the west side of Second street, between Paxtang street and Vine, and fewer still on the east side. Indeed, with the exception of the brick building yet standing at the corner of Second and Paxtang streets, a boat-yard and a couple of rickety old yellow frame buildings near where the railroad formerly crossed the street, there were no other buildings on that side until Meadow lane was reached, the interval being occupied by an immense pond of water, which extended back between the railroad and Meadow lane to a point opposite Raspberry alley. The west side of Second street, from Vine northward, likewise contained very few dwellings, but north of Meadow lane both sides were built up regularly. Front street was pretty generally built up from Paxtang to Pine streets—all north of that was vacant to Maclaysburg, that portion of the town north of South street. The eastern limit of the built up portion of the borough at this period are somewhat more difficult to define, owing to its ragged edges. Some general idea may be formed of it, however, by reverting again to Meadow lane and following it up to Market street. The only buildings east of this lane were a large bank barn at the foot of Raspberry alley, the Harrisburgh and Lancaster car shops at the foot of Mulberry street, four or five large frame warehouses on the canal, and the small railroad depot at the foot of Market street. East of the canal to the foot of the ridge was meadow and swamp land. The west side of Meadow lane as already stated was principally occupied by stables and barns quite to Chestnut street. North of Chestnut street were the grave-yards of the Lutheran, German Reformed and the African M. E. churches. These extended to Fourth street, and up to and in the rear of the present Lutheran church edifice, to very near the present Fifth street. There were only a few scattered buildings and wood-yards in Meadow lane, north of Market street. The northern limits of the built up portion of the borough was Walnut street east of the capitol, and Third and South streets. The buildings on the former street were few and far

apart; and there were but five buildings on Third street north of Walnut to the borough limits on South street. South street at this time was a miserable muddy lane, occupied principally by stables, east of Second street, and a few one-story tenements west of that street.

Such was a general outline of the dimensions of the town previous to 1838. In that year an act of Assembly was passed extending the limits of the borough to the present lines of Herr street, thus taking in the village of Maclaysburg, a collection of some twenty odd buildings lying between South, Second and North streets, and named after Wm. Maclay, a son-in-law of the founder of Harrisburg. True, this annexation added very little to the sum total of our population, or to the number of our buildings, yet it gave us a large portion of very desirable territory for future improvement. At this time, we do not recollect of more than half a dozen dwelling houses north of Market street and east of the capitol, and these were confined to High street; the rest was all meadow, cornfields and potato patches. North of North street was all farm land, with the exception of the Methodist burial ground, now the site of the old reservoir. With the exception of the Willis property, at the corner of Third and South streets, and one other structure near it, there were no buildings on Third street northwardly. The ground between Third, nearly half way down West State to Second street, was very swampy, that now occupied by the large brick building south corner Third and State indeed being an almost impenetrable morass. State street was laid out directly through this swamp, and the space occupied by it filled up to the grade of Second and Third streets, with an archway to permit the passage of the swamp water beneath. This swamp took its rise in the lowland between Third street and Ridge road in the neighborhood of the present site of Reily street, thence ran southwardly along the foot of the ridge and crossed the present Third street about midway between Herr and Forster streets. It then continued down the west side of Third street until it passed State street as already mentioned. We cannot follow it further than South street, although we know that it emptied into the river through an archway under Front street, opposite the residence of the late William Calder, Esq., which in fact is built directly in its ancient channel, for the swamp itself was merely the vestige of a creek, which the early settlers describe as being a considerable stream of water.

We have thus described four of what we conceive to be the most important events in the local history of Harrisburg; and the reader of to-day can readily contrast them with the commercial and business relations of the rapidly growing city at the close of the year 1889.

A BAPTISMAL REGISTER.—II.

Jacob Bender and wife Elizabeth, child b. 24 Aug. 1820; bap. 11 May, 1823. Name, Henry. Spon., parents.

Jacob Bender and wife Elizabeth, child b. 10 Oct., 1822; bap. 11 May, 1823. Name, Catharine Ann. Spon., parents.

Daniel Niedenauer and wife Catharine, child b. 20 Oct., 1822; bap. 31 May, 1823. Name, Mattie. Spon., Margaret Thomas.

Christian Blessing and wife, child b. 18^o Oct., 1822; bap. 17 Aug., 1823. Name, Mary Magdalen. Sp., parents.

David Killinger and wife Lena, child b. 9 March, 1823; bap. 27 July, 1823. Name, Levy. Spon., Thomas Wier.

Benjamin Deininger and wife Margaret, child b. 5 Nov., 1823; bap. 30 Oct., 1823. Name, Franzisca. Spon., parents.

Leonard Deininger and wife, child b. 12 Dec., 1823; bap. 7 April, 1824. Name, John.

Adam Ney and wife Susanna, child b. 14 April; bap. 17 April, 1824. Name, Eva Catharine. Spon., parents.

George Bauer and wife Mary Forster, child b. 6 Sept., 1823; bap. 19 April, 1824. Name, Mary. Spon., parents.

George Guthman and wife Elizabeth, child b. 27 Nov., 1823; bap. 16 May, 1824. Sponsors, Jacob Guthman and wife.

George Lang and wife Catharine, child b. 19 Jan., 1824; bap. 23 May, 1824. Name, George. Spon., parents.

John Schneider and wife Sarah, child b. 1823; b. 15 Aug., 1824. Name, Jacob. Spon., parents.

John Merz and wife, child b. 16 Sept., 1824; bap. 14 Nov., 1824. Name, Sarah. Spon., Christian Loescher.

Frederick Staily and wife Susanna, child b. 17 Oct., 1818; bap. 14 Nov., 1824. Name, Adam.

Daniel Merz and wife Mary, child born 16 Feb., 1825; bap. 27 Feb., 1825. Name, Isaac.

George Hauer and wife, child b. 6 January, 1825; bap. 4 December, 1825. Name, Samuel. Sp., parents.

Anton Carmine and wife, child b. 23 June, 1825; bap. 14 Aug., 1825. Name, Benjamin. Spon., parents.

Daniel Dawny and wife Anna, child b. 7 Aug., 1825; bap. 28 May, 1826. Name, John Adam. Spon., Adam Neu and wife.

John Killinger and wife Margaret, child born 28 Aug., 1825; baptized, 4 Aug., 1826. Name, Sarah. Sponsors, parents.

Peter Henry Rothaermel and wife Sarah, child b. in November, 1824; bap. 19 Aug., 1826. Name, Peter Henry.

Daniel Niedenauer and wife Catharine, child b. 21 March, 1833; bap. 29 June, 1833.

Martin Zorn and wife Elizabeth, b. 7 July, 1832; bap. 6 June, 1833. Name, Jacob. Spon., parents.
 Jacob Fuchs and wife Nancy, child b. 15 Sept., 1832; bap. 24 June, 1833. Name, John Henry. Spon., Anna Killinger.
 Melchior Riegert and wife Elizabeth, child b. 23 May, 1833; bap. 14 June, 1833. Name, Elizabeth. Spon., parents.
 John Ellinger and wife Elizabeth, child b. 13 March, 1832; bap. 4 April, 1832. Sponsor, Christian Kuntz.
 John Maulfer and wife Elizabeth, child b. 17 March, 1831; bap. 27 Aug., 1832. Name, Susan. Sponsors, parents.
 Michael Deininger and wife Margaret, child b. 3 Nov., 1833; bap. 20 Jan., 1834. Sponsor, parents.
 George Oehrle and wife Catharine, child b. 17 March, 1884; bap. 9 Oct., 1834. Name, Rose. Sponsor, parents.
 Sarah Zimmerman, child b. 24 July, 1834; bap. 9 Oct., 1824. Name, Martha. Sponsor, mother.
 George Seider and wife, child b. 9 Oct., 1839; bap. 7 Nov., 1839. Name, Caroline Barbara. Sp., parents.
 Fernsler and wife, child b. 12 Nov., 1840; bap. 11 June, 1842. Name, Barbara. Spon., mater.
 Mechanicsburg, May 26, 1844. Edward Lamont and wife Margaret, child b. 15 Oct., 1844; bap. 21 Dec., 1845. Name, John.
 Augustus Heil and wife Anna Elizabeth, child b. 4 May, 1844; bap. 26 May, 1844. Name, Hermina Margaret. Sp., parents.
 Jacob Brechmacher and wife Margaret Dorothea, child b. 1 Feb., 1844; bap. 26 May, 1844. Name, Sophia Dorothea. Spon., Scheibner and wife.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLIII.

A MARRIAGE REGISTER.—I.

[As stated prefatory to the Baptismal Register recently published this record is that of Rev. Van-Hoff.]

1819.

Sept. 2. James Bender and Catharine Schuy, both of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Sept. 7. Joseph Allen and Mary Kuntz, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Sept. 26. John Loser, son of Christoph Loser, and Catharine Schod, daughter of Michael Schod, both of East Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Oct. 13. John Laury and Sarah McGuire, of Bethel township, Lebanon county.

December 23. George Guthman and Elizabeth Reid.

1820.

Oct. 5. John Cope and Nancy Stoufer, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Feb. 20. John Bettelson and Margaret Thraemer, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 19. George Schnog and Catharine Fernsler, of Annville, Lebanon county.

April 6. George Kunz and Sarah Fry, West Hanover, Dauphin county.

April 18. George Ehrman and Irene Eshelman, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 24. David Ziegler and Susanna Braiht, of Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Nov. 2. Michael Flee and Nancy Horst, Derry township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 16. Michael Palm and Eva Duey, West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 26. Christian Blessing and Salome Schnog, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 11. George Cremer and Mary Harsh, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 13. Daniel Franz and Christina Blecher, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

March 21. Jacob Kratzer and Christina Mayer, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

May 19. Frederick Blessing and Sarah Forris, West Hanover township, Lebanon county.

June 3. George Blauch and Nancy Scheud, Derry township, Dauphin county.

Aug. 19. John Fernsler and Elizabeth Kunkelman, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

1822.

January 13. Abraham Ellenberger and Catharine Scheutz, of Derry township, Dauphin county.

June 6. John Waughing and Barbara Hetterick, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 8. John Schmelzer and Rebecca Schney, Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 15. George Becker and Mary Foster Finney, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

Dec. 8. Daniel Boyer and Rebecca Lieberich.

David Bail and Mary Bishop.

Huber-Killinger.

1823.

March 13. George Zeider and Catharine Beu, West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

April 15. John Fitting and Sarah Betz, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Philip Michael and Susan Fitting, West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

May 23. Jacob Strom and Barbara Lentz, of Paxtang township, Dauphin county.

1824.

Feb. —. Jacob Wilson and Mary Cassel, of Swatara township, Dauphin county.

March 14. John Blessing and Sarah Garrison, Derry township, Dauphin county.

April 13. Samuel Ulrich and Anna Mary Wagner, of Hanover township, Lebanon county.

July 4. Jacob Hader and Barbara Noll, of Dauphin county and Derry township.

Sept. 5. Jacob Feensler and Catharine Goldman, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Dec. 5. John Schell and Mary Landis, of Hanover, Dauphin county.

Dec. 21. John Kunkelman and Margaret Brechbill, both of West Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Dec. 2. Peter Trumy and Sarah McKinny, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

1825.

January 13. John Schock and Catharine Hanter, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

March 22. John Walter and Barbara Reigel, of Annville, Dauphin county.

April 22. John Wissler and Christina Kinzler, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

July 19. Peter Hauer and Christina Eisenhauer, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Aug. 4. John Blessing and Margaret Hummel, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

NOTES AND QUERIES—CCLIV.

FINDLEY, WILLIAM, of Westmoreland county, who figured so conspicuously in the early history of Western Pennsylvania, we learn was a native of the Cumberland Valley, and in the war of the Revolution was at the battle of Crooked Billett, under Colonel Findlay, of Cumberland county.

MECHANICSBURG.—The first postmaster of this thriving and prosperous village was Henry Stouffer, appointed in 1814, when the first postal facilities were given to the town.

A MARRIAGE REGISTER.—II.

1825.

Aug. 4. John Fahrny and Elizabeth Strom, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

October 13. Abraham Gekman and Barbara Angelmeyer, of Swatara township, Dauphin county.

October 20. Peter Zimmerman and Catharine Wallmer, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

1826.

Jan. 2. Peter Guete and Catharine Frankford, both of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Feb. 19. Samuel Focht and Eva Gingrich, of Lebanon county.

March 9. Emanuel Feensler and Catharine Stehlig, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

March 30. John Schaefer and Lydia John, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

April 25. Samuel Stirwig and Derky Schuy, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county.

January 25. Samuel Vaugkin and Catharine Clentennon, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

August 3. Jacob Hufnagel and Catharine Keefer, of Dauphin county.

Sept. 3. Jacob Fuchs and Nancy Ricker, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

1827.

Aug. 26. Jonas Umberger, of Lebanon county, and Catharine Blauch, of Dauphin county.

January 18. John Knutz, son of Jacob Knutz, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Feb. 10. John Bruner and Margaret Seltzer, of Jonestown.

March 29. William Poorman, of Londonderry, Dauphin county, son of Henry Poorman, and Elizabeth Palm, Lebanon county, daughter of Michael Palm.

April 2. John Hershy, son of Mathias Hershy, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county, and Elizabeth Imboden, daughter of Philip Imboden, of Annville.

May 3. John Kosach and Anna Prestel, of Dauphin county. Witness: Samuel Guthman.

June 17. Jacob Stehlig and Lydia Loeb, both of Hanover township, Lebanon county.

Aug. 5. Daniel Lehman and Mary Schad, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

July 1. John Rauch and Mary Miller, both of East Hanover, Dauphin county.

October 21. Christian Hershy and Elizabeth Blessing, both of Dauphin county.

Nov. 18. Abraham Boyer and Mary Kiefer, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

Nov. 22. Peter Schnabely and Margaret Boyer, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

Nov. 26. James Todd, son of George Todd, and Catharine Selzer, daughter of Jacob Selzer, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

1828.

April 13. Jacob Schaerk and Mary Zimmerman, of East Hanover township, Lebanon county.

May 18. David Stiebig and Elizabeth Schmidt, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

June 1. John Koenig and Susan Fernsler, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

July 13. Jacob Mueller and Elizabeth Kunz, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

July 31. George Schneider and Elizabeth Horst, both of Palms-town, Dauphin county.

Aug. 31. William Palm and Susanna Franz, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

Nov. 11. Anthony Blessing and Mary Hofmann, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 27, John Miller, son of Michael Miller, and Elizabeth Cassel, daughter of Emanuel Cassel, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

March 29. David Schnebly and Catharine Houpt, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

March 12. M. Mueller and Sarah Hamperly, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

March 29. Peter Hacker and Nancy Weltman, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—COLV.

A MARRIAGE REGISTER.—III.

1829.

April 7. John Thomas and Margaret Blessing, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

April 19. William Selzer, son of John Selzer, of Jonestown, and Rebecca Karmine, of Millerstown, Lebanon county.

May 28. John Mayer and Margaret Fritzing.

May 28. Jacob Boehm and Barbara Stauffer, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

June 4. Christian Bender and Jane Black, of Derry township, Dauphin county.

June 7. Henry Miller and Christina Hautz, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Sept. 17. Joseph Ellinger and Elizabeth Knuz, of Londonderry, Dauphin county.

Sept. 20. Joseph Haak and Mary Dasher, of Londonderry, Dauphin county. Witness: Sally Fuchs.

1830.

March 9. Michael Mayer and Sarah Fuchs, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

July 11. Thomas Smith and Nancy Hierg, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

Sept. 23. Markus Martin and Elizabeth Beil, Londonderry, Dauphin county.

Aug. 29. John Maulfer and Elizabeth Seltzer, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Oct. 10. Daniel Greenewald and Elizabeth Richard, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Oct. 28. Christian Wieland and Rebecca Blessly, both of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

1831.

March 31. Frederick Zimmerman and Sarah Kremer, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

April 24. Nicholas Riegel and Elizabeth Schuy, of Hanover township, Dauphin county.

Christian Eshenower and Magdalena Ehresman, of Swatara township, Dauphin county.

May 31. John Eyman and Mary Brown, of Derry township, Dauphin county.

July 6. David Will and Catharine Fight, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

July 21. John Kratzer and Sally Fuchs, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

Oct. 6. David Seltzer, of Dauphin, and Catharine Backenstoh, of Lebanon county.

Nov. 22. Jacob Blauk and Susanna Fernsler, of Annville township, Lebanon county.

—— Wallace, of Middletown, and —— Turner.

1832.

January 12. Felix Boeshar and Rebecca Rupp, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Feb. 16. Isaac Lauch and Mary Bettcher, of Lebanon county.

March 9. Daniel Miller and Mary Bechtold, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

May 22. Thomas Dunham and Sophia Remly, of Middletown, county.

Aug. 7. Barnhard Guesher and Christiana Walter, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

Aug. 26. Michael Killinger and Catharine Lehman, both of Dauphin county.

Sept. 20. John Blauch and Sarah Mueller, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Jacob Eshenour and Catharine Bishop, of Swatara, Dauphin county.

Nov. 11. Samuel Fisher and Mary Cope, Londonderry, Dauphin county.

Nov. 29. Michael Blessing and Mary Hoon, of Susquehanna township, Dauphin county.

1833.

Jan. 8. George Hoon and Rosanna D. Tebitts, both of Susquehanna township, Dauphin county. Witness, Geo. Zyder.

March 1. George Moyer and Leah Stouffer, of Derry, Dauphin county.

April 2. John Early and Magdalen Snavelly, both of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

John Ramley and M. McClure, of Middletown, Dauphin county.

Aug. 4. Henry Miller and Rebecca McKissick, of Lebanon county.

1834.

Feb. 23. Jacob Zeider and Mary Cremer, of Hanover, Dauphin county.

1835.

Jan. 29. Jacob Ney and Sarah Clark, both of Annville township, Lebanon county.

March 4. Isaac Miller and Catharine Killway, of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

June 23. Daniel Keefer and Catharine Miller, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

December 24. William Runkel and Sarah Zimmerman, both of Lebanon county.

1836.

John Kolley and Miss Herbert, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Aug. 25. Wm. Burgest and Elizabeth Miller, both of Annville, Lebanon county.

1837.

Oct. 17. George Houser and Elizabeth Grundon, Middletown, Pa.

1840.

Sept. 13. George McCauley and Mollie Blessing, Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Henry Long and Lydia Segner, both of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Nov. 22. Wm. Aston and Rebecca Klever, of Annville, Pa.

Nov. 25. Joseph Haines and Catharine Smith, both of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

1841.

John Stuels and Catharine Capp, both of Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

June 17. Michael Scherer and Mary Long, of Londonderry, Lebanon county.

Aug. 5. Levy Killinger and Elizabeth Kratzer, Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

Aug. 17. Henry W. Ort and Mary Stine of Londonderry townshp, Lebanon county.

Oct. 17. John Faehrling and Mary Eifer, of West Hanover, Dauphin county.

1842.

June 26. Thomas Finny and Catharine Dellman, both of Derry township, Dauphin county.

Oct. 2. Abraham Shellhammer and Sarah Fitting, both of Hanover, Dauphin county.

Nov. 20. Henry Rann, of Derry, Dauphin county, and Elizabeth Elliott, of Annville, Pa.

1845.

Feb. 25. Wm. Smith and Mary Shock. Witness: Jacob Forney.

Apr. 13. Simon Hinkle and Mary Ann Blair, of Silvers Spring township, Cumberland county. Witness: Lesette Alleman.

Apr. 27. Daniel Woolver, of Myerstown, Lebanon county, and Louisa Fetyer, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county.

May 11. William Mell, of Frankford, and Mary Freilich, of Mechanicsburg. Witness: A. H. Van Hoff.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLVI.

THE HERO OF KITTANNING.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER OF COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

[We are indebted to John Armstrong Herman, Esq., of the Dauphin county bar, for a copy of the following letter written by Col. John Armstrong to his son James. There are some interesting statements concerning the action of the Provincial Convention of Janu-

ary, 1775, the hesitancy of John Dickinson, and the traitorous conduct of Joseph Galloway, which, at some future occasion, we will take the liberty of commenting thereon.]

CARLISLE, 16th Feb'y, 1775.

DEAR JAMEY :

Together with this you will receive a letter from Dr. Rush, which I have open'd and read ; also the King's speech to the new Parliament. I expect to see the Doctor soon, being about to go to Philad'a, which I cannot avoid, however much the season and roads are against me. Your brother is much better, only that the gravel complaints remain, but operate with less pain than before. Perhaps Col'l Stephens can tell you of the effects of the Frederick Springs where the Gravel has not been of long continuance. There is an elderly Gent'n of the name of *Chovet* has set up lectures in Philad'a, he is said to be the first Anatomist on the Continent by far, and performs speculative wonders on the bodies of Dead Children or grown persons by injection. I don't know what countryman he is, but expect to be introduc'd to his acquaintance when in Town.

Our Delegates are sometime return'd from the Provincial Committee. We greatly fear unhappy Divisions in this Province, there are three different and large bodies of people, the greatest part of whom, 'tis fear'd, will desert the common cause. Galloway throws all the cold, or rather scalding water, in his power, beside sundry other spurious scribblers, & Rivington's of New York's Paper is a standing or perpetual channel of opposition, infamy & lyes. Our committee coul'd not carry a resolve for Military Exercise in this Province, and found it inexpedient even to mention it, yet the meeting has tended to strengthen the hands of the Philad'a Committee, & we hope may do some good. The zeal even of Mr. Dickenson is greatly abated through the unwearied efforts of the old leading Quakers who have practiced on the fears of Mr. Dickenson, &c., but of this we chuse to say but little. The Gent'ns sentiments are at bottom still said to be the same as formerly. He attended the Committee, but spoke little. Under Galloway's influence no man from Bucks county appear'd.

His Majesty's speech is very unfavourable to the Colonies, and every jot is echo'd back to the throne with the approbation of both Houses of Parliam't, I mean a great Majority of them, but you will observe the Parliament sat at the begin'g of Decemb'r and the resolutions of the Continental Congress arriv'd at London only on the 14th of that month.

Can't you get a letter sent from Shepherd's Town to Shippensburg? the relations of Mrs. Morrow who has a cancer in her breast will doubtless be travelling that road, they have lately sent a message to John Kearsley who is now abroad, otherwise he wou'd no doubt have gone to see her. I hope Col'l. Washington & Family are well, to whom please to present my respectful compliments.

I am dear Jamey Affectionately Yours, JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed:

To

Doctor

James Armstrong,

At Coll. Washington's,

Berkley County.

Favoured by Mr.

David Holmes.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLVII.

STEWARTS OF DONEGAL.

GEORGE STEWART, the ancestor of the family of that name, first settled in "West Conestoga township," then Chester county, along the bank of the Susquehanna river in 1717. This township was afterwards known as Donegal in 1722. The land he occupied embraced several hundred acres, and laid between Robert and William Wilkins' tract, which the latter sold in 1727 to the Rev. James Anderson, and now owned by the heirs of Col. James Duffy—and the Gardner tract, at the mouth of Chickies creek, which was purchased in 1737 by Thomas Ewing, the father of Gen. James Ewing, of revolutionary memory, who was the second husband of James Patterson's [the Indian trader] widow.

The Stewart tract extended along the river two hundred and twenty-nine perches, and along Rev. James Anderson's land three hundred and thirty-six perches. In common with other settlers in Donegal, Mr. Stewart did not take out a patent for his land at the time he located. His son John afterwards took out one for three hundred and seventy-five acres. Mr. Stewart's dwelling was probably near the

bank of the Meeting House run, where he could easily procure an abundance of fresh water at all seasons of the year. He must have been well advanced in life when he settled there, for several of his children were grown up, and at the time of his decease in January, 1773, were married and had children. He was a person well educated, of sterling integrity, and great influence among his Scotch-Irish Presbyterian neighbors. When "West Conestoga township" was erected in 1718, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Chester county, and was in commission up to the time of his death. When the county of Lancaster was organized in 1729 he was chosen one of the county commissioners. In October, 1730, he was elected to the General Assembly, and in October, 1732, he was again returned. Up to this year the Quakers were quite willing to concede one member of Assembly to represent the Scotch-Irish element in Donegal. The latter were not willing, however, to tamely acquiesce in any arrangement of this kind, and entered the canvass with a determination to elect two members. At this time, and for many years thereafter, there was but one election poll in the county, and that was the town of Lancaster. The Quakers and their German allies when they arrived at the poll at the election referred to, were astonished to find Mrs. Galbraith, wife of Andrew Galbraith, Esq., who resided near Donegal church, where the Rev. Nissley now lives, mounted on a favorite mare, haranguing the voters, and urging them to vote for her husband. At that time the settlement in Donegal was growing rapidly, and Galbraith's friends turned out to a man, and as none but free-holders were allowed to vote they could very well go to the polls mounted on their own horses. John Wright, Esq., the most prominent Quaker in the county, was unexpectedly defeated by Mr. Galbraith by two or three votes only. In December, 1732, when the Assembly was in session in Philadelphia, Mr. Stewart took sick, and died in January, 1733. Mr. Wright was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and was re-elected, as was also Mr. Galbraith for many successive terms without opposition.

George Stewart left surviving him his wife, Jean, and the following issue:

JOHN STEWART, who married Ann, the youngest daughter of the Rev. James Anderson, the minister of old Donegal church. He took out, in 1738, a patent for the land taken up by his father. He seems to have devoted his attention entirely to farming pursuits. In November, 1748, he sold one hundred and fifty acres from the eastern end of his farm to David Cook, who gave the same to his son James,

who sold it on May 1, 1786, to Jacob Neff, of Hempfield township, for eighteen hundred pounds. Catharine, youngest daughter of Mr. Neff, after the latter's death, got this farm as her share of his estate. She married Henry Cassel, who purchased the farm and received a title from Mr. Neff's executors. After being out of the possession of the Cassel family for many years, it is now owned by A. N. Cassel, Esq., son of Henry. John Stewart died in October, 1749, leaving his wife, Ann, surviving him, and the following issue:

George, who inherited the remaining portion of his father's land, amounting to two hundred and twenty acres, which he also sold to David Cook, when he attained his majority, about the year 1760. Upon this land David, son of the above David Cook, laid out the lower half of the town of Marietta. George Stewart married Margaret Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris and his wife, Mary, the old Indian trader, who had an Indian trading post at Bear Tavern in 1736. In 1750 he moved to Conewago creak, where the Elizabethtown and Hummelstown road crosses, where he erected a grist and saw mill. In the year 1745 he took out a patent for several hundred acres of land from the Penns along Conoy creek, and the old Paxtang and Conestoga road, where he settled in 1734, upon which he erected the "Black Bear Tavern" in 1736, which he sold in 1751 to Lazarus Lowrey, who sold the same, in 1753, to Col. Barnabas Hughes, another prominent Indian trader, who laid out Elizabethtown, and whose son Samuel sold to Capt. Alexander Boggs two hundred and thirty acres in 1790. It is now or was lately owned in part by Henry Wade, Esq. This tavern was erected seventy years before Capt. George Redsecker built the "Black Horse Tavern." After Mr. Hughes' death, about the year 1765, this tavern was rented to Mr. Holmes, who frequently advertised, offering a reward for runaway redemptioners. He probably purchased them off vessels when they arrived in Philadelphia.

Some years prior to the Revolution Thomas Harris removed to Deer Creek, in Harford county, Md. Several of his sons became eminent physicians during the Revolution. One settling in Philadelphia, another in New Brunswick and another in Baltimore.

George Stewart (No. 2) moved to Tuscarora Valley, in the neighborhood of his uncle, Capt. James Patterson. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he was appointed one of the sub-lieutenants for Cumberland county, and was also one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas. He was a very active officer during the Revolution, and seemed to have entire charge of that end of that extended county. It was his duty to collect supplies for the militia, and send

the different classes into the field when called upon to perform a tour of duty. He died in 1787, leaving a son John, who married Ann Harris (probably a relative) by whom he had a daughter Ann, who married Dr. Kelley, of Tuscarora Valley, a son John and daughter Mary, who went to reside with their aunt, Mrs. McNair, who lived in Allegheny city. Hannah married Samuel Mathers and moved to the West. Thomas married Miss Campbell, of Alexander, Pa., a daughter of whom married William Kinsloe, a member of an old and very prominent family, who settled in Juniata Valley.

JOHN STEWART (George, John, George) died in 1805. The Rev. Robert Stewart, a Presbyterian minister, who was principal of the Theological Seminary at Newburg, N. Y., a missionary in India, and his brother, John Stewart, who resides in Pittsburgh, are grandchildren of this last John.

George Stewart (George, John) had issue:

1. *Thomas.*
2. *John.*
3. *Mrs. McNair.*
4. *George.*
5. *Mary.*
6. *Charles.*

A daughter married Samuel Harris, of Elizabethtown, a descendant of Thomas Harris, and another daughter married one of the Cooks, who settled in Marietta. She was probably the wife of Jacob Cook, brother of David Cook, who lived in the stone house on the northern side of the Lancaster turnpike, half a mile east of Marietta, who afterwards married James Bailey, Esq., who owned the Graybill farm, now A. N. Cassel's, adjoining "Duffey's Park."

Charles Stewart owned "Big Island," in the West Branch, where he died, and left sons, *Charles* and *Samuel*. Charles was the father of the late Mrs. Baughman, of Lancaster city. He had other children; and Samuel had a large family also. Charles Stewart, of "Big Island," owned several slaves, namely Juda and Phillis, who afterwards lived with and died at Mrs. Peale's, in Philadelphia, supposed to be 100 years old; Daffney, who ended her days at George Patterson's; Adam, who went to live with the Miss Hubleys, of Lancaster, and Dianna, who lived with David Cook, Esq., of Marietta. The latter was known to the present generation in Marietta as "Short Dinah." She was very short and stout. When pumping water at Mr. Cook's she fell through the pump floor to the bottom of the well, which was very deep, without receiving much injury. In her old days she went out

washing for several of the old families in Marietta. She could drink an ordinary tin cup full of whiskey without feeling apparently the effects of it.

JEAN STEWART (George, John), married Stewart Rowan, who owned in connection with his brother Charles, several hundred acres of land along the old Paxtang and Conestoga road, about a mile northwest from the present village Springville, in Mount Joy township, Lancaster county. At the beginning of the Revolution, Stewart Rowan removed to Paxtang township, now Dauphin county, and Charles Rowan removed to Carlisle. Both were prominent persons.

About the year 1750 Ann Stewart, the widow of John, married John Allison, Esq., who was his second wife. He owned several hundred acres of land a mile north of Maytown. By this marriage she had a son James and a daughter Ann. The latter married, first time, Thomas Anderson, a grandson of Rev. James Anderson, and her own cousin. He was born June 13, 1753, and was married November 30, 1774, and died November 11, 1778. They had one daughter, named Mary, who died October 16, 1777. Mrs. Anderson married the second time Samuel Cook, Esq., brother of David Cood (who lived at Marietta), a justice of the peace and member of Assembly. He died in 1801. They had no children. His widow again married Joseph Vance, he being her third husband. Vance was a widower and had several children by a former wife. After his widow's death in 1819, Vance's children claimed the landed estate of Mrs. Ann Vance, their step-mother. The matter was in litigation for some years. The property went to her blood relations. The land adjoined the Whitehill's on the northwest. The Rev. William Kerr owned a part of this land, and resided there until his removal to Marietta in 1831, where he died the following year.

JAMES STEWART, son of the first George Stewart, probably died without issue:

ELIZABETH STEWART, daughter of the first George Stewart, married Samuel Fulton, Esq., who owned several hundred acres of land along the "Old Peters' Road," about a mile north of Maytown. He was a prominent citizen and died about the year 1790, and left surviving him his wife Elizabeth. A son James, married Margaret _____, and they had Samuel, Hugh, Jahn, James and Elizabeth. This family removed from Donegal about the year 1777. There were also two brothers of James, to wit: John and Samuel.

FRANCES STEWART, daughter of the first George Stewart, married

Mr. Davies, who had one daughter named Rosannah when her father died. This family resided west of the Susquehanna.

MARY STEWART, the youngest sister of Frances Stewart, married Capt. James Patterson, a sketch of whom has been given heretofore.

The Stewarts were Presbyterians. Every member of this family who retained the name removed from Donegal township prior to the Revolution. They left the nursery of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in old Donegal to plant new settlements further west, and like the honey-bee kept hovering between the borders of civilization and the savages who were constantly receding before the advance of this aggressive race.

SAMUEL EVAMS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—COLVIII.

LOGAN.—The death of the last survivor in the male line of the Logan family, in this locality, the venerable John Logan, who died Feb. 16, 1890, at the age of ninety years, gives us the opportunity of stating that Thomas Logan, the first of the family, settled in Derry township, now Londonderry, at an early date. He took up land (200 acres) November 20, 1744, and died on the farm February 21, 1788. He left a wife Hannah, and the following children:

- i. *Thomas*, b. 1759; d. March 23, 1797.
- ii. *William*, b. 1768; d. Sept. 27, 1814; m. *Barbara* ———.
- iii. *John*, b. 1764; d. 1784.
- iv. *Margaret*.
- v. *Mary*, m. Samuel McCleery.

THE CONNECTICUT INTRUDERS.

[From the following letter, for which we are indebted to Mr. Henry L. Harris, it would seem that the "Philadelphia Land Owners" in the Wyoming Valley thought more of their personal quarrel with the Connecticut settlers than they did of the preparations for the defense of their liberties against the arbitrary measures of the British Government. The paper is a valuable one, inasmuch as it give a *small* insight into the actions of the men who were prominent actors in the opposition to the Connecticut settlement.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1775.

GENTS: As a large number of the freeholders of your county have chosen us a committee to devise the most effectual means for strengthening your hands in the defence of the county against the hostile invasions of the Connecticut intruders, and as we have collected a considerable sum of money for that purpose, and obtained an order for some powder and lead, we desire that you will be pleased to meet Colonel Francis and Mr. Lukens, two of your committee, at Harris's Ferry, on Saturday, the 21st of this month, at which time and place they will acquaint you fully with the application we wish to be made of the contributions, &c., and take your advice therein for preserving the peace of the county, supporting the laws and defending private property. As Messrs. Francis and Lukens take this journey on purpose to meet you, we pray you will not disappoint them or us. We are,

Your most humble servants,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.,
JAMES IRVINE,
TURBUTT FRANCIS,
W. SITGREAVES,
THOS. WEST,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JNO. LUKENS,
SAM'L MEREDITH,
JOHN COX.

To William Plunket, William Maclay, Samuel Hunter, Robert Moodie and Michael Troy, Esquires, Northumberland county.

REMINISCENCE OF ROBERT GRAY.

[ROBERT GRAY, son of John Gray, a native of the County Autrim, Ireland, was born in Paxtang, 1757, and died there April 27, 1848. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was with the half-starved and illy-clad army of Washington during the cantonment at Valley Forge. He lived a long and honorable life, and was the last of that gallant band of the "Heroes of Seventy-Six" in this locality. He was related to the Rutherfords, and the following reminiscence comes from a distant member of that clan]:

We have the following reminiscence of Robert Gray: In 1777 he was drafted for the service and was ordered to join the expedition against the Susquehanna Indians. The rendezvous was at Middle-

town, where they were mustered in and awaited the forces from the lower part of Lancaster county. The second day's march brought them to McKee's, where they rested two days, and then went on to Shamokin. Mr. McKee he described as an old man, with a large farm, well supplied with stock and forage. "We took everything we could use, and stripped him." McKee, he added, never received anything for his loss. In my boyish simplicity I enquired: "And did they never make him any compensation?"

"Annan! Did the State ever pay McKee for his loss? No! he was a tory." No Indians were seen, but their cornfields could not run away, and were destroyed, as high up as Wyoming, coming back to Shamokin, a few companies attended the General up the West Branch to make a treaty with the Indians. The conference was held in a settler's deserted cabin. Mr. Gray was on guard, and as the day was rainy he stood inside the door. The Chiefs Cornplanter and Bald Eagle were present. He described Cornplanter as a very large man, and thought him the noblest looking person he had ever seen, although he beheld the faces of Washington and Mercer many times. Bald Eagle was of medium size, and of less distinguished appearance. He was killed two years afterwards by the celebrated Captain Brady.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLIX.

THE FAMILY OF LYTLE.

Two brothers, Nathaniel and Ephraim Lytle, who came to Donegal, in Lancaster county, Pa., between the years 1726 and 1730, wrote their name *Little*, while their children *Lytel*, and their descendants *Lytte*. These names seem to have the same sound, and I find that the assessors and scribes spell the name differently, but at the same time retaining the sound of Lytle.

In the year 1719 Peter Allen came from the north of Ireland and settled along "Donegal Meeting House Run," and in 1720 James Logan, Secretary of the Land Office, issued an order directed to Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester county, and John Cartledge, the Indian trader, who lived at Conestoga, to survey two hundred acres of land for Mr. Allen. This farm is now owned in part by Mrs. James Myers, and is situated half a mile east from Marietta, and on the north side of the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike. Here Allen had

his trading post. It was about five miles south of the path used by traders in passing from Philadelphia to Conoy Indian town and to Paxtang, and about one-third of a mile from the Susquehanna, down which the Indians came in canoes, bringing peltries and furs to barter for merchandise of various kinds.

In the fall of 1726 the Rev. James Anderson, who had been called to take charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Donegal Spring, a month or two before purchased Mr. Allen's farm which was entirely covered with timber, with the exception of a few acres of meadow land and half a dozen acres of other land Allen removed to the eastern base of the highest range of the Kittatinny mountains above Harris' Ferry, now named for him Peter's mountain. In 1719 Robert Wilkins took up three hundred acres, in which is now embraced the upper or western half of the town of Marietta. A few years later he conveyed it to his son, William Wilkins, who had been a bound or hired servant of John Cartlidge, the Indian trader. He and his brother, John Wilkins, who resided along the Paxtang road, about a mile west of the present village of Springville, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, became prominent Indian traders. Thomas Wilkins, another son of Robert Wilkins, in 1719 owned the farm, afterwards sold to the Lowreys, and now owned by Col. James Duffy's heirs. In the year 1727 the Rev. James Anderson traded his "Allen" farm to William Wilkins, giving him about twenty pounds "to boot." The Rev. Anderson moved to the Wilkins farm and resided there until his death in 1740. William Wilkins traded principally with the Indians living along the Potomac and in the great Valley of Virginia. He evidently married after he left the Cartlidges, probably the daughter of one of the Galbraiths, Sterretts, or Scotts, who were large landholders in Donegal, into whose families Mrs. Wilkins' children, by a second husband, married. I may as well state here that William Wilkins and his wife Janet, had three sons, James, Robert, and William, the last two dying without issue. The former removed to Peters township, in Cumberland county, Pa. There may have been daughters, but I have not been able to ascertain that fact.

In the year 1734 William Wilkins died, and in the year following his widow, Janet, married Nathaniel (Litle) Lytle, who at that time owned twenty-seven acres of land adjoining the Wilkins tract. From the administratrix's accounts filed in the Wilkins estate, it would seem that Lytle was employed by him, and I infer that he was employed to trade with the Indians for him, as it was customary for the old Indian traders to employ men who took charge of "pack horses"

loaded with merchandise, and who went many hundred miles to the various Indian towns to barter their goods for their master.

I cannot find among the records of the county any trace of the parentage of these two Lytle brothers, and I infer that they were the pioneers of the Donegal families of that name. Both were unmarried when they came from the north of Ireland to America. Nathaniel Lytle married Janet, the widow of William Wilkins, and one of his first acts after this marriage was to go to the loan office and procure a patent for the Wilkins tract of two hundred acres, and his own, of twenty-seven acres, which title he had made in his own name. It seems that Mr. Wilkins had only a warrant of survey, and had not paid all of the purchase money, and was probably behind with the annual "quit rent." He also cleared about twenty acres, and cultivated it, and probably devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He died in December, 1748, and left a widow, Janet, and the following issue:

- i. *Rebecca*, married Joseph Howard, son of Gordon Howard, the old Indian trader, who took up six hundred acres of land along the Paxtang road, about a mile west of the present village of Springville. About the year 1752 Joseph received two hundred and forty-two acres, which he sold to Christian Hershey for a thousand pounds on August 8, 1768. The land is now owned by J. Hershey, one of his descendants. Mr. Howard left Lancaster county in that year. A portion of the Howard family removed to the Juniata Valley, and one or two of his sisters married and went to North Carolina. Martha Howard, sister of Joseph, married George Irwin.
- ii. *Sarah*.
- iii. *Elizabeth*.
- iv. *John*.

Nathaniel Lytle appointed his brother, Ephraim Lytle, and John Buyers his executors. The latter was the son of David Buyers, who died May 20, 1743, and left Mary, his wife, and sons, David and John, who owned the farm which belonged to the late Jonas Mumma, adjoining the farm of the Hon. J. D. Cameron, where he settled in 1718. John Buyers married Rebecca, the widow of Robert Galbraith, who died in 1747, and was the son of John Galbraith (brother of Colonel James), who died at Donegal Run where the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. He left a daughter Rebecca, who became the first wife of Col. Ephraim Blaine, the great grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine. John Buyers removed to Cumberland county, and became an officer in the Revolutionary war.

John Lytle, being the only son, inherited his father's plantation. James Wilkins, the surviving son of William Wilkins, who resided in Peters township, Cumberland county, brought suit against his half brother to recover his share of the land. After being in litigation for a number of years, finally, in 1770, Mr. Lytle paid Wilkins five hundred and fifty pounds, who then released his interest. Janet, their mother, also joined in the deed. In the year 1774 John Lytle sold his farm to Andrew Hershey, of Hempfield township. He applied to the Legislature, which enacted a law enabling Lytle to convey his farm to avoid all disputes about the title. In the same year John Lytle and his wife Mary removed to Middletown, then in Paxtang township, where he purchased lot No. 98, fronting on Main street sixty feet, where he entered into the mercantile business, and he also purchased two lots, Nos. 105 and 106, adjoining the first lot. He purchased his goods from Randle and John Mitchell, of Philadelphia. He seems to have remained in Middletown a few years only, and for two or three years was assessed in Paxtang township, when his name disappears from the lists. What became of him during the Revolutionary war I have not been able to find out. It was thought that he was the Lytle who owned a ferry near Hunter's Fort. This is certainly an error (Joseph Lytle purchased the ferry in 1773). In 1749 his son John went out as cornet with Capt. John Ayres and James Reed during the whisky rebellion and was promoted to a captaincy.

Ephraim Lytle was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1714, and died upon his mansion farm January 1, 1776. On January 8, 1739, he took out a patent for one hundred and twenty-one acres of land in Donegal township, which fell into Mount Joy township, when it was cut off the former. It was located along Little Chickies creek, a mile east of Mount Joy borough. In 1743 he also took out a patent for one hundred acres adjoining his other tract, which laid in Rapho township, and in 1768 he took out a patent for one hundred and seventy-nine acres in Rapho adjoining his other tract. He gave his Mount Joy farm to his son Ephraim and his Rapho farms were divided between his sons Joseph and Nathaniel. He died leaving his wife, Jennet, and the following issue:

- i. *Joseph*, b. Nov. 17, 1737; married Nancy ———, and died October 23, 1788; his wife d. March 3, 1820, aged 81 years and 3 months. He took a very active part on the side of the patriots of the Revolution. In 1755-6 he represented Rapho township on the Committee of Safety and other committees. He did not serve in the

army as a soldier, but rendered very valuable aid to the cause in the capacity of a civilian.

- ii. *Nathaniel*, enlisted as a sergeant in Capt. David McQueen's company in Col. Alex. Lowrey's battalion, and was at the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777. He was killed in an engagement with the British army in December, 1777, near Chestnut Hill. He married Christiana ———, by whom he had but one child, a son named *Joseph*, who was an infant or born shortly after he enlisted in the army. His widow married a thriftless fellow, who either died or deserted his wife, who then applied for a pension as the widow of Nathaniel Lytle. *Joseph*, who inherited his father's farm, married Grace Pedan, daughter of Capt. Hugh Pedan, who lived at Big Chickies creek, now Jonas Garber's. They had the following issue:
1. *Joseph*, b. 1807.
 2. *Martha*, b. 1811.
 3. *Grace*, b. 1813.
 4. *Elizabeth*, b. 1815.
 5. *Samuel-Scott-Pedan*, b. 1818. Until recently he owned his ancestor's farm near Mount Joy, but for some years past has resided in Mount Joy borough. He married and had several children.
- iii. *Martha*, m. Mr. Brown and resided in Allen township, Cumberland county.
- iv. *Ruth*, m. Mr. Graham, and also resided in Allen township, Cumberland county.
- v. *Jean*.
- vi. *Rebecca*.
One of the above daughters m. a Mr. McCracken.
- vii. *Priscilla*.
- viii. *Ephraim*, m. Janet ———, and removed to the northwestern part of the State and had daughters *Jean* and *Elizabeth*.

Priscilla Lytle was born in 1751 and married William Harkness, Jr., in 1771. They resided in Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa., on a farm adjoining Mr. Graham and Mr. Brown, who married sisters of Mrs. H. Mr. Harkness enlisted as an ensign in the Revolutionary army, and was at the side of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Lytle, when he was killed in Chestnut Hill in December, 1777. The Hon. Charles Lytle Lamberton, who served a dozen years or more in

the State Senate from Clarion county, and has filled other trusts of prominence with ability and integrity, and his brother Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., who stood at the head of the Harrisburg bar for a number of years, and now is the president of the celebrated Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, are descendants of Priscilla Lytle and William Harkness, Jr. The latter was born in the north of Ireland, October 1, 1739, and came to America in 1750.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLX.

THE ANCESTRY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Although much has been written concerning President Lincoln, whose life will always prove interesting to the American citizen, little that has been reliable has appeared relating to the ancestry of that great man. From documents in our possession, original or copied, we have been enabled to trace this lineage, which is herewith given:

Samuel Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass., came from the city of Norwich, England, in 1737, at the age of 18 years. The Cushing MSS. says he was from old Hingham, but from better evidence, as previously stated, he died May 26, 1690, and his wife Martha (Lewis), April 10, 1693. They had ten children. From the eldest Samuel Lincoln descended the Massachusetts Lincolns of prominence.

The fourth son was Mordecai Lincoln, born June 17, 1657, in Hingham, Mass., and died October 13, 1727, in Scituate, that colony. He learned the trade of blacksmith and established later in life the first smelting furnace in New England. He was a man of more than ordinary enterprise and energy. He was twice married, first to Sarah Jones, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Jones, of Hull, Mass., and their children were *Modesai*, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Sarah*. By a second wife there were two children, *Elizabeth* and *Jacob*.

In the line of descent, Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln, the eldest children of Mordecai, of Hull, we have traced them from their homes in the Colony of Massachusetts to the Province of East Jersey, and subsequently to the Province of Pennsylvania. This we have been able to do by wills, deeds and transfers thereof. The younger of the twain, Abraham Lincoln, came to Chester county, Pa., about the year 1730. He was a blacksmith by trade and resided in Springfield township, that county, where he died in April, 1745. At his death his

estate consisted of a tract of land in Chester county, and two houses in the city of Philadelphia. The former was devised to his son, John Lincoln, but if he died then to his son Abraham Lincoln. The latter did inherit, showing that John died young and unmarried. Abraham Lincoln, the younger son, married and left two daughters, Esther, who died young, and Rebecca, who married James Carter, a merchant of Philadelphia.

Mordecai Lincoln, the eldest son of Mordecai, of Hull, born in 1686, died in 1736 in Amity township, Philadelphia, afterwards Berks county, Pa. At the time of his father's death, in 1727, he and his brother Abraham were residents of now Monmouth county, East Jersey. Here he first married Hannah Salter, daughter of Capt. Richard Salter, and his wife, Sarah Bowne, of that locality. She died there in 1717. They had four children, the eldest of whom, John Lincoln, we shall speak of presently. Mordecai Lincoln married a second time, and his wife with her five children survived him. After remaining some time a widow she married Roger Rogers. Of her children Mordecai Lincoln removed to Union township, Fayette county, Pa., where he died in 1812. Most of his children settled in the Valley of Virginia. Thomas Lincoln, a younger brother, lived and died in Exeter township, Berks county. Of his children Mishael Lincoln settled in the Buffalo Valley, where some of his descendants yet reside. Hanaiah Lincoln served with distinction as a lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution, and afterwards went to Daniel Boone's settlement in Kentucky. Sarah Lincoln married Joshua Davis, of the Juniata Valley, where their descendants now reside. Abraham Lincoln, the youngest son of Mordecai Lincoln, of Amity township, Berks county, was a posthumous child. He became a man of mark in the history of Berks county, was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787, member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, sub-lieutenant of the county in the Revolution, and filled other offices of honor and distinction. He died in 1806 in his 70th year. He married Anne Boone, a cousin of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. The Boones were near neighbors, and were Quakers. The Lincolns were not Quakers, as has been stated by the biographers of President Lincoln, for it appears by the records of the Exeter monthly meeting that on the 27th of October, 1761, Anne Lincoln, formerly Anne Boone, "condones her marriage for marrying one not a member of the Society." Both he and his wife are buried at Exeter. They had nine children, and it is from them the present family of Lincolns of Berks county are descended.

John Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln, of Amity township, was born in East Jersey. Although his father deeded him a tract of land at Matchaponix in New Jersey, it is probable he removed to Pennsylvania about the time of his father's death in 1736, to what was then Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, but subsequently in Berks county. About the year 1760 he emigrated to Virginia, locating in Augusta, now Rockingham county, where he died. His will which was on file at Harrisonburg cannot be found, owing to the fact that many of the papers of the office of probate there were destroyed by fire. Of his children we have that of Abraham Lincoln.

This Abraham Lincoln, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, removed early in life to North Carolina, where he married. We are not prepared to give the maiden name of his wife. Tradition is here at fault. In 1780, however, accompanied by his brother Thomas, he removed with his family to Bear Grass Fort, Kentucky, near where the city of Louisville now stands. Of his subsequent career and his death at the hands of a red savage in the spring of 1784, his numerous biographers have made all familiar. He left five children: Mordecai, who late in life removed to Hancock county, Illinois; Josiah, settled in Harrison county, Indiana; Mary, who married Ralph Crume; Nancy, married William Brumfield, and Thomas the father of President Lincoln.

Thomas Lincoln, born in 1778, in North Carolina, died in 1851, in Macon county, Illinois. The President's biographers give perhaps a fair estimate of Thomas Lincoln, and we will not refer to it here. He was twice married. His first wife, the President's mother, was Nancy Hanks, or Hanker, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Hanks, or Hanker. She died in 1818, when her son Abraham was in his tenth year. Their other children were Sarah, who married Aaron Grigsby, and Thomas died in infancy. Thomas Lincoln married, secondly, in 1819, Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabeth, Kentucky. They had no children.

The foregoing is a succinct account of the Lincoln family in a direct line to him, who next to the President of the Republic, the great and good Washington, has been most endearingly beloved and honored by a grateful people.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY.

In the Provincial and Revolutionary period, several families of this name became very conspicuous in the civil and military service in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, and in the Juniata Valley. Of those who resided in the latter settlement we will mention in more detail, because many of them were closely connected with the Pattersons and other families, sketches of the former preceding. Bart and Sadsbury townships, Lancaster county, Pa., furnished three colonels in the Revolutionary war of the name, Col. James Thompson, Col. Robert Thompson, and Col. Andrew Thompson. The latter removed to York county and became a judge of the courts. James Thompson commanded a York county battalion, and was also Councillor from that county. He returned to Sadsbury township, in Lancaster county. Robert and James married daughters of Robert Bailey, as did Col. James and Col. William Steele.

Dr. Robert Thompson was for many years the leading physician in Lancaster, from the year 1734 to about 1760. He was closely connected with many of the leading families.

Thomas Thompson came to Donegal township between the years 1740 and 1745.

Temple Thompson also resided in Donegal and owned two hundred acres. He died in 1767 and left a large estate. He left surviving him three minor children. James Blaine was appointed their guardian. He took charge of and educated them. It is probable that Mr. Blaine was in some way connected with the family.

ROBERT THOMPSON also resided in Donegal, where he died in 1779. He owned several hundred acres of land. He left a wife Sarah, and the following children :

- i. Thomas.*
- ii. Eleanor, m. James Allison.*
- iii. Mary, m. James McAlister.*
- iv. Alexander.*
- v. Sarah.*
- vi. Robert.*

The personal property of his estate amounted to eight hundred and eighty pounds. This family moved to Dauphin county a hundred years ago. They were probably connected with the Juniata Valley family.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, a single man, lived at Chestnut Level, Dru-

more township, in 1777. It is possible that this is the person who married Jane Mitchell, of Chestnut Level.

The Thompsons of Juniata Valley.

To Mrs. Charlotte C. Patterson Thompson is due the credit of furnishing the data for this family. Much of it must have been tradition, and the early dates are uncertain. John and his brother, James Thompson, emigrated from the north of Ireland, and first located at New London Cross Roads, Chester county, in 1735, and from thence removed to Hanover township, then in Lancaster county, but now in Dauphin county. Here John married his second wife, Miss Slocum. From Hanover, John removed to Juniata Valley and settled at a point about three miles east of the present village of Thompsettown. This land is still owned by some of his descendants.

JAMES THOMPSON settled in Cumberland Valley, near Chambersburg, where some of his descendants reside.

I. JOHN THOMPSON married first a Miss Greenlee, a daughter of James Greenlee, of Hanover township, and connected with the Greenlees of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, and thus with the Baldriges and Achisons. Captain Greenlee, the Indian fighter, of Westmoreland county, Pa., was of this family. By this marriage John Thompson had the following named-children :

- i. *Marguret*, m. ——— Greenleaf.
- ii. *Sarah*, m. John McAlister, Esq., of McAlisterville.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, m. Robert McAlister, of McAlisterville.
- iv. *William*, b. 1754; d. January 3, 1813; m. Jane Mitchell, of Chestnut Level, Drumore township, Lancaster county. In 1759 there lived in Drumore township Samuel Mitchell, William Mitchell, John Mitchell, and George and David Mitchell, sons of John. The latter owned the farm at Chestnut Level. In 1767 he devised ten thousand pounds to build a Presbyterian meeting house upon his farm near the old meeting house. He left a farm in Fawn township, York county, to his son
 1. *George*, who then resided there.
 2. *Mary*, m. Robert Luckey.
 3. *Isabel*, m. Alexander Laughlin.
 4. *Janet*, m. Thomas Porter.

David Mitchell died at Chestnut Level in 1756, and left the following :

1. *Samuel*.
2. *Jean*.

3. *Abram.*
4. *Margaret.*
5. *Eleanor.*
6. *Sarah.*
7. *George.*
8. *David.*

The last two received several farms in Drumore township. William Mitchell was a witness to this will.

The Mitchells sold their lands in Drumore in 1785, and removed to Juniata Valley. Mr. Mitchell, civil engineer and superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad soon after its construction, came from the Juniata Valley and was of this family.

- v. *Robert*, m. Sarah Mitchell, sister of Jane. (Both of these names appear in David Mitchell's list of 1756.)
- vi. *Susan*, m. Capt. David Boal, who resided in Perry county, Pa.
- vii. *Jane*, m. Robert Wiley, of Washington, Pa.
- viii. *Isaac*, b. 1753 ; d. 1823, and had *James*, b. 1780 ; d. 1878 ; the latter left one son, who now lives in Middlesfield, Geauga county, Ohio.

By John Thompson's second wife, a Miss Slocum, he had :

- ix. *John*, who removed from Juniata Valley to Butler county, Pa.

By his third wife, Sarah Patterson, daughter of James Patterson :

- x. *Andrew*, m. Jane Stewart. In the year 1816 this family removed from Thompsonstown to the neighborhood of Chillicothe, Ohio.
- xi. *Peter*, m. Mary Patterson, and resided upon the homestead farm of his father.
- xii. *Thomas*, lived with his brother, and died without heirs.

II. MARGARET THOMPSON, daughter of John, m. Mr. Greenleaf. The latter was killed by the Indians, near Sunbury, Pa. The children of this family moved to the West.

III. SARAH THOMPSON (John), m. William McAlister, Esq., and had, (surname McAlister):

- i. *John*, d. in 1854 ; m. his cousin Jane Thompson, and had :
 1. *Sarah*, m. Mr. Stitzer.
 2. *Eliza*, m. Mr. Hawn.
 3. *Mary*, m. Montgomery Jamison, of McAlisterville.
 4. *Lucinda*, m. John Kelley, Juniata county.

5. *Samuel*.

6. *Hutchison*, m. Mary Thompson, of Mifflintown.

[The Hutchison family were probably connected with the Thompsons prior to the Revolution. Joseph Hutchison was the executor of Thomas Thompson, of Donegal.]

7. *James-B*.

- ii. *Robert*, m. a sister of Dr. Crawford, and had *Isaac*, who m., first, his cousin Sarah Thompson, and secondly Miss Bell, of Pittsburgh.
- iii. *William*, m. Miss McCully, and had *Harrison, James, John, Sarah, Jane, and Annie*.
- iv. *Mary*, m. Thomas Bell, and had issue (surname Bell), *Thompson* and a daughter who married Archibald M. Marshall.

IV. WILLIAM THOMPSON (John), b. 1754; d. February 9, 1813; m. Jane Mitchell. They had issue:

- i. *John-Goshen*, b. December 28, 1780; m. Abigail Forth, and had the following:
 - 1. *Jane*, m. William Montgomery.
 - 2. *Rachael*, m. William Sterrett.
 - 3. *Martha*, m. Robert Jordan, of Newport, Perry county, Pa.
 - 4. *Wilhelmina*, m. James Thompson.
 - 5. *William*, m. Margaret Gilfillan, and they had *Theophilus* and *Elmira*.
 - 6. *John*, m. Margaret Wright.
- ii. *James*, b. 1782; m. Martha P. Allen, daughter of David Allen (a descendant of Admiral Nelson) April 2, 1810. They lived at Mexico, Juniata county, Pa., and had issue:
 - 1. *Charles-Allen*, b. Jan. 11, 1811; d. Oct. 19, 1852; m. Ann Cochrane, and left issue:
 - a. *Martha*, m. Dr. George Rumbaugh, of Iowa.
 - b. *James-Horace*, m. Annie E. Gilfillan; second, m. to Miss Cadwalader, of Tyrone, Pa.
 - c. *Emma*, m. Jackson Wright, of Clearfield, Pa.
 - d. *Eliza*, m. Dr. Mahon, of Newton Hamilton, Pa.
 - e. *Ada*, m. Jeremiah Lyons, Esq., of Mifflintown, Pa.
 - f. *Anna*, m. Jacob Richabaugh, of Mexico, Pa.

- g. W.-Porter*, m. Sarah Jane Gilfillan, of Mexico, Pa. They had *Cora* and *Clare* (twins), *Jerome, Jr.*, and *James*.
2. *Lucinda-Mitchell*, b. Oct. 30, 1812; d. Feb. 19, 1813.
 3. *Allen*, d. April 13, 1844; m. James McDowell; no issue.
 4. *Lewis-Nelson*, b. Oct. 19, 1815; d. January 25, 1816.
 5. *Jerome-Nelson*, b. September 27, 1817; m. Jane Wright; no issue.
 6. *Horace-Nelson*, b. Nov. 3, 1825; d. March 11, 1827.
- iii. Sarah*, b. 1783; m. Judge William McAlister, b. 1774; d. Dec. 21, 1847; and left issue (surname McAlister):
1. *Jean*, b. Dec. 27, 1803; d. July 29, 1880; m. Judge David Banks (d. March 6, 1870, aged 72 years). They lived in Lost Creek Valley, Pa. They had issue (surname Banks):
 - a. *John*, who resided in Indiana, Pa.
 - b. Rev. *Stewart*, Presbyterian minister in Michigan.
 - c. *William*, m. Jennie Hamlin. Lived in Lost Creek Valley, and had *William H.*, *James*, *Andrew*, *Ella K.*, *Philo*, and *Jennie*.
 2. *Hugh-Nelson*, b. June 28, 1809; d. May 15, 1873; m., first, Sept. 16, 1841, Henrietta Ashman Orbison, b. Dec. 12, 1817; d. 1857; m., secondly, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg. By first wife had (surname McAlister) *Mary A.*, m. Gen. James Addams Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania 1887-91; and *Sarah B.*, m. Dr. Thomas R. Hays.
 3. *Robert*, b. June 1, 1813; m. Ellen Wilson. He was a brigadier general in the war of the late Rebellion, and resided at Belvidere, N. J. They had *Henrietta*, m. Johnson H. Baldwin, and *Sarah*, m. Wilson S. Floyd, of Philadelphia.

The mother of Hugh M. North, Esq., of Columbia, Pa., was the daughter of Major Hugh McAlister, who was the brother of Judge William McAlister. Hugh Nelson McAlister settled in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pa., about 1730. Thompson McAlister, brother of Hugh McAlister, moved to Franklin county, Pa. He married a daughter of John Addams, Esq., of Millerstown, Pa., and represented Franklin county in the State Legislature about the

year 1840. He subsequently sold his land in Franklin county and bought large tracts of land in Covington, Allegheny county, Va. When the late war commenced he raised a regiment in the Confederate service and marched to Manasses, Va., and participated in a battle at that place. His heart did not seem to be in the cause and he resigned his command and returned to his home, and thenceforth he took no further active part in the Rebellion. He died leaving two sons and three daughters. His son Addams owns or manages the estate which is very large. James is a lawyer, now practicing at Warm Springs, in W. Va. One or two of the daughters married physicians.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXI.

AN INDIAN LETTER.

[We are indebted to William C. Bryant, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of the following interesting letter.]

Translation of letter written by Capt. John Deseronto, a Mohawk chief, to Colonel Claus, the original of which is in the possession of William Kirby, of Niagara, Ontario, Canada. Translated by Isaac Bearfoot, a Mohawk chief.

MY ELDER BROTHER:

I received just now a letter from Miss Mary Degonwadonti* [Molly Brant]. She says: Tell the Governor that I have heard that Oraghgwatrihon* is coming back again. She says: I want to hear what has happened to his band who were with him on the lake. She says: Asharekowa I greet and thank him much for what he did. His message is here in Niagara. His words are very pleasant. Tell him, therefore, that the people of the Long House are much gratified. She also says: We are now awaiting what will happen to the whole Long House. About 500 left here [Niagara] October 23d for Karitonga. They said in 8 days Karitonga shall be destroyed. Sakayengwaraghdon [Old King] is their leader.

To Col. Claus, Montreal.

I, John Deseronto, have written this.

LA CHINE, Dec'r. 3, 1778.

Degonwadonti, i. e., "*Several against one.*"

Karitonga, "Place of Oaks," Indian name for Cherry Valley.

Deseronto, "The lightning has struck."

Asharekowa, Gen'l. Haldimand, "Big Sword."

BALD EAGLE NOT KILLED BY CAPTAIN BRADY.

I observe that your correspondent, H. R., in his reminiscence of Robert Gray, in writing of Bald Eagle, says: "He was killed two years afterwards by the celebrated Captain Brady." This is certainly a mistake which originated in the romances written by McCabe under the *nom de plume* of "Kiskiminetas" in the *Blairsville Record* in 1832, and styled "Sketches of the Life, and Military and Hunting Adventures of Capt. Samuel Brady." These sketches were written in a style that charmed the popular heart, but were far from accurate.

The alleged killing of Bald Eagle by Captain Brady is easily disapproved. McCabe says it occurred during Brodhead's expedition against the Senecas in 1779. Now truth is that the murder of Bald Eagle was one of the causes of Dunmore's war in 1774. The exact date has not been preserved, but it is certain it occurred before 1774. *Withers* in his *Chronicles of Border Warfare* says: "Bald Eagle was an Indian of notoriety, not only among his own nation, but also with the inhabitants of the North Western frontier; with whom he was in the habit of associating and hunting. In one of his visits among them, he was discovered alone, by Jacob Stott, William Hacker and Elijah Runner, who reckless of the consequence, murdered him solely to gratify a most wanton thirst for Indian blood. After the commission of this most outrageous enormity, they seated him in the stern of a canoe, with a piece of journey-cake thrust into his mouth, set him afloat in the Monongahela. In this situation he was seen descending the river by several who supposed him to be as usual, returning from a friendly hunt with the whites in the upper settlements, and expressed some astonishment that he did not stop to see them. The canoe floated near the shore below the mouth of George's creek, was observed by Mrs. Province, who had it brought to the bank, and the friendly, but unfortunate old Indian decently buried."

The murder occurred at the mouth of Hacker's creek, and he was buried near where New Geneva now stands. It is doubtful if Brady ever saw Bald Eagle, for Brady did not come west of the mountains until five or six years after Bald Eagle was murdered.

McCabe says Bald Eagle was a *Seneca*, when any school boy ought to know that he was a *Delaware*.

ISAAC CRAIG.

Allegheny, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES—CCLXII.

A NEGLECTED HERO.—The following note was sent us by the late Rev. Wm. C. Reichel, shortly before his death, in answer to an inquiry :

“John Siegfried, sometimes wagon master of Northampton county, lies buried in a deserted and waste grave-yard at Siegfried's Bridge. His grave is hardly to be found in the wilderness of briars and brambles, which grow rank in this resting place of the dead.”

THE STEWART FAMILY.

Samuel Evans, Esq., in his interesting sketch of the “Stewarts of Donegal,” published in *Notes and Queries*, February 15, 1890, says that Charles Stewart once owned “Big Island, in the West Branch, where he died and left sons, Charles and Samuel.” The venerable historian has been led into error. The “Big Island,” according to tradition, was purchased from Newhaleeka, chief of the Delawares, by William Dunn for a keg of whiskey and a handsome rifle. Dunn accompanied a surveying party in 1768, as a hunter, and his equipments attracted the eye of the old chief. Whether the tradition is true or not, is not positively known, but it is known that Dunn was the first white settler on the island ; that he applied for a warrant in 1770, which was granted, and he received his patent October 13, 1785, after paying thirty pounds per hundred acres. Dunn, at his death, left the island to his son, Washington Dunn, and he in turn transmitted it to his son, William Dunn, who died September 7, 1877.

Charles Stewart, who, in 1767, married his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Hunter, after a short residence in Cumberland county, purchased a tract of 714 acres of fine bottom land in Nippenose township (now Lycoming county), which he paid for in Continental money. In 1784 he removed his family to his new purchase, bringing his cattle and household goods up the river in a keel boat. This magnificent estate was located on the south side of the West Branch, opposite Long Island, at Jersey Shore, about ten miles east of Green Island. It was this fact which probably misled Mr. Evans.

Charles and Elizabeth (Hunter) Stewart had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz :

- i. *Mary*, b. Oct. 5, 1768.
- ii. *Samuel*, b. Dec. 4, 1770; d. April 6, 1844. He was made the first sheriff of Lycoming county when it was erected in 1795, and became a man of great distinction for his time. He fought a duel with the celebrated John Binns, December 16, 1805, opposite where Lewisburg now stands. This was the first and last duel ever fought in the West Branch Valley.
- iii. *Alexander*, b. April 30, 1773. He was employed as an assistant surveyor to James Hunter in 1794, when he was appointed to survey the "triangle" at Erie. Stewart was the first sheriff of Erie county when it was organized March 22, 1800. After serving his term he returned to Lycoming county, became a farmer and died among his kindred.
- iv. *Charles*, b. September 22, 1775; d. March 4, 1846.
- v. *Catharine*, b. April 22, 1780; m. John Knox, a native of Ireland, who built a mill at the mouth of Larry's creek, in 1799.
- vi. *William*, b. February 3, 1787; d. early in life.
- vii. *John*, b. November 14, 1789, entered the military service when quite a young man, was challenged to fight a duel, accepted, and fell.

Descendants of this famous family reside in Williamsport and Lycoming county. The bulk of the great estate which originally belonged to Charles Stewart has long since passed into other hands, only a small portion of it now being owned by one of his descendants.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Williamsport, Feb. 22d.

REVOLUTIONARY WORTHIES.

FRAZER, PERSIFOR.

Persifor Frazer was a scion of the Scotch house of Fraser of Lovat, in which branch of the family the title of Lord Lovat, and the estates appertaining thereto were held at the time of his birth. His father, John Frazer, came to Pennsylvania in 1735, and Persifor Frazer was born near Newton Square, Chester county, August 10, 1736. On reaching manhood he became a merchant, and was a partner in the iron works at Oxford, Chester county, and afterwards in the Sarum forge.

He was a member of the Provincial Convention which in January, 1765, protested against the further importation of slaves. He appears October 25, 1765, as one of the signers of the non-importation resolutions, a copy of which is preserved in the museum at Independence Hall, Philadelphia; and he was in January, 1775, a delegate to the Provincial Convention which was called to prepare for the then impending struggle with Great Britain.

He raised and commanded the first company of the Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania troops, of which regiment Anthony Wayne was colonel, his commission bearing date January 5, 1776; was made major by General Gates, at Ticonderoga, September 24, 1776, and in March, 1777, in the organization of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment he was made lieutenant colonel. He was in the campaign of Long Island, with Gates' army at Ticonderoga in the fall of 1776, in the Jersey campaign of 1777, at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777, taken prisoner September 16, 1777, and held in Philadelphia till his escape in March, 1778. He rejoined the army and commanded his regiment at the battle of Monmouth Court House, June 28, 1778, but owing to what he considered a gross injustice, and breach of faith in some promotions having been made over his head during his imprisonment, he resigned October 9, 1778. He was appointed to several military positions during the war, but never went into active service again. In 1781 he was elected a brigadier general, and afterwards held a number of the principal county offices, being at the time of his death, April 24, 1792, register of wills and recorder of deeds for Chester county.

He married, October 2, 1766, Mary Worrall Taylor, who survived him many years. Gen. Persifer F. Smith, U. S. A., Prof. John Frazer, of the University of Pennsylvania, and P. Frazer Smith, Esq., late recorder of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, were grandchildren of Colonel Frazer.

BRODHEAD, LUKE.

Luke Brodhead was a great-grandson of Capt. Daniel Brodhead, of the British army, who was one of the officers of the force which in 1664 captured New York from the Dutch. He was born in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, in 1737, but came the next year to Northampton county, Pa., where he always afterward lived. He entered the army in the spring of 1776 as third lieutenant of the First American rifle regiment, Col. William Thompson commanding, and was appointed second lieutenant of Major Simon Williams' regiment October 24, 1776. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. He was commissioned a captain of the Sixth Penn-

sylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Magaw, in the Continental service. In 1778 he retired from service, having been incapacitated by his wounds. He married Elizabeth Harrison, of Bridesburg, Pa., and died June 19, 1806. One of his sons was John Brodhead, D. D., an eminent Methodist clergyman, and a member of Congress from New Hampshire, and among his grandsons were John Brodhead, late Second Controller of the U. S. Treasury, and Thornton Fleming Brodhead, late colonel First Michigan cavalry, killed at the second battle of Bull Run in 1862.

HARRIS, JOHN.

John Harris was the son of Thomas Harris, who came to Pennsylvania about 1750. He was born in Willistown, Chester county, April 1, 1753, and died December 25, 1838. He was during the Revolution at one time a collector of fines, and at another time a paymaster.

In 1794 he was in command of the Chester county troops who were called into service by President Washington to quell the "Whiskey Rebellion," his rank being that of lieutenant colonel.

HARRIS, WILLIAM.

William Harris, the second son of Thomas Harris, was born in Willistown, Chester county, October 7, 1757. He entered the army in 1777, and remained with it till the close of the Revolution, rising to the rank of captain. He served during the "Whiskey Rebellion" as major and paymaster in the regiment commanded by his brother, John Harris, and was in the military service all his life, holding at his death, September 4, 1812, the rank of brigadier general of State troops. He was for several years a member of the Legislature, and being an ardent advocate of public education, succeeded in establishing, under the auspices of the State, the Chester County Academy in 1811, giving the necessary ground from his farm. He married, April 24, 1780, Mary Campbell, and among his sons were Thomas, late surgeon general U. S. Navy; John, late colonel commandant U. S. marine corps, and Drs. William and Stephen Harris.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXIII.

DECORATION DAY was made a legal holiday in Pennsylvania, and the time fixed for the 30th of May, by the act of May 25, 1874. The observance of such a day originated with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HISTORICAL BLUNDERS.—Our attention has been called by Isaac Craig, Esq., of Allegheny City, to the following:

In the second volume of *Curious Questions in History, Literature, Art and Social Life*, designed as a manual of general information, by S. H. Killikelly, the following question excited my curiosity:

"What fact helps us to remember the date of George Washington's death?" The answer is: "It is a somewhat curious fact that Gen. George Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last century. He died on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, December 31, 1799."

As this work is in considerable use as a book of reference the errors in regard to the death of Washington should be pointed out for the benefit of too confiding students.

Washington did not "draw his last breath in the last hour" of any day, week, month, year or century. He did not die at 12 o'clock at night. He did not die December 31, 1799, was Tuesday, not Saturday, as stated. The last century did not end at midnight December 31, 1799, but exactly one year later, viz.: at midnight, December 31, 1800.

Washington died between 10 and 11 o'clock p. m., December 14, 1799.

HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION.

[A portion of the following record may have been published, but the entire list of worthies who fought on the patriot side in the struggle for independence is worthy of preservation. The descendants of these heroes will be delighted to obtain the information here given.]

Lieut. John Dunlap, of Paxtang, belonging to Captain Crouch's company, killed at Chestnut Hill, in 1777.

Capt. Michael Whitley, of Col. Robert Elder's battalion, was wounded and taken prisoner at Chestnut Hill, December 6, 1777. He died a few days after in Philadelphia, aged 47 years.

Lieut. John Gilchrist, of Captain Reed's company, in the Flying Camp, was accidentally wounded in the right arm, near Elizabethtown, N. J., August 14, 1776.

Henry Slotterbeck, private in Capt. Daniel Oldenbuck's company, of First battalion, Col. Philip Greenawalt, was wounded in the thigh at Chestnut Hill, December, 1777.

Jacob Steger, private of Capt. Philip Weiser's company, of the First battalion, was wounded at Chestnut Hill, December, 1777.

William Campbell, private, Capt. Robert Clark's company, in the Flying Camp, was taken prisoner at Delancy's Mill, in October, 1776.

William Johnston, corporal in Capt. John Reed's company, in the Flying Camp, was taken prisoner at Delancy's Mill, in October, 1776.

Patrick Lusk, sergeant, Capt. John Murray's company, Second Pennsylvania battalion, was wounded in right wrist at battle of Princeton.

Joseph Wood, of Bethel township (in 1786, sixty-five years of age), lieutenant colonel of Second Pennsylvania battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair, received a dangerous wound in left leg and wounded in left arm at Lake Champlain.

Charles Logan, private, Capt. Samuel Nelson's company, Colonel Swope's battalion, taken prisoner at Fort Washington and died in captivity.

Simon Duey, private, Capt. William Brown's company, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, and died on prison ship, Dec. 8, 1776.

Jacob Neveland, private, Capt. James Crouch's company, killed at Chestnut Hill, 1777.

Capt. John Reily, of Third Pennsylvania regiment, wounded at Bonhamton, in New Jersey. Shot through the body.

William Hall, private in Capt. Timothy Green's company of the Third battalion; Lancaster county, in the Flying Camp, killed in service.

Jacob Lauer, private, Capt. Peter Berry's company, Colonel Greenawalt's battalion, taken prisoner at Fort Washington and died on prison ship.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BELL.—Thomas Bell, b. 1737; d. June 23. 1815. His wife Ann, b. September 18, 1840. They had among other children :

- i.* Rev. *Samuel*, m. *Mary Snodgrass*.
- ii.* *James*, b. 1772; d. March 6, 1841; m. *Catharine* ———, b. 1782; d. October 4, 1826.
- iii.* *Eliza*, m. *James Dale*, of Union county, Pa.

McCALL.—James McCall, of Upper Paxtang, died in 1788, leaving a wife *Mary*, and children :

- i.* *Robert*.
- ii.* *Lydia*.

- iii. Margaret.*
- iv. Ann-Jane.*
- v. James-Plunket.*

What became of this family and what is the origin of the last Christian name?

CAMPBELL.—John Campbell, of East Hanover, died in 1787, leaving a wife Margaret, and children :

- i. William.*
- ii. James.*
- iii. John.*
- iv. Mary.*
- v. Jane.*
- vi. Isaac.*
- vii. Margery.*

WALKER.—James Walker, of Londonderry, died prior to 1785. His widow, Martha, in 1787, was the wife of Samuel Weir. The children were :

- i. Archibald.*
- ii. William.*
- iii. Margaret.*
- iv. Mary.*
- v. Lettice.*

WHITLEY.—Michael Whitley, who died in 1777 from wounds received at Chestnut Hill, left a wife Martha, and children :

- i. Michael.*
- ii. William.*
- iii. Sarah.*
- iv. Elizabeth.*
- v. Mary.*
- vi. Jane.*
- vii. Martha.*

WILSON.—James Wilson, Esq., d. October, 1806. His children were :

- i. Elizabeth, m. Robert Sturgeon.*
- ii. Ann, m. James Moorhead.*
- iii. Mary.*
- iv. John.*

- v. *Samuel.*
- vi. *Rachel.*
- vii. *Thomas.*

He mentions in his will Lucy Belle Wilson and Martha Wilson. How were they related?

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXIV.

REVOLUTIONARY WORTHIES.

[The Rev. A. Russell Stevenson, of Schenectady, N. Y., makes inquiry concerning the following heroes of the War for Independence. Our replies are given in brackets.]

I. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, born 1758; died April 15, 1836; lived in Gettysburg. I have a copy of an obituary that is cut from one of the Gettysburg papers and reads as follows:

"Another Soldier of the Revolution Gone to His Rest.—Died at his residence in this borough, on the morning of Friday last, in the 79th year of his age, Alexander Russell, Esq. The deceased left the quiet pursuits of Princeton College at an early age and united himself with the destinies of his country in the battlefield. From his regiment in the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Col. Irvine, into which he first entered, he was commissioned Ensign and subsequently First Lieutenant, in Captain Alexander's company, and continued in the service until 1779, having borne his part in the battles of the Brandywine, White Horse, Paoli, Germantown and Monmouth; and having long been permitted to see his country free and happy, has laid down the burden of his years, peacefully to rest in her bosom."

I also have the following old printed blank filled up as follows:

"I do hereby certify that Alexander Russell, Late Lieut. 7th Pa. Regt., Hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th Day of June, A. D. 1777. Witness my Hand and Seal, the 14th Day of October, A. D. 1783."

His son, Samuel R. Russell, aged 89, now living in Gettysburg, told me the other day that his father received a pension from 1824 till his death in 1836, and the widow continued to receive it till her death in 1850. The amount was \$26 per month.

[*Alexander Russell* was second lieutenant 7th Penna. (Col. William

Irvine) com., Jan., 1777. First Lieut. same regiment, prom. Sept. 1st, 1777; resigned April 25th, 1779.]

II. JAMES DUNLOP, born in 1727, died Dec. 15, 1821, in Bellefonte, Pa. He first lived near Shippensburg and afterwards moved to Bellefonte. I have a very old looking copy of his will dated 24th July, 1817, and it is endorsed, "Will of Col. James Dunlop." James Harris now living in Bellefonte, wrote me some years ago: "I have now before me from the U. S. Pay Office, New York City, a statement of amount of pay due Lt. Col. James Dunlop, 10th Reg't Pa. Vols., to Jan'y 1st, 1777." He and his brother-in-law James Harris were the incorporators of Bellefonte, Pa.

[James Dunlop was Major 6th Battalion of the Line (Col. Wm. Irvine) com., Jan. 10th, 1776. Lieut. Col. Tenth Penna. Reg't (Col. Joseph Penrose), prom. Oct. 25th, 1776, res. Jan. 23d, 1777, "because seniority in rank was not recognized in promotions." Colonel First battalion, Cumberland County Associators, com. July 31st, 1777. Lieut-Col. Sixth battalion, Cumberland County Associators, com. May 10th, 1780.]

III. WILLIAM MILLER, born in 1755; died June 3, 1831; lived in Adams county. I have a paper dated Dec. 2, 1850, properly sworn to before a justice of the peace which is an application for a pension on account of the services of this man in the Revolution. Maria Paxton makes oath that she is the identical person named in an original certificate (of which she believes the following to be a true copy), and with the pay agent at Philadelphia:

"I certify that in conformity with the law of the United States of the 15th May, 1828, William Miller, deceased, late of Pennsylvania, who was a captain in the Revolution, and died 3d June, 1831, is inscribed on the roll of pensioners at the rate of 480 dollars per annum, commencing 4th March, 1826, and ending 3d June, 1831. Also, under acts 7th July, 1838, and 3rd March, 1843, Margaret Miller, deceased, widow of said William Miller, deceased, and who is entitled to a pension at the rate of \$480 per annum, commencing 4th March, 1836, and ending 5th March, 1841, and from 4th March, 1843, to 11th February, 1844, when she died. The amount is due and payable to their only surviving children, viz: James H. Miller, Nancy Miller, Thomas C. Miller and Maria Paxton. Given at the Department of the Interior this tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

T. EWING,

Secretary of the Interior.

Examined and countersigned,
J. S. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

The justice of the peace goes on to say that she exhibited before him this pension certificate numbered 1,150, 10,920, 8,835, and bearing date of tenth June, 1850. I have the following obituary cut from a Gettysburg paper: "Died, on Thursday night last (June 2, 1831), *William Miller*, Esq., of the vicinity of this borough, in the 77th year of his age. The deceased took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and for many years represented this county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania."

[*William Miller* was ensign in Captain Samuel Hay's company, 6th Battalion of the Line, Col. Irvine, com. Jan. 9, 1776. First Lieut., 7th Penna., prom. March 20, 1777. Capt. Lieut., same Regt., prom. Feb. 2, 1778. Captain, same Regt., prom. April 17, 1779; retired, Jan. 1, 1781.]

IV. REV. WILLIAM PAXTON, D. D., born April 1, 1760; died Oct. 19, 1841. Of this man Dr. David McConaughy says in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Vol. III, page 554: "His life was, however, somewhat identified with the struggles of our country for her independence. He served in two companies at different times during the Revolutionary war, in one of which he was present and participated in the battle of Trenton." His home was in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., at the time of the Revolution. Probably a private, as he must have been very young.

[*Rev. William Paxton* was probably out with the Associators, as stated, but there are no rolls of the men extant for many of the companies. There was a John Paxton captain of an Associated company, Sept. 11, 1776; also, 2d Lanc. Batt., in 1777.]

V. JOSEPH STEVENSON lived on a farm in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, Pa. I think he was in the militia under Col. Samuel Culbertson.

[*Joseph Stevenson* was First Lieutenant of the Eighth Company, Sixth Battalion, Cumberland County Associators, Col. Samuel Culbertson, com. July 31, 1777. First Lieutenant Eighth Company, Sixth Battalion, May 14, 1778.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXV.

EICHELBERGER.—In response to a query from York, we can state that Col. Frederick Eichelberger, formerly of Dillsburg, York county, died at Frederick, in the State of Maryland, September 12, 1836, well advanced in life.

BARON ZEDWITZ.—Information is requested of this gentleman, mentioned by Gordon in his History of the Revolution. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Catharine Shuler, died at Harrisburg on Thursday, February 21, 1805.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

[In reply to a query, we give the following companies of soldiers from Pennsylvania serving in the campaign against Mexico—the number of regiments being two.]

First Regiment.

Colonel—F. M. Wynkoop.

Company A, Capt. Alexander Hay, Pittsburgh.

Company B, Capt. James Nagle, Pottsville.

Company C, Capt. William F. Small, Philadelphia.

Company D, Capt. Joseph Hill, Philadelphia.

Company E, Capt. Fred'k W. Binder, Philadelphia.

Company F, Capt. Joseph Bennett, Philadelphia.

Company G, Capt. Turner G. Moorhead, Philadelphia.

Company H, Capt. Robert K. Scott, Philadelphia.

Company I, Capt. E. S. Dana, Wilkes-Barre,

Company K, Capt. John Herron, Pittsburgh.

Second Regiment.

Colonel—William B. Roberts.

Company A, Capt. Thomas A. Loeser, Reading.

Company B, Capt. John Humphreys, Summit.

Company C, Capt. John S. Wilson, Danville.

Company D, Capt. James Murray, Ebensburg.

Company E, Capt. John W. Johnston, Greensburg.

Company F, Capt. Charles Naylor, Philadelphia.

Company G, Capt. Edward C. Williams, Harrisburg.

Company H, Capt. William Quail, Uniontown.

Company I, Capt. Robert Porter, Pittsburgh.

Company K, Capt. James Miller, Mauch Chunk.

Company L, Capt. Samuel M. Taylor, Bedford.

Company M, Capt. James Caldwell, Newton Hamilton.

[Of the foregoing, it is believed not two hundred survive.]

THE YOUNGS OF HANOVER.

I. ROBERT YOUNG, an early settler in Hanover township, then Lancaster county, d. about 1749, leaving a wife Kerstine, and children:

2. *i. James.*
3. *ii. John, m. Margery Stewart.*

II. JAMES YOUNG (Robert), of Hanover, d. in 1772, leaving children:

4. *i. William, m. Catharine ———.*
5. *ii. James.*
- iii. John, m. Agnes ———, and had among others John.*
- iv. Andrew, m. Sarah ———, and had among others Andrew and Josiah.*
- v. Alexander, d. s. p.*

III. JOHN YOUNG (Robert), of Hanover, d. in May, 1775, leaving a wife Margery (Stewart), and children:

- i. David.*
- ii. Mary, m. James Dixon.*
- iii. Margaret, m. Samuel Ainsworth.*
- iv. John.*
- v. Margery.*
- vi. George.*
- vii. James.*
6. *viii. William, m. Martha ———.*

IV. WILLIAM YOUNG (James, Robert), of Hanover, d. in January, 1785, leaving a wife Catharine, and children:

- i. Robert.*
- ii. John.*
- iii. James.*
- iv. Andrew, m. Margery ———, and had Margaret.*
- v. Esther.*
- vi. Martha.*
- vii. William.*

V. JAMES YOUNG (James, Robert), of Hanover, d. in May, 1787, leaving children:

- i. [A dau.], m. William McCauley.*
- ii. Elizabeth.*
- iii. Jane.*
- iv. [A dau.], m. William McCauley.*
- v. Margaret, m. James Robinson.*

- vi. *Andrew.*
- vii. *Sarah*, m. John Watt.
- viii. *John.*
- ix. *James.*
- x. *Alexander.*

VI. WILLIAM YOUNG (John, Robert), of East Hanover, d. March 15, 1796, leaving a wife Martha, and children :

- i. *Catharine*, b. 1779; m. James Bell, b. 1772; d. March 6, 1814.
- ii. *Eleanor*, b. 1781.
- iii. *William*, b. 1783.
- iv. *John*, b. 1785.
- v. *Jane*, b. June 1, 1788.
- vi. *James*, b. Sept. 14, 1709.
- vii. *Esther*, b. April 16, 1791.
- viii. *Robert*, b. 1793.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXVI.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—From the records of the court at Lancaster we glean the following :

Robert Chambers, wounded at the battle of Brandywine, in 1786 was 35 years of age.

Michael Johnson, first lieutenant of the Second battalion of the Flying Camp, from Lancaster county, died in captivity.

SHERER.—In 1776, Jane Sherer, minor daughter of Joseph Sherer, dec'd, of Paxtang, above 14 years, chooses her uncle, David McClure, guardian. Richard Sherer, above 14 years, chooses his uncle, Alexander McClure, guardian. The court appoints Alexander McClure and Jonathan McClure guardians over Joseph Sherer.

In 1777, a citation was issued at the instance of the guardians of the five children of Joseph Sherer, late of Paxtang, dec'd, to Mary Sherer, Samuel Cochran and Samuel Sherer, executors of the estate. The children named were Richard, Joseph, William, Catharine, and Samuel. John Sherer chose Maxwell Chambers, of Paxtang, guardian.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

TAYLOR.

Robert Taylor owned the farm at Pine Ford, in Derry township. In 1762 his widow was the wife of Charles McCormick. The farm of 150 acres was purchased by the eldest son for £270. The children of Robert Taylor then living were :

- i. *Henry.*
- ii. *Catharine, m. John Sterling.*
- iii. *William.*
- iv. *Robert.*
- v. *Matthew.*
- vi. *Jane.*
- vii. *John.*
- viii. *Elizabeth.*
- ix. *Ann.*

The son of John was then a minor, and John Laird was appointed guardian of his estate.

HARRIS.

William Harris, of Paxtang, died prior to 1762, leaving a wife Catharine, and children :

- i. *James.*
- ii. *Sarah.*
- iii. *John, 17 years of age.*
- iv. *Mary, under 14 years.*
- v. *Robert, under 14 years.*

James Harris, brother of William Harris, deceased, was appointed the guardian of Mary and Robert. The farm of 275 acres was sold at the date first given, and the proceeds divided between the widow and children according to law.

McCONNEL.

In 1776, upon the petition of Esther McConnell and William Dickey, administrators of the estate of Robert McConnell, late of Paxtang, the farm owned by him, comprising 170 acres, was ordered to be sold to pay debts, and was purchased by Peter Bobb for £700. James Cowden and Thomas McArthur, of Paxtang, were appointed guardians over the estates of *Ann, Elizabeth, and Robert McConnell*, minor children of Robert McConnell, all under 14 years of age. Ruth McConnell, daughter of Robert, over 14 years, chose James Cowden for her guardian.

ALLISON.

Robert Allison, of Derry, died prior to 1768, disposing of his estate to the following:

Trustees of Philadelphia Hospital, £100.

Trustees of Grammar School, £100.

James Allison, son of John, £100.

Patrick and John Allison and Jean Clark, children of John Allison, deceased.

Margaret, Patrick, and Robert Allison, sons of William Allison.

John, William, James and Robert Smith, sons of Jean Smith, deceased.

John and William White, sons of Margaret White.

John Allison, brother of Robert, of Derry, died prior to 1770, leaving children :

- i. Patrick.*
- ii. Jean, m. ——— Clark.*
- iii. Rosey, m. James Crawford.*
- iv. Margaret.*
- v. John.*
- vi. James.*
- vii. Ann.*
- viii. William.*
- ix. Robert.*

John Allison, of Derry, died in 1747, leaving a wife Janet, and children :

- i. Robert.*
- ii. Jean.*
- iii. Isabel.*
- iv. Margaret.*
- v. Janet.*
- vi. James.*

He owned a farm in Virginia. It will be seen that this John was father of those first mentioned.

PAXTANG IN 1756.

The following notes furnished by 'Squire Evans, of people in Paxtang almost a century and a half ago, are interesting :

The Paxtang assessment for that year, Hugh Stuart, collector, contains a number of names marked "fled"—that is owing to the depredations of the savages had left their plantations :

Stephen Campbell.
 George Glasby.
 James Wallis.
 William Wallis.
 John Barnett.
 William White, "barn burned."
 John Henderson.
 David Patton.
 Robert McConnig.
 Alexander Johnston.
 John Wiggins.
 Widow Wiley.
 Widow Cavet.
 Moses Swan.
 Anthony Thompson.
 Barny Jordan.

A few of these never returned to Paxtang. It is probable they kept away from the frontiers until after the Bouquet expedition of 1764, when they followed the tide of immigration southward.

Those refusing to give their returns, marked "Covenanters," were:

Alexander Brown.
 James Brown.
 Benjamin Brown.
 William Brown.
 John Caldwell.

Of the foregoing all subsequently went southward, except William Brown. Of all the early Covenanters he was surely the staunchest. The John Caldwell was the ancestor of the great South Carolinian, John Caldwell Calhoun.

Thomas Alexander is mentioned as "schoolmaster."

Samuel Galbraith is marked "on land of Hugh Davies," 450 acres.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXVII.

CORRIGAN.—Patrick Corrigan, who owned seven hundred acres of land in Leacock and Earl township, Lancaster county, died prior to 1764, leaving a wife Margaret, and children :

- i. Patrick.*
- ii. Jane, m. William Stevenson.*
- iii. Catharine.*

At the date named the widow had become the wife of James Wilson. Is it known where this family emigrated to?

MCALLISTER.—Rose McAllister, widow of John McAllister, of North Carolina, was a daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Derry. In 1769 her children living were

- i. Giles.*
- ii. Elizabeth.*
- iii. Jean.*

and a step-daughter Mary. James McAllister and John Walker were the executors of her estate. To what family of McAllisters did they belong?

A MODERN BIBLIOPHILE.—Several years ago there was an old bookseller on Tenth street below Market named Peter Doyle. About Centennial [1876] time Mr. Ashworth, another bookseller on South Ninth street, was furnished the following concerning the former, which has never appeared in print. It is worth preserving:

“ Not far from Tenth and Market street,
 Like hermit in a lone retreat,
 There may be found by those who seek,
 Amidst a pile of books antique;
 A man whose pate is bald with age,
 An emblem of the ancient sage;
 A connoisseur in art—nay, more,
 A lover of all classic lore;
 No monk in look more sage could be,
 Or less inclined to talk than he;
 But should some friend his mirth provoke,
 He smiles and slowly tells a joke;
 Like cat, he seldom leaves his home,
 But with an old black letter tome,
 He sits, and cons the pages o'er,
 A solitary bachelor. PETER PEPPERCORN.

BLACK OF DERRY.

Among the earliest settlers of Derry, in Lancaster county, was HUGH BLACK from the Province of Ulster, Ireland. He died in September, 1759, leaving a wife Margaret, and they had the following children:

- i. David*, d. November 21, 1753; m. Jean ———; no issue.
- ii. Jean*, m. ——— Spencer, and had *William* and *Thomas*.
- iii. Agnes*, m. John Laird.

iv. Hugh.

v. Mary, m. ——— Maxwell, and had Nancy.

vi. Thomas, m. Mary ———

Of the foregoing children we have the record of the family of one daughter, as follows :

AGNES BLACK, daughter of Hugh Black, d. on April 14, 1779, in Derry; m. John Laird, who died in 1777. They had issue (surname Laird):

i. Hugh, m. and had John.

ii. Elizabeth, m. Mathew McKinney.

iii. Mary, m. Andrew Biggar.

iv. James, his father devised him 221 acres of land on the Swatara.

v. John.

vi. Jean, m. ——— Parkhill.

vii. William.

viii. Samuel.

S. E.

BRIEF SKETCH OF STEUBEN JENKINS.

Steuben Jenkins was born upon the famous Wyoming battlefield, 28th of September, 1819. He died in the same neighborhood, on the 29th of May, 1890. He read law with Hendrick B. Wright, and for several years was a partner with him. In 1856 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was chosen for a second term. He again served in the session of 1883. He held quite a number of local positions, and although during the early part of his life he was actively engaged in his profession, during the past twenty years he devoted most of his time to literary pursuits, chiefly in the direction of local history.

His grandfather, Col. John Jenkins, was one of the first settlers in the Wyoming Valley, coming there as early as 1769. He was a very prominent figure in the Provincial and State history of that region. He was a prisoner among the Indians in 1777, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary war in 1778, and was a guide to General Sullivan on his famous campaign of 1779, and subsequently took a leading part as a claimant under Connecticut against Pennsylvania, holding various positions of honor and usefulness. The carefully kept diaries of Colonel Jenkins throw great light on the history of his time and that of Wyoming, and these, with other valuable papers

relating not only to the settlement of the Valley but the Connecticut claims, were carefully preserved by his grandson, Steuben Jenkins. In Mr. Jenkins' death the people of Wyoming lose their most earnest and devoted historian and apologist. He possessed more information concerning the early history of that locality than any other man, and no person who ever lived was more capable of preparing a faithful history of the same. But so indefatigable a worker he gathered for others to reap. He prepared quite a number of exceedingly valuable papers on the Connecticut controversy, and it is more than probable that the documents and papers preserved by him are in such condition that they can be utilized to excellent purpose. He was an earnest reader of all that related to Pennsylvania history, and frequently contributed some interesting and important historical items for *Notes and Queries*. He was a patriotic and public spirited citizen, and discharged with signal ability, fidelity and honor, the various positions of usefulness entrusted to him.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXVIII.

POOR.—As early as 1738, Alexander Poor owned a tract of land in Derry township, which he and his wife Mary deeded to their daughter Jean, intermarried with John Harris. This John Harris, although born upon the Swatara, was a cousin of John Harris, of Harris' Ferry. He settled in Cumberland county, became a noted man there during the Revolutionary period, and laid out the town of Mifflin within whose precincts he and his wife lie buried.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

FORNEY.—Joseph Forney, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county, d. prior to 1799, leaving children :

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Barbara.*
- iii. *Mary, m. Philip Ney.*

LEROY.—Maria LeRoy, widow, of Heidelberg township, now Lebanon county, d. prior to 1801, leaving children :

- i. *Anna-Maria*, m. ——— Atkinson.
- ii. *Maria-Salome*, widow of Charles Hall and now wife of Frederick Shindel.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, widow of Rev. Dr. William Hendel.

McCULLOUGH.—Archibald McCullough, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county, d. prior to 1792, leaving a wife Agnes, and children:

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

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1825.

In recent issues of the Bath (N. Y.) *Plaindealer* appeared the "Notes of a Journey to the Great West in 1825," by Chester Loomis, from which we take the following:

"June 6th, I crossed the Brokenstraw river. This stream is smaller than the Conewango. About 30 miles from the Brokenstraw is Oil creek, so named on account of certain springs upon its margin from which arises the genuine Seneca oil. This oil is collected by the inhabitants in considerable quantities. Much of the country in this quarter is broken and mountainous. The hills are rocky and barren, with shrubby oaks and laurel thinly scattered over their sides. Innumerable springs of fine water flow from the hills, and in the valleys which separate the highlands are some flourishing settlements.

"The village of Franklin, at the junction of French creek with the Allegheny, is handsomely situated, and is the capital of Venango county, Pa. It is an ancient settlement; has a stone court house and jail, 60 or 70 houses, four taverns and as many stores. It is apparent, however, that very little industry prevails here. Extensive fields of fine lands are open commons, and there are few indications of enterprise or active business in the place. A toll bridge is erected here over French creek.

"On the day of my arrival at Franklin, four companies of militia had assembled at that place for exercise, commanded by Colonel Mags, who is an active officer and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was, in fact, the only officer uniformed, or who made a good military appearance on the ground. The soldiers were awkward and undisciplined, ragged and dirty. About one-fifth part were armed with rifles, the remainder carried sticks, canes, umbrellas or cornstalks. In the afternoon, soon after whiskey had been circu-

lated freely, and the men were dismissed from parade, a battle royal was commenced in the street among those redoubtable heroes, and for near a quarter of an hour twenty or thirty men were boxing, and as many more were clinched, choking, biting, gouging and tearing off each other's clothes. At length the spirit of the fight subsided, the storm ceased, order was restored, and the mob dispersed."

HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION.

[The following record is not only of interest, but of value to the descendants of those who fought for and established the liberty of the nation.]

John Leonard Spoug, of Cumberland county, Pa., on the 9th of April, 1821, declared that in the year 1775 he enlisted in Capt. Thomas Bull's company, Sixth Pennsylvania regiment; that he was in the battle of Monmouth, and received a wound there. He was also in the battle of Stony Point, afterwards taken prisoner near New York—served nine months, suffering many hardships; that he was in the service nearly four years and received an honorable discharge from Captain Doyle, and is now in his 67th year.

John Wormley, same county, on the 27th of April, 1821, declared that John Leonard Spoug was enlisted in the Revolutionary service in the year 1775 and went with William Blackney, recruiting sergeant then in the service.

Robert Pendergrass. On the 9th day of April, 1821, Hugh Sweeny, of Perry county, declared that Robert Pendergrass and himself enlisted in Captain Hays' company and marched from Carlisle, the 6th day of April, 1776, on the way to Kennedy's, and that for nearly four years they were messmates.

On the 10th day of April, 1821, Sidney Pendergrass declared that Robert Pendergrass was the only brother of her husband Lawrence Pendergrass, deceased; that he enlisted in Captain Hays' company, Col. William Irvine's regiment, raised at Carlisle, in the year 1776.

On the 10th day of the same month, Mary Quigley declared that her brother, Robert Pendergrass, enlisted in Captain Hays' company, belonging to Col. William Irvine's regiment, raised at Carlisle, served in the Revolutionary war for a number of years, and that the said Robert Pendergrass, upon his return from the army, gave his discharge into the care of his father, Philip Pendergrass, deceased, and that the said discharge was mislaid or lost.

On the 30th of January, 1826, Alexander McQuillan, aged 81 years,

residing in Derry township, Dauphin county, made the declaration that some time in the summer of 1776 he marched with the militia to the town of Reading and enlisted in Capt. William Scull's company, Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, for three years. That he continued in that company and regiment for some time, was transferred to Capt. Jacob Weaver's company, Tenth regiment; that he was wounded at the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778; that he was afterwards at the battle of Springfield and was discharged at the time the Pennsylvania Line revolted. He then went to Lancaster, enlisting again in the same regiment (Tenth) and continued therein until sometime in the year 1782, when he received his final discharge.

George Detrick, Lebanon county, on the 17th of November, 1825, made declaration that he and Alexander McQuillan were in the camp at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-'78; that he belonged to Major Grier's company, Tenth regiment, at the same time that he was at Millstone, in Jersey, and at West Point, and was in the army between four and five years.

On the 17th of November, 1825, Abraham Riblet, Lebanon county, declared that he served with Alexander McQuillan at Millstone, in Jersey; that they belonged to the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Humpton: that he volunteered in the year 1775, and that Alexander McQuillan was in camp before him, and lay together at Morristown, in Jersey, and one winter at Valley Forge.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXIX.

MANOR OF WHITE CHURCH.—This was laid out by order of the Proprietaries on a branch of the Tulpehocken creek, then in Lancaster, now in Berks county, 21st Dec., 1736.

IN PAXTANG GRAVE-YARD—The following inscription, being on the back of a large black slate headstone, was omitted in our transcript:

In memory of Susanna Graham who died No'r 25th, 1772.

MINSHALL.—Thomas Minshall died in 1785 at Middletown, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. *Hannah.*
- ii. *Joshua.*

- iii. *Robert.*
- iv. *Thomas.*
- v. *Jean.*
- vi. *Elizabeth.*

The executors were wife Mary, William Crabb and James Ewing.

PENNSYLVANIA PIONEER LIFE.

The following incident comes to us from Brookline, Mass.:

George Whitmer or Whitmore resided in Northumberland county. On Easter morning in 1780, it is stated, that as his oldest son Philip, aged 19 years, was lighting the fire, the door was broken open by Indians who tomahawked him, and shot the father while he was reaching for his gun. They killed the mother before she got out of bed, while Sarah, aged 17, Mary, aged 10, Peter, aged 8, George, aged 6, and John, aged 4, and an infant were carried off. Sarah carried the child for two days, but it cried and worried so that an Indian dashed it against a tree and killed it. Catherine, aged 14, and Ann, aged 12 years, were in the Sugar Bush at the time looking for sap. Seeing the house burning, they hid for three days until the neighbors fearing some of the family were likely to have been in the Sugar Bush before daylight, looked for and rescued them. Catherine married a man named Baker, and years after went to the Genesee Valley. Ann married an Ermentrout, remaining in Pennsylvania. Tradition states that the Indians divided the captives among themselves. Sarah and George followed the Senecas, Peter and Mary the Mohawks, and John the Tonawandas. When they were released, the younger children had become so accustomed to savage life that they did not want to stay with the whites. It is stated that Sarah went to Philadelphia and married Horatio Jones. This Horatio Jones it is stated belonged to the Bedford Rangers at the time they were taken by the Indians in 1781, when Jones was carried captive to the Genesee country. It is more than probable that it was there that Sarah Whitmer became acquainted with him.

[Inquiry is made in regard to this family. We can find no record, however, of the matter in either the history of Wyoming or Lycoming county. It is more than probable that the Hon. John Blair Linn can furnish the information desired, and we therefore refer the matter to him.]

PAXTON OF MARSH CREEK.

I find that Samuel Paxton, Sr., settled on Marsh Creek, now in Adams county, Pa., prior to 1740, but how many years it is difficult to ascertain. He and three of his sons took up different but adjoining tracts of land, which were warranted to them in March, 1741. These sons were Thomas, Samuel, Jr., and John. There were other children, but I am not in possession of their names. Samuel was an old man when he came to America. Of this family Thomas, or his son Thomas, settled in western Pennsylvania, and from him descended the Rev. John R. Paxton, now of the city of New York. The Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., descended from a brother of Samuel Paxton, Sr. These were the children of James Paxton. John, the son of Samuel, Sr., disappears from the records, and may be the John you are after. The foregoing has come to me from Missouri.

As early as 1748, I find in this county, then Augusta county, Va., a widow Paxton with three sons, Samuel, Joseph and William, and in 1750 two other sons, John and Thomas. Joseph died unmarried in 1755, and devised his lands to Samuel and William. Samuel died in 1756, devising lands. John was born in 1716 and died 1787—aged 71 years. Thomas died in 1788, aged 69 years.

Joseph in his will (dated 1755) bequeaths a legacy to each of the two children of a married sister, when the executors may be able to send them, showing she lived in Pennsylvania or Ireland.

John is described in a deed made in 1750 as "late of the Province of Pennsylvania, county of Lancaster." He married Polly Blair. I would feel almost certain from names, ages, &c., that these five Paxtons were the sons of Samuel Paxton, Sr., from the foregoing which I have quoted. Could not the Thomas Paxton spoken of there have been a *brother* and not a son of Samuel Paxton, Sr.?

W. P. H.

Lexington, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXX.

PATTON.—David Patton, Sr., of Paxtang, died in 1784, leaving a wife Rebecca, and children as follows:

- i. *David*, to him "all land" was devised.
- ii. *Elizabeth*.
- iii. *Rebecca*, m. ——— Gamble.

iv. *Jane.*

v. *Joseph.*

vi. *Martha.*

vii. *Sarah, m. ——— Hatfield.*

What is known of the descendants of this family?

UHLER.—A friend has sent us a copy of the original will of Deter Uhler, of Manchester township, York county, made on the 26th day of December, 1764. He left his estate to his wife Margaret and children named in the following order:

i. *Adam.*

ii. *Erasmus.*

iii. *Valentine.*

iv. *Andrew.*

v. *Rosinah.*

vi. *Barbara.*

vii. *Eva.*

viii. *Elizabeth.*

ix. *Serenah.*

x. *Catharine.*

The witnesses were Philip Ziegler and Henry Harris, the executors Martin Eichelberger and George Meyers, the will being proven 6th of January, 1765. How is this family related to the Lebanon county Uhlers?

THE KURTZ FAMILY.

[This family, so intimately connected with the biographical history of Central Pennsylvania, as also of Maryland, are deserving of fuller mention than we can give at present—but at some future date propose alluding to them. Recently, however, we came across the following genealogical data, which we herewith preserve.]

I. BENJAMIN KURTZ, Sr., m. Elizabeth Gardner Rankin, of York county, Pa.; and they had issue:

i. *Cassandra, m. John Henning.*

ii. *Anna-Maria, m. George J. Heisely.*

iii. *John-N., m. Anna Murphy.*

iv. *Rev. Dr. Benjamin, m., first, Nancy Somerdyke, of Hagers-*

- town, Md.; secondly, Catharine Baker, of Winchester, Va.; thirdly, Mary Calhoun, of Chambersburg, Pa.
- v. *Henry*, went to Kentucky, where he married and died.
 - vi. *Emanuel*, d. unm. at Bloody Run, Pa.
 - vii. *Louisa*, m. John DePui.
 - viii. *Caroline*, m. Hon. A. G. Miller, who removed from Gettysburg to Milwaukie, as the first United States District Judge of Wisconsin.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCI,XXI.

HUDSON.—George Hudson came to Pennsylvania in the year 1720, and settled in what was afterwards Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Of his children we have the name of *Charles*, who married and had other children :

- i. *Joshua*.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *George*.

The first two remained in Pennsylvania, it is supposed, while George Hudson removed to Augusta county, Va., in 1775, having previously married Jean Davies, a daughter of Thomas Davies. Their son Charles married Mary Paris, of Staunton, Va., and of their children, John Paris Hudson, was a minister of the Gospel, and Robert M. Hudson a judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia.

Inquiry comes to us from Williamsport, Pa., concerning the Pennsylvania branch of this family. No doubt our friend 'Squire Evans can assist our correspondent.

DEARMOND.—In reply to an inquiry from Washington City we give the following references to that surname:

James, son of Richard, b. October 2, 1782; d. January 7, 1812.

Joseph, in 1812, resided at Palmstown, now Palmyra.

Richard, b. September 1, 1743; d. November 19, 1802.

Betsy, daughter of Joseph, m., August 16, 1806, Christian Spayd, of Middletown.

Eliza, m., April 11, 1813, Robert Miller.

A HUE AND CRY IN 1807.

The first recorded and indisputable fact in the early history of this immediate locality is the official record of the visit of Governor Evans in 1707 to the "Susquahannagh." The cause of this journey was "one Nicole Godin, a Ffrenchman, an active, bold young fellow," using endeavors to incense the Indians "against the subjects of the Crown." This adventurer was captured and brought a prisoner to Philadelphia, "in the common goal of which he now lies." What to do with this "Ffrenchman" was the question to be disposed of.

The Governor made report of his journey to the Provincial Council, but not knowing what was proper to do, sent for "John Moore and Thomas Clark, two practitioners in law," to decide and advise in what manner "Nicole Godin was to have a trial." A full account is among the State papers of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The question was then duly referred. This uncertainty shifted to others, the Council met "on ye 22d July, 1707." The Governor laid before it the account of his last journey among the Indians." We quote such portions of it as are of local interest at present.

The narrative is a curious one, and may be found in vol. 2 of the Pennsylvania Archives (old series).

"The Gov'r., with Mrs. John Ffrench, Wm. Tonge, Mitchel, Bezailion, ——— Grey & four servants, sett out from Newcastle the 27th of June, and ye next morning arrived at *Otteraroe* [Octarora], where the Gov'r. was presented with some skins by the Indians, and the same night we arrived at *Pequehan* [Pequea], being received at Martine's by O'Pessah and some Indian chiefs, who conducted us to the town, at our Entrance into which place we were saluted by the Indians with a Volley of small arms.

"On Munday (June 30) we went to *Dekanoagah* upon the river Susquahannagh, being about nine miles Distance over from Pequehan. Sometimes after our coming here a meeting was held of the Shawanois, Senequis and Canoise Indians and the Nantikoke Indians" and from seven other tribes.

"An Indian presented to the Govern'r and his company, and all ye Indians there present, a large pipe with Tobacco, out of which every one smoakt, and then the Gov'r acquainted the Indians that he had rec'ed a message from the Senequois Indians, of Conestogoe and those of Pequehan, how that several strange Indians were amongst them and desired his presence there."

This ceremony was the cause of many speeches between the parties. The narrative proceeds:

“During our abode at Pequehan several of the Shaonois [Shawane] Indians from ye Southward, came to settle here and were admitted to do so by O’Pessah, with the Governor’s consent; at the same time an Indian from a Shaonois town, near Carolina, came in, and gave an account that four hundred and fifty of the flatt-headed Indians had besieged them; and that in all probability the same was taken. Bezallion informed the Gov’r that the Shaonois of Carolina (he was told) had killed several Christians; whereupon the Governm’t of that Province raised the flatt-headed Indians and joined some Christians to them, besieged, and have taken it as it thought, the said Shaonois town.

“On Tuesday, 1st July, we went to Conestogoe, and lay there that night, and the next morning proceeded on our journey, and arrived in the Evening within three miles of an Indian village, called Peixtan. The Gov’r had received information at Pequehan, that one Nicole, a Ffrench Indian Trader, was at that place, agst. whom great complaints had been made to the Gov’r, of which he acquainted the chief Indian of Peixtan, as also of his design to seize him; who willingly agreed to it, but advised the Gov’r to be very cautious in the manner; there being only young people at home, who perhaps might make some resistance, if it were done without there being first told of it; for this reason we lay short of the Village that night, but early in the morning we went within half a mile of the Town, leaving our horses; marched afoot nearer the same, from whence the Gov’r sent Martine to the Village, ordering him to tell Nicole that he had brought 2 caggs of rum with him, which he had left in the woods for fear any Christians were there, and withal to perswade Nicole to go with him and taste the rum. Martine returned with James Letort & Joseph Jessop, 2 Indian Traders, but could not prevail with Nicole. Upon this, Martine was sent back with orders to bring down some of the Indians and Nicole with them. Then we drew nearer the town and laid ourselves in the bushes, and Martine returned with 2 Indians, whom the Gov’r acquainted with his intent of taking Nicole, telling at the same time, he had spoken to the Uncle of one of them upon that head, who ordered the Indians to submit to the Gov’r’s command, tho’ we perceived too well the contrary by their inquiring how many we were and how armed; and by the concern they seemed to be in, when they found we were more men in number than they. But still Nicole was wanting. It was, therefore, resolved to try once more if he could be got into the woods; accordingly Martine went again and brought Nicole to the place where we lay concealed, and asking him to drink a dram, he seized him, but Nicole

started from him and run for it, when immediately we started out and took him, and presently carried him to the village (thro' which we were obliged to pass), and there we found some Indians with guns in their hands, who lookt much displeas'd at what we had done, but we being in readiness against any surprize they thought it not fitt to attempt anything. Here we staid about half an hour and then parted for *Turpyhocken*, having mounted Nicole upon a horse and tied his legs under the Belly. We got within a mile of *Turpyhocken* about 2 of ye clock on friday morning, and about 7 the Gov'r went to the town; from thence we went to *Manatawy* that night, and the next day to *Philadelphia*." This was Saturday. The story is continued as follows:

"John Moore, of Philad'a, Esqr., and Thos. Clark, two practitioners of the Law, to whom the case concerning the french Prisoner, Nicole Godin, was referred, having given in their opinions to the Board in writing, and the Attorney Gen'l being called on, but not being ready; It was further alledged to be reported that the said Nicole, tho' a frenchman in speech and extract, yet was really born in the city of London, and therefore a natural born subject of ye queen.

"The said Nicole, ye prisoner himself, was sent for to be examined before the board, and being brought in custody of the Sheriff. In answer to the several questions asked him by the Gov'r, he said that according, what his mother informed him, he was born in Black fryer, in London; that his mother had carried him over into france, and that his uncle had sent for him over again to London; that about twenty years ago he was brought over to this Country with a french gentleman who came hither on acc't of Doct'r Cox, and being asked what countryman he accounted himself, he answered that he now reckoned himself a subject to the Queen of England tho' of french parentage.

"The prisoner being remanded, it was ordered that he should be tried by Indictments, as a subject of England, by the most expeditious methods, of which the Att'n'y Gen'l is to be acquainted & required to prepare for it accordingly." He was tried, found guilty and deprived of his privileges as a trader.

"The Gov'r laid before the Board acct's of the expense he had been at in the two several journeys he had made amongst the Indians on *Sasquahannah*," &c., and they were allowed, not, however, without debate and delay. We have no remaining paper respecting the first of these visits, but the one just quoted is an invaluable record of the official cunning or courage of Penn's representative.

A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXII.

HARRISONS OF HANOVER.—Isaac Harrison, b. 1744; d. Jan. 31, 1806. His wife Sarah, b. 1748; d. May 14, 1806. Of their children we have:

- i. *John*, b. Jan. 8, 1775; d. Feb. 28, 1837. He was titled General. He m., April 26, 1804, first, Frances Rodgers, b. 1781; d. April 15, 1813. His second wife Rachel, b. 1787; d. Nov. 10, 1829.
 - ii. *Samuel*, b. 1784; d. Dec. 8, 1799.
 - iii. *James*, b. Nov. 12, 1787; d. April 6, 1810.
 - iv. *Stephen*, b. 1794; d. July 29, 1821.
-

MCALLISTER, OF FORT HUNTER.—Among our notes we have the following relating to this family, which is of genealogical value:

Archibald, m., May 6, 1826, Mrs. Sarahbella Dunlap, of Chambersburg.

Amelia, daughter of Archibald, m., June 25, 1817, Rev. Zelah Paine, of New York.

Richard, son of Archibald, d. near Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9, 1822.

James, m., Sept. 6, 1834, Eliza Geiger.

Capt. *Archibald* (?), Sr., d. in Tulpehocken, Berks county, Janu 1808.

Dr. *Gates*, son of Capt. Archibald, d. Feb. 7, 1809, aged 25 years.

George Washington, son of Capt. Archibald, m., March 11, 1804, Catharine Macleod, daughter of Dr. Donald Macleod, of Savannah, Ga.

OLD TIME FEES.—The following receipt is interesting as a souvenir of old-time charges:

MR. HENRY:

Please to pay the Bearer here One Dollar it being for Shaving William Jevon Esqr. as it always is Custom to pay so much for Shaving a Deceas'd, and you'll oblige

Your Friend & Very Humble Servant,

BENJAMIN DOMBOCK.

Lancaster, April the 15th, 1767.

THE DEPRECIATION OF CONTINENTAL MONEY is well exemplified by the following receipt for a portion of the taxes for the county of Lancaster during the closing years of the Revolution:

“Received Oct. 14th, 1780, of William Henry, Esq., Treasurer of Lancaster county, Two Hundred and Seventeen Thousand, Five Hundred pounds on acct. of the 45 Millions and four first monthly Taxes.

£217,500.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, *Treas.*

MARKING OF CATTLE IN 1755.

By act of Assembly, requiring the return of the ear-marks, etc., to be made to the commissioners' office of Northampton county, the Moravians filed the following in 1755:

D. N.	D. N.
B. [Bethlehem]	N. [Nazareth]
D. N.	D. N.
G. [Gnadenthal]	C. [Christian's Spring].
D. N.	D. N.
F. [Friedenthal]	M. [Mahoning].

The horses are marked on the near buttock only.

The cows, etc., are branded on the near horn, and ear-marked as follows, viz:

At Bethlehem. Both Horns branded & a circular Piece cut off the Right Ear.

Nazareth. A round Hole stamp'd thro' the Right Ear as big as a Penny & slit thro ze left Ear.

Gnadenthal. A Heart stamp'd thro' ze right Ear.

Christianos Brun. A circular Piece cut out of ze right Ear.

Friedenthal. The right Ear crop'd and the left slit.

Mahoning. Both ears slit.

The initials D. N. stand for David Nitschmann, proprietor of the Moravian estates.

AN INDIAN NARRATIVE.

[The following narrative was published at New London Conn., in 1787. The only copy known is that in the Library of Congress, whence this was transcribed. As a portion of the history of pioneer times, and especially on account of its rarity, we print it in *Notes and Queries*. None of the historians of Wyoming Valley, to which section it refers, had ever seen a copy. If they had, the statements made by them concerning the first massacre there would never have been given as historic facts.]

BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF ISAAC HOLLISTER, WHO WAS
TAKEN BY THE INDIANS, ANNO DOMINI 1763, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

On the 15th day of October, 1763, as I was at work with my father, on the banks of the Susquehannah, the Indians, to the number of 135, came upon us and killed my father on the spot. My brother Timothy, who was at work about half a mile distant, underwent the same fate, as did likewise 14 or 15 other places.

The Indians, after they had burnt and destroyed all they could, marched off, and carried me up the Susquehannah river, 150 miles to a town called by them Wethouounque; and when we had arrived there they tied me with a rope about my neck, and an Indian was ordered to lead me, while others beat me with their fists. This they continued to do until I ran about a quarter of a mile. When I arrived at one of their huts they tied me to one of the spars of the hut, where I remained all that night. The next day they let me loose, but would not let me go out of their sight.

Here I tarried about three months, in which time I underwent many hardships, and had liked to have famished with hunger and cold, having nothing to cover me but an old coat and an old blanket, which was almost worn out. My employment was to fetch wood every day upon my back half a mile, which made me almost weary of my life. At this place was brought a young Dutchman, who was taken at the same time and place that I was, and when we had convenient opportunity we laid our heads together to contrive an escape; to this end we stole everything we could without being discovered, and hid it in the hollow of an old log.

It was about the latter end of March, as near as I can judge (for it rained successively three or four days, which melted away all the snow and broke up the river) when we had got together about forty ears of corn, and six cakes of bread each, about the bigness of an hand. The Dutchman thought it now time for us to endeavor to make our escape, but I was very averse to his proposal, telling him that it would be better for us to wait till the spring was farther advanced and the weather grew a little more warm; that we might endure the severity of the nights when we should have nothing but the cold ground to rest our limbs on, and the heavens to cover our almost uncovered bodies; but he was so stiffly bent in his opinion of going off the first opportunity that I was obliged to come into his measures. The next day at noon we were sent after wood at the usual place, when, instead of returning back, we sat out with a design to reach the nearest English settlement we could. We ran all the afternoon until evening, when we made a stop and built a fire, where

we remained during the night. Early next morning we set out again, but had not gone far before the cold proved so severe that it froze the ends of my toes, and my moccasins being very thin and almost worn out, my toes wore off as fast as they froze. This so far disabled me that it was with great difficulty I could travel, yet we continued our way till about noon, when unable to go any further, we stopped and made a fire, and after we had warmed and refreshed ourselves we set out again, and about sunset we arrived at a very thick swamp in which we were securely covered by the prodigious thickness of the hemlock, with which the swamp abounded. We made a large fire, and notwithstanding the fatigues of our march, and the pain that might be expected to arise from my toes being froze, and being, as we apprehended, out of danger of any enemy, we rested very comfortably all night. The next day very early we got on our way again; but the weather was so cold that we were unable to proceed very far before we were obliged to make a halt, and to build a fire to keep us from freezing. We stayed in this place two days, when the weather began to moderate to such a degree that we could pursue our route with less danger of being overcome with the severity of the season. Sometimes we traveled all day, at other times but two or three hours to a day; sometimes we stayed two or three days in a place, although many times we had tolerably good weather. This remissness began to make me uneasy. I used all the argument I possibly could with my companion to persuade him to expedite our escape, but all to no purpose. Sometimes I got hold of his hand with a view to force him along, but nothing would move him. It looks to me very probable, had we made the best use of our shattered limbs, we might have reached some English fort or settlement before his death. In this dismal condition I knew not what to do. Leave him I could not, for we had but one hatchet, and the nights still pretty cold, so that we could not endure them without a fire. Thus we moved on slowly for several days, until all our provisions were spent. By this time we had arrived at a small creek which extends its course about southeast and empties itself into the Susquehannah.

We had not gone far down this creek before we stopped, and built a fire and sat down, but were soon surprised at the appearance of an Indian, who came very near before we discovered each other. He no sooner saw us than he turned short about and ran down by the creek, and as soon as he was out of sight we made all the haste we could to a hill that lay a little before us, on the south side of which the snow was all gone and the ground dry, by which means we made our escape. The Indian soon alarmed his companions who lay at a

little distance and pursued us, but the ground became so hard and dry it was impossible for them to track us, which made them soon give over pursuing. After tarrying on this hill two days we proceeded on our way, but had nothing to eat but the bark of trees, on which alone we lived ten days without eating anything else. The fourth day after we left this hill we began to grow weary and faint, but the fear of an enemy banished all hunger from us. We continued traveling until the seventh day, when we stopped again, when my companion, as I suppose, was overcome with fasting (tho' he never complained) and began to be unable to help himself. I nursed him as well as I could. The second day he made an attempt to go to a spring at a small distance, but was so weak he fell down several times before he could get there, and it was with difficulty he got back again; after this he never was able to walk any more. I know not whether he apprehended his end to be so near, but the third night he died. The afternoon before his death he said but few words, tho' I often tried to discourse with him. In the evening he told me that if I died first he would not have me afraid to eat of his flesh, for I am determined, says he, to eat of yours, if you should die before me.

And now I was left all alone, stript of every comfort of life and knew not which way to turn myself. I thought the absolute necessity I was in would excuse my pursuing the advice he gave me of eating his flesh as soon as dead. I went immediately about performing the disagreeable operation, and cut off 5 or 6 pounds of his legs and thighs. I left the rest and made the best way I could down the creek. I had not traveled but four days before I arrived at an Indian town, where I was soon discovered; and being taken up by them, they conveyed me to one of their huts.

They demanded of me from whence I came, and after I had answered their demands they gave me some parched corn to eat.

The next day all the Indians left their habitations, and carried me directly back to the place from whence I had made my escape.

My old masters being so vexed at my leaving them, that they were resolutely bent to have me burnt, but a council being called upon the occasion, they thought death too severe a punishment, considering I was but young, and concluded that I should not have attempted an escape had not the Dutchman enticed me away. Therefore they contented themselves with ordering me to be whipt on the naked body.

Accordingly, next day I was brought forth, stripped stark naked and ordered to run, while the Indians, who were ranged in a row at certain distances, in a most cruel and barbarous manner, belaboured

me with their whips—by which they sometimes laid me level with the ground by their blows. Thus they continued to lash me until I had run about 40 rods, when I received a prodigious blow from one of them which settled me to the ground as quick as if I had been shot through the heart. I was so stunned by the blow that it seems I should never have recovered again, had not an old squaw run immediately to my relief, and helped me into her hut. By this time my whole body was covered with gore and blood.

I tarried here about 14 days, and then they sent me up to the Senecas about 150 miles off. I lived here one year, in which time I suffered almost insurmountable hardships, being sometimes almost famished to death with hunger, at other times greatly suffering from the cold, and sometimes nearly perishing with both. For the most part of time we had nothing but ground nuts and herbs to subsist upon in the summer and red plums in the winter. Several of the Indians actually starved to death.

From this place they carried me to Alaganey, *a branch of the River Ohio, and from Alaganey down the river to the place where it emptied itself into the Ohio. After staying here about a month they carried me down the Ohio three hundred miles. Here I found my Indian father and mother, and was very kindly received by them and all the other Indians. They supplied me with a good blanket and other necessary clothing, and provisions in great plenty.

And now the happy time began to draw near, when I should be released, for after I had been in this place three or four months. to my great joy, an Indian came from Sir William Johnson, with orders that all the prisoners should be released.

And after they had stripped me of almost everything I had about me, I was conducted by my guide to Fort DuQuesne, where I was delivered up to the commanding officer, and clothing was ordered for me.

But having undergone so many hardships during my stay among the savages, I looked like a mere skeleton. I remained here about eleven months; at the end of which I was sent to Philadelphia, where I tarried about three months; from thence I went to New London, where I arrived the 14th day of April, 1767, to the great joy of my mother, brothers and sisters; being absent three years and six months.

I would take this opportunity to return my most unfeigned thanks to all those gentlemen and ladies who were so generous as to contribute a considerable sum of money on my behalf.

*Alaganey is the name of a place upon the river of the same name.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXIII.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

OLD-TIME INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ON DECEMBER 21, 1790.

Interesting Services Attending the Induction of Thomas Mifflin into Office.

To-morrow will be the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Thomas Mifflin as the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and what seems to be particularly singular in these days of celebrating anniversaries no notice has been taken of the fact except what is found in the *Telegraph* of this evening.

The transfer of the present State of Pennsylvania from a feudal Province to a sovereign State was effected by the promulgation on the 28th of September, 1776, of the first Constitution. This was so thoroughly revolutionary that it was never fully approved of by the people of the State. In the next year, 1777, and in 1778, resolutions were adopted by the Assembly for the calling of a new convention, but owing to the struggle for independence it was considered impolitic to interfere with what many regarded as a sacred instrument, and in 1778 the resolutions were rescinded. By the forty-seventh section of that Constitution the most important powers were delegated to a Council of Censors, which was to consist of two persons from each city and county, to be elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1783, and on the second Tuesday of the same month in every seventh year thereafter. The first and only Council met upon the 10th of November, 1783. By this body various amendments were discussed and strong differences of opinion were manifested; and although their sessions continued over a space of eight months, in their address to the freemen of the Commonwealth, at the close of their labors, recommended a continuance of the form of government. They say: "If with heart and hand united we will all combine to support the Constitution and apply its injunctions to the best use of society, we shall find it a source of the richest blessings. We would earnestly recommend this to you. Give it a fair and honest trial, and if after all, at the end of another seven years, it shall be found necessary or proper to cause any changes they may then be brought in and established upon a full conviction of their usefulness, with harmony and good temper, without noise, tumult or violence."

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1776 INADEQUATE FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF A STATE.

Nevertheless, the Constitution of 1776 proved inadequate for the requirements of a useful and an effective government, and its revision was imperatively demanded. The newspapers, from the close of the war of the Revolution for a period of six years are filled with elaborate communications in favor of, and opposed to, any change. The adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, however, and its successful working, impressed the people more thoroughly that something should be done in the revision of the Constitution of the State. Accordingly, on the 24th of March, 1788, the Assembly passed resolutions recommending the election of delegates to form a new Constitution. The Supreme Executive Council refused to promulgate this action of the Assembly. In September following, however, the latter body passed resolutions for the calling of a convention, and at the election in October delegates were chosen, and on the fourth Tuesday in November the convention assembled in Philadelphia, electing Thomas Mifflin president. After a long session the members adjourned in the ensuing year and met again, when the subject of the Constitution was again taken up and concluded, and the new instrument adopted September 2, 1790. On that day the members of the convention affixed their signatures to the Constitution, and went in procession from the State house to the court house in Philadelphia, where the new Constitution was formally promulgated. Provision had been made for the continuance in office of the Supreme Executive Council and other officers, but not the Legislature. The members of the latter body believed their functions to be at an end. They, therefore, did not form a quorum on the 3d of September. On the 4th forty-six of them signed an Address to the People of the State, declaring their reasons for a belief that their authority, as representatives, was gone.

THE RADICAL CHANGES THAT WERE MADE BY THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

In the new Constitution the most radical changes were made, both in the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. Pennsylvania, which in the Constitution of 1776 was designated as the Commonwealth or the State of Pennsylvania, in the new Constitution was denominated "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The Assembly ceased to have the sole right to make laws, a Senate being created similar to that of the National Government. The Supreme Executive was abolished, and a Governor directed to be

elected to whom the administration of affairs was to be entrusted. The form of judicial system was continued, excepting that the judges of the courts were directed to be "learned of the law," and appointed during good behavior instead of for seven years. The Bill of Rights re-enacted the old Provincial provisions copied into the first Constitution respecting the freedom of worship, rights of conscience and exemptions from compulsory contributions for the support of any ministry. The recognition of God and a future state of rewards and punishments were still demanded by all holding office, but a belief in divine inspiration and that of the New Testament were not included. The Council of Censors ceased to have authority, and Pennsylvania, therefore, conformed in all important matters to the system upon which the new Federal Government established its administration.

SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHED MEN THAT FRAMED THE CONSTITUTION.

The convention of 1789-90 was a remarkable one so far as regarded the ability of the members thereof. Thomas Mifflin, who at that time was president of the Supreme Executive Council, and who was subsequently Governor, which office he filled for three successive terms, was chosen president of the convention. James Wilson, one of the most prominent figures in the convention which formed and adopted the Federal Constitution was one of the representatives from the city of Philadelphia, as was also William Lewis, a noted lawyer, and Thomas McKean, second Governor of the Commonwealth. Joseph Heister, of Berks county, and Simon Snyder, of Northumberland county, both of whom filled in their turn the Gubernatorial office, were members of this body. Robert Whitehill, whose position on the Federal Constitution made him quite prominent in political affairs, along with Gen. William Irvine and James Power, represented Cumberland county. Northampton was represented by that great legal light in the early history of the Commonwealth Samuel Sitgreaves, while William Findlay, the anti-Federalist, represented Westmoreland. The distinguished Albert Gallatin and John Smilie were there from Lafayette county, with Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, representing the county of Luzerne. Gen. John Gibson, of Revolutionary fame, was a delegate from Allegheny, while the county of Dauphin was represented by John Gloninger, William Brown, of Paxtang, and Col. Jacob Cook. The latter died on the 12th of November, 1787, and on the 31st of December, Alexander Graydon, author of "The Memoirs," appeared to take his place.

This convention, like the one preceding it, had its full share of fatality; in addition to Colonel Cook, Henry Hale Graham, a prominent lawyer, representing Delaware county, died on the 24th of January, 1790. Of the seventy-one persons who composed this illustrious body, there was not one who had not taken an important part in public affairs during the struggle for Liberty, and it can be said of the entire convention, that no body of men ever assembled within the State of Pennsylvania, which contained so many intellectual and cultivated men, men who towered high above their fellows in every walk of life.

THOMAS MIFFLIN AND ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, THE FIRST GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

At the election in October, in 1790, Thomas Mifflin and Authur St. Clair were the opposing candidates for Governor. The vote in the State for Mifflin was 27,118, and for St. Clair 2,819. Under the Constitution the General Assembly met on the first Tuesday in December, when the Senate and House promptly organized and a committee of conference appointed by both houses to consider and report a time, place and manner in which the election of Governor should be published, notified and proclaimed, and the oath prescribed by the Constitution administered to the Governor.

On Friday, the 17th of December, the House of Representatiyes attended in the Senate Chamber, where the Speaker of the House was seated on the right of the Speaker of the Senate, and the members being also seated, when the Speaker of the Senate directed the returns of the election for Governor to be opened and published, which was accordingly done, when he declared Thomas Mifflin as duly chosen Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR MIFFLIN.

On the morning of December 21, 1790, after the members of the Senate and House had assembled in the Senate chamber, the Speaker of the Senate informed both houses that according to their order the certificate of the election of the Governor was recorded in the rolls office of this Commonwealth, whereupon the committee of both houses of the Legislature, three representing the Senate and three representing the House of Representatives, who had been previously appointed, having waited upon the Governor-elect at his dwelling house, and at the hour of half past twelve, introduced Thomas Mifflin into the Senate chamber and was seated in front of the Speakers. The Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, Thomas McKean, in solemn

form administered to Mr. Mifflin the oath required by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and also the oath required by the Constitution of the United States, which said oaths severally he, the said Thomas Mifflin, Governor-elect, took and subscribed in the Senate chamber. The Speaker and members of the Senate and Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, and the Governor, then withdrew from the Senate chamber in order to proceed to the court house on High street, agreeably to the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Constables with their Staffs; Sub-Sheriffs with their Wands; High Sheriff and Coroner with their Wands; Judges of the Supreme Court and Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney General and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court; Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Comptroller and Register General; Secretary of the Land Office; Receiver General and Surveyor General; Justices of the Peace; Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions; Clerk of the Mayor's Court and the Corporation; Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen; Common Council, two and two; Master of the Rolls and Register of Wills; Registrar of German Passengers and Collector of Excise in the City and County of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary of Council; Secretary of Council; Members of Council, two and two; the Governor-elect; Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; Clerk of the Senate; Speaker of the Senate; Members of the Senate, two and two; Doorkeeper of the Senate; Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; Assistant Clerk; Clerk; Members, two and two; Doorkeeper; Provost and Faculty of the University and College, two and two; Officers of the Militia; Citizens.

Arriving at the court house, the certificate of the election of the Governor was read by the Clerk of the Senate, when the official proclamation was thrice made by the clerk of the court declaring Thomas Mifflin Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof. This being done the procession re-formed, returning to the Senate chamber. The Governor was placed in the Speaker's chair, the Speaker of the Senate being seated on his right and the Speaker of the House of Representatives being seated on his left, and the members of both houses also being seated, the joint committee of both houses standing. The Governor was then pleased to rise and say:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MIFFLIN.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: There cannot be a subject of fair congratulation, than that which the establishment

which the new Constitution presents at this time to every patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania. The wisdom, the candor and the liberality of the late convention have not only produced a system that promises political energy and happiness to the State, but have been the means of diffusing the blessings of confidence and concord among the people. A just sense of the common interest has happily prevailed and for the advancement and security of that interest we are now convened to organize and administer a government which has been sanctioned by the warmest approbation and is supported by the best wishes of our constituents.

The task assigned to us is not, however, less difficult than it is important; for whatever we analyze the nature and extent of our relative connection with the Union, or contemplate the increased population of the Commonwealth, the extensive cultivation of her soil, the flourishing state of her commerce and the enterprising spirit of her inhabitants, we shall be equally impressed with the magnitude and variety of her objects that command the care and consideration of the Government. But reflecting on the other hand, that to cherish the springs of national felicity and opulence by encouraging industry, disseminating knowledge and raising our social contact upon the permanent foundations of liberty and virtue must be pleasing to that Being by whom the order and harmony of the universe were established. We shall find a great and constant consolation amidst all the difficulties of prospecting our public duties, and are justified in the grateful hope that our zeal and our labors for the prosperity of our country will not be vain and ineffectual.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that the reputation and success of government depends in a degree upon the conduct of its officers and the good understanding that can subsist among them. Permit me, therefore, to take this first opportunity to bespeak a mutual confidence between the legislative and executive departments.

As public servants our duty, our interests and our objects are the same, and so perfectly do I rely on your wisdom and integrity that in every act, which can promote the common weal which is necessary to accomplish the patriotic views of the Legislature, you may be assured on my part of the most cheerful assistance and co-operation, while on your part I am persuaded that I shall experience a cordial support in the constitutional exercises of my official powers, since next to the ambition of promoting the happiness of our fellow citizens and of advancing the honor and reputation of the Commonwealth, I shall cherish the desire of conciliating and preserving your esteem.

As soon, gentlemen, as the necessary arrangements shall be made,

I will lay before you such business as will, in my opinion, require your attention in the present session."

This, the first inauguration day, was closed with every demonstration of joy and respect, such as the ringing of bells, firing artillery, etc., etc. On the days following various bodies of tradesmen and society organizations waited upon the Governor and tendered their congratulations, and upon the first day of January following, city councils, with the mayor and recorder, waited upon his Excellency and formally congratulated him on his accession to his high office

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Thomas Mifflin, who was inaugurated with considerable pomp for that period in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as her Governor, was born in Philadelphia in 1744, of Quaker parentage. On the completion of his education in the Philadelphia College, now the University of Pennsylvania, he entered a counting house. He visited Europe in 1765, and returning went into mercantile pursuits. In 1772 he was chosen to the Assembly from Philadelphia, and in 1774 a delegate to the first Continental Congress. He was appointed major of one of the first Pennsylvania battalions; accompanied Washington to Cambridge as aid-de-camp; in August was made quartermaster general; shortly afterwards adjutant general; brigadier general March 16, 1776, and major general February 19, 1777. He commanded the covering party during the retreat from Long Island. After the battle of Germantown he resigned his position in the army. In 1783 was elected a delegate to Congress, of which body he was President in 1783. He was member and Speaker of the Legislature in 1785; a delegate to the convention to frame the Federal Constitution in 1787; president of the Supreme Executive Council from October, 1788, to December, 1790; president of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1790; Governor of the State from 1790 to 1799, and died at Lancaster, January 21, 1800, while serving as a member of the Legislature, and his remains lie interred close to the wall of Trinity Lutheran Church. The Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1887 made an appropriation for the erection of a suitable monument, but the church authorities have pertinaciously refused to allow the same to be erected upon their ground.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXIV.

THE FIRST ORPHANS' COURTS OF THE COUNTY OF DAUPHIN were held successively at Louisburgh, Jonestown, Harrisburg, and Myerstown. The first place was the name of the town as given by the authorities—but never recognized by John Harris, the founder.

"ADAMANTINE GUARDS."—This high-sounding title was given to a military company at Shippensburg in 1799, and commanded by Captain Shippen of that town. During the first inauguration of Governor Shunk a company named the "Big Spring Adamantine Guards" attracted considerable attention, from the fact that the "fuss and feathers" captain, whenever the crowd pressed upon his lines, shouted out at the top of his voice, "make way for the Big Spring Adamantine Guards," and which, for years, was quite a by-word with young America of the State capital.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—Squire Evans sends us the following :

1. Martin Whitman settled in Cocalico township, Lancaster county. He died about 1760, and left :
 - i. *Wendle*, in 1764 lived in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county.
 - ii. *Christian*, remained in Cocalico.
 - iii. *Jacob*, remained in Cocalico.
2. John Weidman died in 1790, and left :
 - i. *Mary*, m. George Illig, of Cocalico.
 - ii. *Catharine*, m. Philip Mainhard.
3. Alexander Schaeffer's wife was Ann Engel.
4. George Redsecker, who lived in Elizabethtown, left one son, George, and several daughters. Peter Redsecker, of Warwick township, had the following :
 - i. *John*.
 - ii. *Jacob*.
 - iii. *Peter*.
 - iv. *Christian*.
 - v. *Gertraut*.
 - vi. *Anna-Johanna*.
 - vii. *Elizabeth*.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY WORTHIES.—We find the following among our unpublished notes :

Hubley, Col. Frederick, died at Harrisburg, Monday, Dec. 23, 1822, of pleurisy. On the following day his remains were interred with Masonic and military honors.

Henning, Jacob, died at Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1824, aged 83 years—a soldier of the Revolution.

Humphrey, Jacob, a captain of the Revolution, in 1824 resided on a farm in East Fallowfield, Chester county, aged upwards of 70 years.

Udree, Gen. Daniel, died at his residence in Oley township, Berks county, July 16, 1828. At the time he was an elector on the Jackson ticket.

Wilkins, Gen. John, died at Pittsburgh, April 30, 1816, aged 55 years—and thirty years an inhabitant of that city.

Woodward, John, died at Erie, May 19, 1823, a captain in the Revolution and for many years transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, aged 94 years.

Wallace, Gen. James, died near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1823.

Wolfersberger, Philip, died at Campbellstown, Lebanon county, July 14, 1824, in his 87th year. He was a lieutenant.

Walker, Jonathan H., of Pittsburgh, President Judge Western District of Pennsylvania, died at Homachita, near Natchez, Miss., April 23, 1824, aged 61 years—"a Whig and a soldier of the Revolution."

Welch, James, died in Turbut township, Northumberland county, May 6, 1826, aged 81 years.

Warner, Thomas, late of Chester county, died at Harrisburg, August 28, 1821, aged 96 years.

THE FAMILY OF BEYERLY.

A number of years ago when we transcribed the tombstones in the old grave-yard at Shoop's church we became anxious to learn somewhat of the descendants of *John Adam Phillipi*, b. November 18, 1711; d. June 20, 1789, and *Casper Beyerly*, b. August 24, 1727; d. November 7, 1794, who with the exception of Michael Schmidt, are the oldest in birth who have tombstones in the grave-yard referred to, and which surnames have long ago disappeared from the assessment rolls of Dauphin county. Of Phillipi we have learned nothing, but of Beyerly we have secured an interesting genealogical record, which is herewith given :

I. CASPER BEYERLY lived and died in what was known as Lower Paxtang township, this county. The executors of his estate were, Stophel Shoop and Jacob Beyerly, a son. His wife, Catharine ——— b. in the year 1729; d. April, 1799. They had issue among others (surname Beyerly):

- i. *Andrew.*
- ii. *Elizabeth*, m. Stephen Reese.
2. iii. *Jacob.*
- iv. *Mary*, m. George Wibly.
3. v. *Michael*, b. March 14, 1774; d. February 15, 1841, in Ross county, O.
- vi. *Philip.*

II. JACOB BEYERLY (Casper), b. March 9, 1768, in Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pa.; d. March 9, 1846. He removed to near Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, at the close of the last century, having gone there from his native county with his family on wagons. He married, December 4, 1790, Maria Elizabeth Parthemore, b. August 6, 1768, in Dauphin county, daughter of John Parthemore (1738–1812) and Catharine Shupp (1739–1817). She d. August 6, 1812, in Ross county, O. The following letters, written at this time by Mr. Beyerly to his brother-in-law are worth preservation in this connection:

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO, *August 14, 1812.*

GREETING: *To your friends and relations:*

I hope these few lines will find you in good health. When you left us we were yet well. Again, I have received your letter of August twelfth, and have noted your sorrowful condition, but not as sorrowful as mine, as my dearly beloved wife died on the tenth day of August, between eight and nine o'clock a. m. On the sixth day of August I went to the salt works. She was fresh and hearty when I left home; when I was away, and on the eighth of August, between three and four o'clock, she went into the springhouse and put the cream into the butter-churn, after which she drank some thick milk, and then went into the house. As she came into the house she said she was sick, and told the children they should call me, but they told her I was not at home, but they would send for me. She said no, for he has gone to the salt-works. Then they called in the neighbors, and about two hours thereafter she was taken with convulsions and was unable to talk. On the ninth day of August they sent for me, and met me twenty miles from home. I arrived at one o'clock p. m., but she did not recognize me, and was unable to speak one word to me. This is what makes my sorrow much greater, but I am assured

she died happy, as her whole life proved it. She and I have had a heaven here upon earth, since we lived in peace and unity with each other.

I can well say that she calls me. What great peace there is yonder in Christ's garden. Oh, how glorious the sound, where so many thousand seraphim, with unwearied lips and songs, their hallilujahs sing. Oh, could I there be found, oh, sweet God, before your throne, and bearing many palms; I would with angels love to praise your name with thousand beautiful psalms. Amen.

So far as her worldly life was concerned she attained the age of forty-three years and eleven months, less than three days; and lived twenty-one years and eight months, less five days, in a married state. Our union was blessed with eleven children, viz: Three sons and eight daughters. We have enough of everything, but no contentment. . . . I would still have a great deal to write to you, but my bereavement is so great that I cannot express it in these few lines. I will close with so much. From your brother, brother-in-law, friend and well-wisher.
JACOB BEYERLY.

STATE OF OHIO, SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP,
ROSS COUNTY, *March 10, 1813.*

A Friendly Greeting to you, greatly beloved brother-in-law and friends :

I hope these few lines will find you in a good state of health. When you left me I was in moderate good health, but in a very sorrowful condition of mind. Upon this earth I have no happiness. My heart lies buried. All this causes nothing but grief to me all my days. I received your letter the fourth day of March, 1813. You have written to me about my children, and their names and ages.

Mary Elizabeth was twenty years old on January 12, 1813; Catharine was eighteen years old February 22, 1813; John will be seventeen years old December 17, 1813; Jacob was fourteen years old February 20, 1813; Nancy will be twelve years old July 13, 1813; Frederick will be ten years old September 13, 1813; Sarah was five years old February 5, 1813, and Polly will be four years old November 12, 1813. Elizabeth is married to Benjamiu Musselman. He has a distillery on the sea or river [evidently meaning a lake] and seven hundred acres of the best farming land in the vicinity. Catharine is married to Jacob Immell, and they have a young son. They have left me, and I have no one to keep house for me but Nancy, who is not yet twelve years old.

I wish that I could live another twenty years yet with my wife Elizabeth. I would cheerfully walk one thousand miles, barefooted,

and begin housekeeping in the forests. We both worked very hard during our lifetime, and when once we had enough to live comfortably death separated us. But the Lord wished to have it so. The greatest comfort I have in this world is that she died happy, as her walk in life the past few years fully proved. JACOB BEYERLY.

Jacob Beyerly and his wife had issue as follows:

- i. *Mary-Elizabeth*, b. January 14, 1793, in Dauphin county, Pa.; d. near Springfield, Ill.; m. Benjamin Musselman. His mother was Elizabeth Kreider, a descendant of John Kreider, who went from Lancaster county to Huntingdon county, Pa., about the year 1790 and engaged in grist milling. About the year 1796 this enterprising German miller conceived the idea of erecting an ark or flat-bottomed boat and loaded it with the products of his mill—flour—and successfully run the same down the Juniata and Susquehanna river through the Conewago Falls, and at last brought his boat with its cargo to Baltimore, where he was amply compensated for his successful venture.
- ii. *Catharine*, b. February 22, 1795, in the vicinity of Walker's Mill, Dauphin county, Pa.; m. Jacob Immell, who descended from Everhard Immell, b. October 14, 1747; d. June 2, 1839, at Myerstown, Pa. After Catharine Immell's death, her husband married the second time and had issue, twenty-four children.
- iii. *John*, b. December 17, 1796; m. Susan Overly.
- iv. *Jacob*, b. February 20, 1799; m. Susan Hoss.
- v. *Nancy*, b. July 13, 1801; m. Frederick Rhoads.
- vi. *Frederick*, b. September 20, 1803; m. Elitha Madden. It was recorded of him at the time of his death, December 9, 1846, at Dubuque, Iowa, that he was "a man of rare talents, great energy and perseverance." He had a number of children; the oldest, a son, died as a soldier in the Mexican war.

III. MICHAEL BEYERLY (Casper), b. March 14, 1774, in what now is Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pa. He also settled in Ross county, Ohio, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. He married, September 6, 1800, Anna Miller, b. October 6, 1781, in York county, Pa.; d. September 1, 1833, in Chillicothe, Ohio. They had issue (surname Beyerly):

- i. *Callender*, b. September 16, 1801; d. December 15, 1830.
- ii. *Eveline*, b. December 29, 1802; d. April 29, 1884.

- iii. *William-H.*, b. December 24, 1804; d. April 3, 1873; m. Mary McDonald, and had *Wallace* and *Annie-E.*
- iv. *Eliza*, b. August 15, 1808; d. September 20, 1854.
- v. *Emmarine-Alinda*, b. April 3, 1808; d. April 25, 1847; m. in the year 1837 to Joseph B. Maddox, and had issue (surname Maddox):
1. *Eveline*, b. September 29, 1849; m. George Mullen and resides in Portsmouth, Ohio.
 2. *Anna*, b. September 19, 1841; m. George Emmit.
- vi. *Jacob*, b. October 8, 1810; d. s. p.
- vii. *Michael*, b. April 11, 1813; m. Rachel Glover, and had issue: *William*, m. and resides in Portsmouth, O., *Ella*, m. William Wilson, and resides in Columbus, O., *Lucy*, and *Anna*.
- viii. *Andrew-J.*, b. November 15, 1815; m., November, 7, 1852, Susan Fulton, and reside near Chillicothe, Ross county, O. They had issue:
1. *Lydia*, b. October 5, 1855; m., October 23, 1882, Dr. L. F. Scofield.
 2. *Irvin-M.*
 3. *Wade-J.*
 4. *Lucy-E.*
 5. *Kate-S.*
 6. *Grace.*
 7. *Wallace-F.*
- ix. *Casper*, b. January 14, 1818; d. s. p.
- x. *Anna-M.*, b. February 14, 1819; m. J. W. Robinson, and reside in Chillicothe, O. They had issue (surname Robinson), *Taylor* and *Jane-Eliza*.
- xi. *Lucy-Jane*, b. February 7, 1822; m. John Daugherty, and had issue four children.

Thus have passed from off the records of our county assessments a surname that did honor in other localities.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXV.

TWINS' INCIDENT.—In the *Carlisle Gazette* we find the following:
 "Married, June 22, 1790, in Franklin county, the twin brothers, McKibben, to twin sisters named Beard, of Clark's Gap, in said county."

WILLIAM EDMONDS.—I.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF A NOTED MAN IN PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCIAL HISTORY.

[We are indebted to John W. Jordan, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the sketch and documents which follow concerning one of the most interesting personages in the early history of Northampton county and of the State.]

Of the few members of the Moravian Church who figure in the political history of Pennsylvania prior to the present century, William Edmonds, of Northampton county, ranks next to William Henry, of Lancaster, in point of service and influence. He was born October 24, 1708, at Coleford, in the parish of Newland, hundred of St. Briavells, Gloucestershire, England, and was baptized in the Angelican Church. His father, who was a merchant of the town, gave him a liberal education and afterwards apprenticed him to a white-leather tanner in Monmouth. In 1736 he emigrated to New York, where he continued his trade until 1747. There in 1741 he became acquainted with the Moravians, attended their meetings and in 1744 was admitted to their communion. After the death of his wife in 1747, he removed to Bethlehem, and in 1748 made a voyage to Holland and England in the capacity of cook in the Irene, the first transport vessel built by the Moravian Church in America. On his return he repaired again to Bethlehem, where he was employed first, in the tannery, then at the ferry. In 1754 he was appointed to succeed Samuel Powell, the first storekeeper of the Church store, which was located on Market Street opposite the grave-yard. This store was opened by the Moravians in the summer of 1753 for the benefit of their "Economy," and was probably the first erected in the Forks of Delaware.

William Edmonds' entry into political life dates from October of 1754, when he served as inspector of election for Bethlehem township, when James Burnside, a Moravian, was elected assemblyman by 443 votes. At the ensuing election he was elected by 621 votes to represent Northampton county in the Assembly, but owing to an informality in the returns (for which the sheriff subsequently apologized by letter to the Assembly), he was not sworn in for several days. He took an active part in the deliberations of the session and served on all the principal committees—Indian Affairs, Finance and Military. In 1758 he was elected township assessor. The outbreak of

the Indian war (1755) made the position of political affairs particularly trying to the Moravians. It was well known that they were averse to bearing arms, and that they regarded offensive warfare as incompatible with the teachings of the religion of Jesus Christ; their mission among the aborigines was unpopular with that class of whites who were interested in their degradation, and they were denounced as being in league with the savages in the interests of the French. From prudential reasons, they largely abstained from voting at the election of 1756. William Allen was elected to succeed Edmonds, but having also been returned for Cumberland county, he chose to represent the latter. The following letter of the Rev. William Smith, later Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, addressed to Mr. Vernon, at Easton, is not inappropriate in this connection.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 15, 1756.*

MR. VERNON.

It gave us all great Pleasure to find you return Mr. Allen as your Representative, but as he was engaged before for Cumberland he was obliged in Honour to stand for that County. I suppose Edmonds will endeavor with all his might to get in, but I hope the County will never disgrace itself by putting in any Moravian whose principle for ought we know may be Popish. They are against Defence and you know even refuse to sell Powder to Protestants tho' it is said they furnished the Indians with it. How true these Things are you know best, but it would be a Shame to send down a Moravian at such a dangerous Time. You should chuse some Man of Weight who can serve you with the Government when you want any Thing in Philadelphia. We have therefore tho't that no Person would be so fit as Mr. Plumsted. He is known in your County, has Lands in it, and is a very honest Man, and can be of great use to the County. I hope you will support him with all your Interest, and get all your fr'ds to join you. It happens luckily that Mr. Plumsted sets out to-morrow on Business for Cedar-Creek and will be at Easton. For God's-Sake stir yourselves for without we get Men in the Assembly who will defend the Country we shall soon be ruined. The Quaker Deputies from England have obliged three of the Chester Members and one for Bucks to resign, so that we have a Chance of Four good Men in their stead, and I hope One of your County will make Five. Do not mention my name to any Body nor show this letter to any except it be to Mr. Parsons, to whom I send my Compliments and need not write to him as Mr. Peters has done it this Morning.

I am glad to hear that old Quarrels are forgot. I have by desire

wrote to Mr. Gordon to go up and use his Interest, and hope you will all stick to one another for the sake of your Country, forgetting every other Difference.

In enclose you Three of an excellent Paper which you may make a proper use of, and remain your friend to serve you,

WILLIAM SMITH.

William Edmonds' position as storekeeper at Bethlehem, brought him in contact with the Indian chieftains passing and repassing through that town to the capital of the Province, and through his personal acquaintance and influence with them, between the years 1756 and 1758 his services were in constant request in behalf of the Province. In January of 1756, he accompanied Franklin, who was engaged in erecting the chain of forts for the protection of the frontiers, between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, and in July we find him one of the commissioners to the treaty at Easton—Bethlehem had been suggested by the Governor, but the Indians insisted on Easton as originally agreed upon—and to which he had personally escorted Captain Newcastle. After the treaty he escorted the Indians to Fort Allen. During the years 1757 and 1758 he frequently escorted Teedyuscung and other chiefs to Philadelphia, or was called thither for his advice on Indian affairs.

The Bethlehem store had been during these troublesome years the source from which the Province had drawn its supplies and presents for the Indians. The adjustment of these accounts also frequently called Mr. Edmonds to the capital, but their settlement was deferred—"no pay until the Province has more money"—for some years. In the following letter, the old storekeeper explains some of the transactions, of which there had been apparently some criticism:

NEW STORE NEAR NAZTH, *Decr. 2d, 1763.*

DEAR BROTHER MARSHALL:

Hereby I welcome you to Bethm from your long and tedious Journey to Philadelphia. Next, I have heard among the many Aspersians against the Brethren that they were so Penurious in charging the Province for Indians, that they set down $\frac{1}{2}$ Pints of milk, etc. As to which (though I delivered all the former Accts to the Commissrs) I cannot Absolutely say there was so much charge among the Various accts. But since my hearing of it, I have examined some copies and find milk charged @ 6d. per Gall., though it is Probable that in order to Demonstrate the Gentlemen (though the Quantity was large, that it was not given Lavishly out on the Province Expense to the Indians at Bethlehem. That the Bookkeeper

charg'd it in $\frac{1}{4}$ Pints to show each one's Dividend. For sometimes they were 92 sometimes more. For the Indians who liv'd on that side the Lechy Fort Allen stood, did after the Burning off of Mahony Repair with the White Brethren to Bethlehem, & put themselves under the Protection of Government in Governor Morris' Administration, who with the Gentlemen Commissioners at that time, Ordered them Relief. The Brethren also set them to Work, so that what was expended on them, over and above what they Earned by Grubbing, making Baskets, chopping Wood, Washing, etc., in the Provincial Accounts, did not for each Amount to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Diem through the Whole—there were old Men & Women that were past much Labor & also Young Children. But such a Number, with many more ordered by the Board of Commissioners to Bethm after the Treaties, to be sure cost a *Great Deal*. The latter of which the Brethren often desired might be moved, as it gave them great Trouble too look after them; But for the Assistance that was Given for them others that Work'd, the Brethren were thankfull. Tho' in the meantime their Timber was Damag'd by making baskets, firewood &c. Yet they were glad in hopes, the Gospell would take more & more root in their hearts. Now what remains, God knows all things. But be sure they were as I said once much cheaper to the Province than the wild ones that was kept a treaties & in the State house at Phila.

From Yours,
WM. EDMONDS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXVI.

A CORRECTION.—It would take up weekly the regular issue of *Notes and Queries* if the proper corrections were made of the many historic blunders which find their way into the newspapers, apart from the labor it would involve. Now and then these errors are so conspicuous that it is eminently proper to apply the corrective. A recent illustrated Sunday newspaper of Philadelphia has produced a representation of the log house of John Harris, the Indian trader, in its illustrations of the city of Harrisburg. That in itself was all right, but their correspondent placed under the engraving "Remodeled and still standing at Front and Mulberry streets." In the first place this trader's house was not there located, and was probably torn down a century ago, for the Harris mansion was erected in 1766. The log house built fifty years prior would have decayed long ago whether remodeled or not.

OLD-TIME RUINS IN SWATARA.

About three-fourths of a mile northeast of Rutherford Station, in Swatara township, Dauphin county, on the back part of what, a century and a half ago, was the property of John Wilson, is plainly discernible the outlines of a dam and a mill-race. The immediate locality is occupied by the primeval forest. About thirty rods north of the dam, on the east bank of the stream, in what is now Mr. Page's field, the plow-shear turns up evidences of an ancient building site. The memory of the oldest inhabitant does not reach back to a time when these ruins presented any different aspect from that which is now visible, excepting that about fifty years ago an old trough was to be seen lying half buried in mud, just below a spring of water which rises hard by the building site. The stream thus utilized in the olden time is one of the branches of the creek which from days immemorial has turned what is now Boyd's mill, and is said to have been stronger formerly than now.

The tradition concerning this particular spot is, that at an early day, long before the Revolution, a distillery was located here, in the loft of which a lodge of Masons held their meetings. Several stories are told about these Masons and their efforts to guard against the impertinent curiosity of the uninitiated; which stories would seem to be verified, from the fact that once a month, at the dead hour of night, strange knockings are still heard, as of a tyler alarming his lodge, followed by a hurry-scurry through the woods, but nothing is told of the man who built and operated the distillery, if such it was. Who was he? and what lodge of Masons met here?

It would seem to be an easy task to trace the ownership of property in this locality, but in the case in hand the difficulty lies in the fact that the land upon which the distillery stood was not included in the surveys of either John Wilson or Edward Sharp, both of whom were original owners of what were supposed to be adjoining tracts. Messrs. Wilson and Sharp both died in the early part of the last century. Mr. Wilson's property descending to his son William, whilst Mr. Sharp's lands passed by purchase to Mr. Page, the ancestor of the present owner. Accurate surveys having been made, it was discovered that a strip of land twenty-five or thirty rods wide lay between the two estates. Mr. Page soon afterwards purchased this strip from the Penns. The dam and about half the length of the race was within Mr. Wilson's survey and the building with the remainder of the race was on the vacant land. If one of these original proprietors was a Mason and the other was not, the Mason was doubtless the

operator of the distillery. If both or neither of them were Masons, the question then remains, who was the proprietor of this still, which was dismantled more than a century and a quarter ago?

The question is rather curious than important, for it is rare indeed that any ruins can be found in America later than those of the Mound Builders, whose history cannot be fully traced. The reproach has often been cast upon us by foreign travelers that we have no ruins whose history is lost in the unknown, amongst which the poetic soul can sit down and weave garlands of story to suit the passing whim, and whilst it is proper to submit questions such as this to the erudition of the editor of *Notes and Queries*, one can almost wish that he shall find himself unable to throw any light upon the old dam and its appendages, and so leave unbroken the mystic spell which has for ages rested upon its haunted shores.

W. F. R.

WILLIAM EDMONDS.—II.

On the 20th April, 1763, William Edmonds became an inmate of "The Rose Inn" prior to taking charge of the store which was in the course of erection a few rods south of that hostelry and facing the road to the Minisink. This store house was built of unhewn logs, and was thirty feet square; it was one story in height, and contained a dwelling room, kitchen and two cellars, in addition to the store room. On its completion it was stocked with diverse merchandise to the amount of £360.5.3½, and Mr. Edmonds at a salary of £65 per annum, including board and firewood, assumed charge under the following warrant of Nathaniel Seidle "the Moravian Proprietor :"

"WHEREAS, Application has been made through the Deacons of Bethlehem by certain inhabitants of Nazareth, of Plainfield, and of Smithfield townships, that a Repository of goods might be placed at a more convenient distance than to come to Bethlehem, and for as much that of many years' experience William Edmonds late storekeeper in Bethlehem, has approved himself to be a careful and upright dealer; KNOW YE: That reposing special trust and confidence in his well and prudent management for said Deacons and the County, I do hereby constitute, empower and appoint him, the Said William Edmonds, to be storekeeper or factor at the house lately erected for that purpose in Plainfield township, in the County of Northampton, and Province of Pennsylvania.

A well-thumbed "Blotter of the Rose Store" (8 February, 1769—March, 1772) in the Archives at Bethlehem, attests the brisk business transacted at this mart with the neighboring settlers for supplies, and

with the Indians of Wyalusing and other points as remote as She-shequin, Shamonk and Owego, who exchanged skins, deer's fat and wooden ware for strouds and half-thicks and powder and lead. On the 11th of July, 1767, the building was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. With the completion of a store house in "new" Nazareth, William Edmonds' connection with the Rose store ceased, and on the 26th October, 1772, he removed its stock and fixtures to the new building. He retired in 1773 after a service of near twenty years in the stores of the church. The store at the Rose, however, was continued by his son, John A. Edmonds, for Dorst Alleman, who became its purchaser. Toward the close of the last century the store house was again struck by lightning, and this time totally destroyed.

During the years of contention between Great Britain and her American Colonies, William Edmonds espoused the cause of the Colonies, and during the struggle for independence he was a whole-souled patriot. His advanced age precluded him from participating in the operations of the army, but he gave his time and influence in its behalf. At the autumnal election of 1770, he was again elected to represent his county in the Assembly, receiving 623 votes to his opponent, James Allen's, 183 votes, and through the partiality of his constituents, was re-elected to the sessions of 1771, 1772, 1773 and 1774.

An enumeration of the principal committees of which he served will aid us in forming an opinion of his ability as a legislator, and the estimation in which he was held by his associates. Throughout his legislative career, he was a member of the "Committee on Ag-grievances," one of the most important of all standing committees, "taxation of the Colonies by Great Britain," "Excise tax," "to grant an additional member to represent Northampton county in the Assembly," "to increase the duty on importation of slaves," "measures for putting the city and Province in a state of defence," and he invariably voted against the granting of money to the king.

In 1774 he was one of the four delegates from Northampton to the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia, 15th July, where it was resolved to hold collections for the relief of the Bostonians, suffering from the effects of the Boston Port Bill; and in 1775 was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, serving from June 30 to October 19.

NAZARETH, *August 9, 1775.*

DEAR SIR:

The assembly having appointed a number of arms to be made and Deposited in every County, a Pattern of which size and bore, with

Iron Ram Rods and Bayonets and Cartridge boxes as also knapsacks were to be made at Philadelphia, and sent to the Different Counties, Who is to act the part I know not; but some time ago I wrote to Mr. Hillegas, but have not yet rec'd no answer, and being appointed a Committee man, I take this opportunity to request you will speak to him, and use your Endeavor to forward said Pattern up to me, if it can't be immediately sent to Jacob Opp's at Easton, who is one of the County Commiss'rs. You and he will excuse my giving you this trouble, as we don't know what emergency may be to have them ready, and

I am with Love and Respect, Sirs,

Yours,

WM. EDMONDS.

To Messrs. Hilligas and Schlosser :

This was the last public office held by Mr. Edmonds, and the remaining eleven years of his life were spent in retirement at Nazareth. He died of consumption, September 15, 1786, a son, two daughters, and three grandchildren surviving him. The epitaph on his grave-stone in the "God's Acre" reads :

Here Lieth | William Edmonds, | born Oct. 24, 1708 | at Colford, in the Parish of Newland, | Gloucestershire. | Departed Sept. 15, 1786.

William Edmonds was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca de Beauvoise, of Huguenot ancestry, whom he married in New York in 1739, and by her had four children. In 1744, with her husband, she united with the Moravian congregation in that city. She died in 1747. His second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry and Eva Anthony, was born in New York in 1721. Her parents were members of the Reformed Church, but she was first awakened through the preaching of Whitefield. After the death of her mother she went to live with her father's half sister, widow of Luke Brashier, who was a member of the Moravian Congregation, with which she united in 1753. In February, of 1775, she removed to Bethlehem, and on 31st of March ensuing was married to Mr. Edmonds. She died at Nazareth 26th February, just four months after removing with her husband from the store at the Rose to the new store in Nazareth.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXVII.

HON. GEORGE ADDISON CRAWFORD, b. May 17, 1827, in Lycoming, now Clinton county, Pa., d. at Junction City, Col., January 29, 1891, of hemorrhage of the lungs, was a man of considerable prominence. He was educated at Jefferson College, graduating in 1847, studied law at Lock Haven, and in 1850 became editor of the *Clinton Democrat* of that place. Subsequently he sold out and removed to Kansas. In 1860 he was one of the editors of the *Kansas Farmer*, and in 1869 became editor of the *Daily Monitor*, published at Fort Scott. He was one of the originators of the Kansas Historical Society in 1875, and, until his removal from the State, one of its directors. He was president of the Society in 1877. In 1861 he was nominated and elected Governor of Kansas, but the canvassers of a number of the counties refusing to recognize the returns, the Supreme Court declared the election illegal. He was subsequently nominated for various State positions, but invariably declined. He will be recollected by many of our people as one of the Kansas State Commissioners during the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, where he rendered so much service in making the Kansas exhibit the success that was accorded it. About 1882 he removed to Colorado, where he founded Junction City. He was a very estimable gentleman, and notwithstanding his impaired health a very interesting man. Mr. Crawford was a lineal descendant of two of the members of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1777, James Crawford and John Weitzel, of whom sketches will be found in Dr. Egle's biographies of members of that convention. George Crawford, who died in 1876, was a grandson of Major James Crawford, who married Elizabeth Weitzel White, daughter of Charlotte Weitzel. He was thus connected with Col. Hugh White, a noted man in the Revolutionary annals of the West Branch. He was unmarried. JOHN B. LINN.

PAXTANG SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

"The History of Paxtang Sesqui-Centennial"—edited by Mathias Wilson McAlarney—is before us, and we have examined its contents with no little interest. The editor deserves much praise for the manner in which he has performed his work, and the only objection we raise is, that the title is altogether too modest; for the work com-

prises not only a verbatim report of the proceedings on the day of the celebration, but a great variety of information relating to the historic old church, which is invaluable and which every descendant of the pioneers of Paxtang will rejoice to see collected and preserved in such a permanent and attractive form, such as the marriage records of Reverends John Elder and John Roan, together with the more complete records of Rev. James R. Sharon; the notes on "Master Allen," that old-time "autocrat of the school room," whose fame in Paxtang is second only to that of Parson Elder; the full and complete tombstone record, to which is appended fourteen closely printed pages of biographical sketches of persons now sleeping in that consecrated spot, together with several other items of like interest, rendering the book exceedingly valuable to every one whose ancestors had any connection with the locality. And the general reader will find himself amply repaid by a perusal of the addresses made at the celebration.

The topics are various, and all taken together form a most complete, interesting and readable history not only of Paxtang church, but of Presbyterianism in the region round about, and in which the logic of events is brought out in a masterly manner.

ONE WHO HAS ENJOYED READING IT.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

[The following roll of the officers of the Second battalion of Lancaster county militia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edwards, has come into our possession, and it being of importance, we preserve it in *Notes and Queries* :]

Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas Edwards, April 29, 1780.

Major—Valentine Shouffler, May 16, 1780.

Chaplain—Rev. Conrad Bucher, May 16, 1780.

Quartermaster—Robert Patton, May 9, 1780.

Surgeon—Daniel Oldenbruck, May 17, 1780.

Adjutant—Mathias Pruner, May 15, 1780.

Sergeant Major—John Gloninger, May 15, 1780.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Jacob Shaffner, May 15, 1780.

First Company—

Captain—Balzer Orth, May 6, 1780.

Lieutenant—John Orth, May 6, 1780.

Ensign—Daniel Stouffer, May 6, 1780.

Second Company—

Captain—Michael Holderbaum, May 6, 1780.
Lieutenant—Alexander Martin, May 6, 1780.
Ensign—Henry Foght, May 6, 1780.

Third Company—

Captain—Casper Stoever, May 15, 1780.
Lieutenant—Michael Hernner, May 15, 1780.
Ensign—Nicholas Conrad, May 15, 1780.

Fourth Company—

Captain—David Krause, May 6, 1780.
Lieutenant—Philip Greenawalt, May 6, 1780.
Ensign—Jacob Embigh, May 6, 1780.

Fifth Company—

Captain—John Moore, May 6, 1780.
Lieutenant—Jacob Zollinger, May 6, 1780.
Ensign—Michael Mease, May 6, 1780.

Sixth Company—

Captain—John Stone, May 9, 1780.
Lieutenant—George Bowman, May 9, 1780.
Ensign—Michael Tice, May 9, 1780.

Seventh Company—

Captain—Wendel Weaver, May 20, 1780.
Lieutenant—Michael Teeffenbagh, May 20, 1780.
Ensign—Michael Haag, May 20, 1780.

Eighth Company—

Captain—John Gassert, May 17, 1780.
Lieutenant—John Field, May 6, 1780.
Ensign—Jacob Lehman, May 6, 1780.

A PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

[Our friend, Frank R. Diffenderffer, of the Lancaster *New Era*, struck the right note when he penned the following. *Notes and Queries* will second any effort made to preserve the records of the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and we say with him, "Let us have a Pennsylvania-German Society."]

A movement has been started in several parts of Eastern Pennsylvania looking to the formation of a Pennsylvania-German Society.

The plan suggested contemplates an organization something like that of the New England Society and the Holland Society of New York. The *New Era* is in hearty accord with such a society, and believes that with proper effort an organization be effected, and may be made the instrument of much permanent good. Until one studies out the mission of such a society, he can form no adequate idea of the wide scope and influence it may be made to include.

In recent years many writers have taken the field in an attempt to place the German immigration of the last century into this State in its true light; they have endeavored to show the character of the men who came from the Fatherland, bringing with them the best industry, thrift, morality and virtues of the Old World. We are told that they cared little for education, while the fact is the school house and the church always went up side by side. They have been charged with lukewarmness towards the cause of independence during the Revolution. The facts are that no people were sturdier or more prompt in rallying in defense of their imperiled liberties. They have been accused of being an ignorant and uneducated race. The now historical press at Ephrata and still earlier one at Germantown give the lie to this charge. They led in the abolition movement long before New England ever dreamed of such a thing. The protest of Pastorius and his colony will be an ever-living evidence of the devotion of the Pennsylvania Germans to the principles of human liberty and the inalienable rights of men.

Let us have a Pennsylvania-German Society. Let us assert ourselves. Let us show to the world how indelibly our ancestors have left their impress on this nation from ocean to ocean. Pride of ancestry within certain limits is not only pardonable, but highly laudable. Such a society would encourage this spirit and tend to set before the world in their true light a people whose energies, virtues and powers have not yet been adequately told.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

MICHAEL HAAS, of Strasburg township, Lancaster county, was born at sea, cir. 1753. He m. Anna Maria ———, said to have been an Ohmet or Ommet. Michael was a taxable in Strasburg township in 1780 (Evans, p. 1063). A Michael Hause, or House, was a corporal from Lancaster county in the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, 1777-81. Michael and Anna Maria Haas, who wrote their names Hause, also moved to Philadelphia, where he died of yellow fever about 1793. Their children, Hause or Hauze, were:

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. Lan'r county, Jan. 13, 1776; m., in Philadelphia, Wm. Hagner.
 - ii. *John* (wrote his name "Hauze"), b. Lan'r county, Jan. 14, 1778; d. Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862; m., 1825, Rebecca Riffert, and left issue still living.
 - iii. *Wilhelm* (wrote his name William Hause), b. Lan'r co., Dec. 27, 1779; d. Phila., May 23, 1857; m., June 7, 1804, Catharine Hull; has issue still living.
 - iv. *Charlotte*, b. Lan'r co., Nov. 27, 1781; d. 1805; m. John Black, of Milltown, Pa.; had—1. *Dr. John*; 2. *Margaret*, m. ——— Gouge; 3. *Charlotte*, b. 1805; still living.
[These 4 children of Michael were baptized by Rev. Mr. Illing, July 19, 1782.]
 - v. *Mary*.
 - vi. *Julianna*, m. ——— Fahnestock, of Philadelphia.
 - vii. *Hannah*, m. Peter Yeager, of Philadelphia.
 - viii. *Nancy*, m. ——— Miller, of Philadelphia.
- Any additional data will be gratefully received.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXVIII.

FREDERICK KRAUSE BOAS, b. April 5, 1815, in Harrisburg, Pa.; d. there February 15, 1891. He was the son of Frederick Boas and Elizabeth Krause (see Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies). In many respects Mr. Boas was a remarkable man, and to him the readers of *Notes and Queries* are indebted for much valuable information relating to local history and to personal reminiscences of the prominent personages in the politics of our State forty and fifty years ago. His memory was a retentive one, and no one loved more than he to dwell upon the incidents in the lives of many who long since passed from the stage of action. The daily newspapers furnish full sketches of his life, which was an active one, and he is the last of that coterie of men who were so prominent in the political campaign of 1838, and the "Buckshot War" which ensued. Hallowed be his memory.

FISHER, or FISCHER.—We have the following data from Kennedy, Ohio: "Adam Fisher, the youngest son of a German nobleman, landed in Pennsylvania in 1742, from the good ship *Mary Ann*, and settled

on the banks of the Schuylkill, some twelve miles from the Quaker City. He died in 1757, of small-pox, leaving sons, *Jacob, Daniel, Abraham, and Adam*. The first three settled in the Shenandoah Valley, near Staunton, Augusta county, where many of their descendants reside. Adam Fisher, the youngest son, born in 1750, lived near Hagerstown, Md. He served in the Revolutionary war. In 1777 he married Susannah Jones, daughter of David Jones, a worthy Welshman, of Western Maryland." Further information is desired.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

George Armolt, of Lower Paxtang, Dauphin county, d. prior to October, 1799, leaving:

- i. Margaret.*
- ii. George.*
- iii. Elizabeth.*
- iv. Mary [Polly].*
- v. John.*

Peter Belder, of Paxtang, d. prior to December 20, 1781. His widow m. Matthias Huber. The former's children were:

- i. Henry.*
- ii. Susannah, m. George Peffer.*
- iii. David.*
- iv. Elizabeth.*
- v. Peter.*
- vi. Catharine.*

John Carpenter, of Paxtang, d. prior to January, 1790, leaving children:

- i. John.*
 - ii. Barbara.*
 - iii. Magdalena.*
 - iv. Veronica.*
 - v. Jacob.*
-

COL. THOMAS CAMPBELL, OF THE REVOLUTION.

[The following record of the family of one of the brilliant officers of the struggle for independence has recently been forwarded us by a descendant resident in Ohio.]

I. JOHN CAMPBELL, an early settler in the Cumberland Valley, had the following:

- i. *John*.
- 2. ii. *Thomas*, m. and left issue.
- iii. *Matilda*.
- iv. *Joseph*.

II. THOMAS CAMPBELL (John), the soldier and officer of the Revolution, to whom we shall subsequently refer; b. about 1750; d. 1815; m. and left issue:

- i. *John*, b. 1783; d. 1822.
- ii. *Hetty* (first), b. 1785; d. 1789.
- iii. *Thomas* (first), b. 1787; d. 1788.
- iv. *William*, b. 1789; d. 1832.
- 3. v. *Thomas, Jr.* (second), b. 1791; m. and left issue.
- vi. *James*, b. 1793; d. 1811.
- vii. *George*, b. 1797; d. 1811.
- viii. *Hetty* (second), b. 1799; d. in infancy.
- ix. *Harriet* (twin), b. 1799; d. in infancy.

III. THOMAS CAMPBELL (Thomas, John), b. 1791; d. 1858; m. and had issue:

- i. *Ann*, b. 1820.
- ii. *Isabella*, b. 1822.
- iii. *Matilda*, b. 1826; m. ——— and had *Annie, James, Belle,* and *Mary*.
- iv. *James-B.*, b. 1828; m. and had issue, *Marion-A., John-D.* and *Charles-D.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXIX.

HACHSITAGECHTE, an Onondaga Indian chief, while on a visit to Bethlehem with Rev. David Zeisberger, died there September 9, 1767, and was buried on the 10th.

TEEDYUSCUNG, THE INDIAN CHIEF.

TADEUSKUND, or *Teedyuscung*, the noted Delaware chief of Eastern Pennsylvania, became a convert of the Moravians in 1749. In baptism he received the name of *Gideon*, but had been known before under that of *Honest John*. In the spring of 1763 he was burned to death while asleep in his cabin at Wyoming. His wife was baptized

March 19, 1750, receiving the name of *Elizabeth*. They had three sons:

- i. *Tachgokanahelle*, baptized December 14, 1749, *Amos*. His wife *Pingtis*, a Jersey Delaware, and sister of *Agnes*, the wife of the Missionary Post, was baptized *Justina*. *Amos* was born about 1727.
- ii. *Kesmitas*.
- iii. *John-Jacob*.

JOHNNY SMALLING, of *Swalling*, was a grandson of Teedyuscung.

WESAICHAGECHWE, alias *Joe Evans*, a half brother of Teedyuscung, was baptized June 15, 1749, *Nichodemus*. Withdrew from the Moravian mission in 1754 and returned to the Indian country. He died in January, of 1760, at Nain, near Bethlehem. His children, most of them baptized, were:

- i. *Zacharias*.
- ii. *Christian*.
- iii. *Nathan*.
- iv. *Thomas*.
- v. *Gashatis*.
- vi. *Dorothea*.

"INDIAN PETER," also *Young Captain Harris*, was a half brother of Teedyuscung, was baptized January 31, 1750.

"SAM EVANS," half brother of Teedyuscung, had a daughter *Aktees*, baptized February 22, 1756, *Theodora*. She died in the Sister's House, at Bethlehem, January 17, aged 19 years. J. W. J.

THE ENGLISH SETTLER'S CONTEMPT FOR THE GERMANS.

[The following extract of a letter written by one of the early English settlers nearly a century and a half ago, is worth producing. It is to be regretted that the old-time prejudice has not entirely died out.]

PHILADELPHIA, 27th Sept., 1747.—"In this country there exists (what we do not find in old England), among the English settlers a supreme contempt for the Germans. This may be owing to the fact that the former see numbers of *low* and *poor* German immigrants in comparison with whom they entertain an exalted opinion of themselves. In addition, the conviction of freedom (which, by the by, the Germans, as well as the English entertain), may stimulate the latter to despise the former. What happens in the Colonies happens

here. Immigrants, who, in their native country (surrounded by thousands of their equals), were of no account whatever, assume airs and play the master to such a degree as to excite the utmost astonishment; continuing in this course until others of their rank outrun them in the race. This is the case, too, with the clergy in this country, and generally with persons who hold office. How they ever came to hold them is a matter inexplicable. This aspect of society is as it were, the *genius of the land*, and leads to a thousand issues, which could not be explained but on the ground of its almighty influence."

THE BURIED TREASURE.

A HISTORIC GHOST STORY OF CHAMBERS' HILL.

It has long been settled that on the ridge known as Chambers' Hill, near a point about two miles southeast of Old Paxtang church, there lies concealed in the earth a large sum of money in the shape of gold coin.

The evidence upon this point is clear and convincing, having been gathered from the most authentic of all sources, namely: stories told around the evening fire, tradition, and above all from eye-witnesses of the phenomena always attendant upon buried treasure. The facts in the case are as follows:

About the middle of the last century there appeared in Paxtang a certain Quaker who took up his abode in a small log house, in the locality just mentioned, to which was attached by way of a farm a few acres of land, mostly forest. As to his personality, the Quaker was past middle life when he came, of giant stature, and manners most affable, little given to conversation, but a skillful asker of questions. His name has not come down to us, for the reason that his ordinary and indeed only designation in the neighborhood was "Old Shad Belly," or "Old Shad" for short. To his vocation of tiller of the soil he added the profession of veterinary surgeon, and occasionally made excursions about the country on an old gray mare, over whose back was slung a pair of saddle-bags, in which were the nostrums and tools of his profession. Why this disciple of the peace-loving Fox should have chosen the very camp, as it were, of the turbulent "Paxtang Boys," in which to sojourn, was as much a mystery then as it is now—for "yea and amen" were considerably below par, west of the Conewago hills. Whatever may have been his motive, whether spy or missionary, he was popularly supposed to be rich,

from the fact that the scanty income derived from his visible means of support was thought to be altogether inadequate to sustain his manner of life. Opinion was divided as to the source of his supply. The Scotch-Irish settlers maintained, that being a Quaker, he was, as a matter of course, an emissary of the devil, or what was the same thing, of the Government at Philadelphia. But the more moderate German sages shrewdly guessed that "Old Shad" had buried his money in the ground for safe keeping. This surmise was greatly strengthened when at last the old man died, leaving no evidence of wealth above ground, and confirmation was complete when shortly afterwards signs and wonders, which could not be explained by the philosophy of the schools, began to be manifested. The chink of coin was heard at night in the vicinity of the house, lights of a lurid character flitted hither and thither in the surrounding woods filling the air with the fumes of brimstone, strange and ferocious animals with rattling chains on their necks abounded, birds of night with flaming eyes and fearful aspect perched on the limbs of neighboring trees croaking hoarsely, and woe betide the belated wight whose road lay through this region, unless, indeed, he was the fortunate possessor of some talisman of which the powers of darkness stood in awe; and even then it behooved him to move along with caution and circumspection, as many stories of hairbreadth escapes can testify. These manifestations had been going on without change or interruption for the space of about two years, when an addition, in the person of "Old Shad" himself appeared. Like all who bury money, and thus defraud mankind of its use, he has been condemned to "walk o' nights," and will doubtless continue his weary tramp until his treasure shall be unearthed and allowed to flow in its proper channels. It is said that during the early years of his ghostly career, the Quaker seemed rather pleased than otherwise with his position, and stalked about with a placid and self-satisfied air, taking great delight in frightening horses, especially when they became unmanageable and threw their riders, when he would rush up and peer with his lusterless eyes and grin horribly into the very face of the fallen horseman. But his chief amusement was at the expense of money diggers, whose discomfiture he seemed to enjoy hugely, his hollow laugh on these occasions sounding in volume like a fog horn above the clanking of chains and the croaking of the birds of night.

But as time wore on, these enjoyments seemed to pall, and of late years weariness and disgust are strongly depicted in the countenances of the old money hider. His old neighbors, the "Paxtang Boys,"

against whom he may have held a grudge, have long since passed away, his very house has disappeared and change is written upon all its surroundings, and the poor old ghost, like the wandering Jew, seems to long for the time when he can quietly pull off his boots and retire to rest.

It must not for a moment be supposed that vigorous efforts have never been put forth to find this treasure, or that there is now or ever has been any lack of "High Doctors" in the neighborhood of unquestioned skill in the magic art. Powerful spells and fearful incantations have been worked time and again, but thus far to no purpose, their only effect being to render night more hideous by increasing the vigilance of the uncanny guardians of the money.

The native "Doctors," whilst they do not acknowledge themselves defeated, but only baffled, have remained apparently idle for some time past, which idleness is doubtless nothing more than the calm which precedes the storm. Meanwhile some philanthropic individuals, having become impatient, and out of pure sympathy for the forlorn ghost, have enlisted the services of a great "Doctor" from the east and a celebrated fortune-teller from the west, and it is confidently expected that with the help of these allies the enemy will be routed, the treasure secured, and the Quaker set free, not, however, without a struggle, before which the great battle between the "Lady of Beauty" and the "son of the daughter of Eblis" shall pale into insignificance.

Should this enterprise succeed, of course all good and quiet citizens will rejoice, but the locality will be robbed of much of its interest, and all of its romance, unless perchance the "Headless Wood-chopper," the "Hump-back Peddler" and the several other ghosts who haunt the neighborhood shall succeed in avoiding the complications consequent to the approaching contest.

R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXX.

A REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE.—At the attack on Fort Washington one of the artillerymen named Corbin was killed when serving his gun. In the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, dated June 29, 1779, I find this entry: In a list of orders granted was one "in favor of Margaret Corbin, for thirty dollars, to relieve her present necessities, she having been *wounded and utterly disabled by three grape*

shot while she filled with distinguished bravery the post of her husband, who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, at Fort Washington." This heroine deserves a place in history alongside of Mollie; Pitcher. To what command did her husband belong, and what locality in Pennsylvania did they come from? (See Col. Rec., vol. xii, p. 34.)

S. E.

 GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

HALDEMAN.

I. HENRY HALDEMAN, b. 1760; d. 1820 in Montgomery county, Pa. m. ——— Clements, of Bucks county. Their children were:

- i. *Abraham*, d. young.
- ii. *Margaret*, d. young.
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *Jacob*.
- v. *Susan*.
- vi. *Elizabeth*.
- vii. *Hannah*.
- viii. *Catharine*.

Henry Haldeman had four brothers, Jacob and John, of Bucks county, Christian, of Montgomery county, and Nicholas, who removed to the Carolinas.

II. PETER HALDEMAN, b. 1790 in Somerset county; d. 1869 in Fayette county, Pa.; m. Salome Shiver, d. 1865; daughter of Peter Shiver, of Somerset county, and had:

- i. *Daniel*.
- ii. Rev. *Thomas*, of Morgantown, W. Va.

III. SAMUEL HALDEMAN, b. 1803 in Centre county, Pa.; d. 1883 at North Hope, Butler county, Pa.; m. Margaret Kohlmeyer, b. 1805; d. 1883 in Butler county. They had issue:

- i. *Mary A.*, m. ——— Meals.
- ii. Col. *Jackson*, of Emlenton, Pa.
- iii. *Catharine-E.*, m. ——— Mittlin.
- iv. Rev. *George*, of Lancaster, O.
- v. *Daniel E.*, of Emlenton, Pa.
- vi. *Samuel-Alexander*, of Douglass county, Kan.
- vii. *Sarah*, m. ——— Hoover.
- viii. *Euphemia*, m. ——— Riddle.
- ix. *John-R.*, of Venango county, Pa.
- x. *James-Finley*.

LEECH.

John Leech, b. April, 1739, in county Armagh, Ireland; d. in Rockbridge county, Va.; served in the war of the Revolution in Capt. John Kling's company, Col. Benjamin Eyre's battalion, and was an elder in Oxford church. He m. April 18, 1761, Martha McComb, b. 1744; d. June 19, 1804, at Collierstown, Rockbridge county, Va. Their children were:

- i. *Nathun.*
- ii. *David*, b. 1762; m. in 1790 Margaret Miller, daughter of Henry Miller.
- iii. *John*, b. 1765.
- iv. *Thomas*, b. 1767.
- v. *James*, b. 1769.
- vi. *Agnes*, b. 1771.
- vii. *Eleanor*, b. 1774.
- viii. *Martha*, b. 1780.

SEAGER.

I. BALTZER SEAGER, b. in Alsace, Germany; issaid to have settled in "New Rochelle," Bucks county, Pa. He left a wife Elizabeth and four sons—the names of only two coming down to us:

- i. *Gabriel.*
- ii. *John.*

II. Rev. GABRIEL SEAGER, son of Baltzer Seager, b. 24th day of —, 1734, in Bucks county, Pa.; d. January 31, 1816, at Bristol, Trumbull county, O. Removed from Pennsylvania to Loudoun county, Va.; then to Shenandoah county, and finally to Trumbull county, O. He m., April 8, Margaretta Dohlkin, b. September 26, 1737, in Klein-Biberaus, Germany; d. August 20, 1822, in Bristol, O.; daughter of John and Margaretta Dohlkin. They had children:

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. October 12, 1766, at 10 p. m.
- ii. *Barbara*, b. November 27, 1768, at 6 a. m.; m. William Barbe, of New Jersey.
- iii. *Peter*, b. November 19, 1770, at 10 p. m.; m. Annie Barbe.
- iv. *William*, b. January 9, 1772, at 2 p. m.
- v. *Conrad*, b. November 8, 1774, at 2 p. m.; m. ——— Haldeman, of Pennsylvania.
- vi. *Margaretta*, b. January 5, 1776, at 2 p. m.; m. ——— Baughman, of Pennsylvania.
- vii. *Samuel*, b. February 6, 1778, at 11 p. m.; m. ——— Shwalter.
- viii. *Marie*, b. February 24, 1889, at 1 p. m.; m. ——— Baughman, of Pennsylvania.

SNAVELEY FAMILY.

This surname is no strange one and can be found in every German settlement made prior to this century. It is not the intention, however, of the writer to allude to this family name in general, but simply to give in brief the history of John Ulrich Schnebli, who settled in what is now Lebanon county, Pa. When John Ulrich landed upon the shores of the Province of Pennsylvania, he was a lad of five years of age, having, as the story goes, lost his parents at sea on board the vessel which brought him to this country. Upon landing, a mere child and orphaned, he was kindly cared for by some fellow passengers. During these years he received some training in the carpentering trade, and coming to his majority he found his way to Bethel township, Lebanon county, and for a time became a citizen of "Stumpstown" or more moderately speaking Fredericksburg. He probably made his way there from the Tulpehocken country, where many of the early Germans settled prior to finding permanent homes. Here Mr. Snaveley succeeded through the industry and frugality so characteristic of his race, in saving a few hundred dollars which he invested in a large tract of land a few miles west of "Steitztown," now Lebanon, where he resided until the close of his days. His remains, with those of his wife and numerous descendants, lie buried in the farm grave-yard on the corner of the Snavely farm, as now located on the north side of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, opposite the old Union canal tunnel. No doubt many a passenger traveling over this railroad has had his curiosity aroused to learn why amidst all these tombstones so much fencing exists. Years ago a difficulty arose between some members of the family and in dividing the farm a corner of a new tract was located in this grave-yard; and the one who secured the new farm, to hold possession of his boundary line, had this fenced off within the grave-yard proper, and in doing so the fence is so placed that husband and wife are separated thereby. No stone marks the place to tell the passer-by where John Ulrich Snaveley lies or to the historian when he was born and died. Although he left a large estate to his children and secured to them the fine lands which some of the descendants possess to this day, the honor was not given him to have a tombstone; but if it is any consolation it is not unlike the fate which befell many others who stood by the early fathers of the country, made this land what it is and have their graves unmarked. At what time Mr. Snaveley purchased this large tract of land in Lebanon township we know not. It was, however, after the year 1755, as he does not appear on the tax list for that

year, but he probably came a year later. In the list for the year 1780 he is assessed for 300 acres. Whom he married we know not. His children were:

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. November 26, 1763; d. April 30, 1853.
- ii. *John*, b. February 24, 1766; d. February 22, 1826; m. *Veronica Light*, b. November 11, 1767; d. November 4, 1821; dau. of *Samuel Light*. They had issue:
 1. *William*, b. March 3, 1797; d. January 22, 1854; m. *Anna Long*, b. July 2, 1797; d. January 31, 1854; daughter of *Abraham Long*. It is recorded on *Mr. Snavely's* tombstone that he lived thirty-three years in holy wedlock and had eight children.
 2. *David-L.*, b. January 26, 1802; d. July 29, 1858; m. *Magdalena Behm*, b. March 3, 1799; d. April 11, 1866.
 3. *Joseph*.
 4. *Samuel*.
- iii. *Henry*, b. January 12, 1768; d. August 8, 1846; married and had among others a son *Joseph*.
- iv. *Jacob*, m. *Christine Windnagle*, b. November 13, 1777; bap. by *Rev. Traugott Frederick Illing*; d. April, 1843; daughter of *John Mathias Windnagle* and *Agnes Early*. They had issue:
 1. *Jefferson*, m. *Antonnette Fidler* and left a number of children.
 2. *William*, died in California, aged sixty-two years.
- v. *Christian*, resided and died in Lebanon, Pa., where for many years he was engaged in merchandizing; he married, and left a number of children, among them: *Andrew*, *Cyrus*, *George*, *John*, and *Elijah*. E. W. S. P.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

BENJAMIN JORDAN.

Thomas Jordan, the ancestor of the family, came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, an emigrant from Scotland. He settled in Cecil county, Md., not far from the Delaware line. He was one of the early members of Christiana Presbyterian church, in the grave-yard of which lie four generations of the Jordan family. Thomas Jordan, the father of Benjamin Jordan, was born on the old homestead prior to 1752, from which he removed to Northumberland

county, Pa., shortly after the organization of that county in 1772, locating near where the town of Milton now stands. Here the son Benjamin was born July 10, 1779. The same year, during the so-called "Great Runaway," owing to the descent upon the West Branch settlements by the Indians, the family gathered up a few of their worldly goods, and descending the Susquehanna took refuge in York county. Here Thomas Jordan continued to reside until his death. His wife was Rachel Steele, eldest sister of Generals Archibald and John Steele of the army of the Revolution. In 1805 Benjamin Jordan went to Lancaster, where he learned the business of bookseller with William Dickson, subsequently assisting him in editing the *Intelligencer* until 1808, when he was appointed weighmaster of the port of Philadelphia. In 1816 he resigned and removed to Dauphin county, residing at "Walnut Hill" until his death, May 24, 1861. Mr. Jordan was for many years the precentor of Paxtang church, and represented the Dauphin district in the State Senate from 1847 to 1850. Mr. Jordan married October 29, 1811, Mary Crouch, daughter of Edward Crouch and his wife, Margaret Potter. The latter was a daughter of Gen. James Potter of the Revolution. Mrs. Jordan was born October 23, 1791, and died October 27, 1846. Her remains, with those of her husband, rest within the shadow of old Paxtang church.

W. H. E.

COL. THOMAS EDWARDS.

After the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, another class of militia was called out to do active duty around Philadelphia to harass Howe's army and prevent the British from obtaining supplies from the neighboring districts. The militia were placed under the command of Generals Potter and Armstrong. The person whose name heads this article was thus called out. He was then a militia captain. On Thursday, October 30, 1777, Col. Curtis Grubb appeared before the "Council of Safety" and represented that his furnace was in blast for the purpose of casting salt-pans, and that the blast could not be continued without the assistance of Thomas Edwards, manager. It was ordered that Thomas Edwards be permitted to continue at said furnace until the salt-pans were completed, and then to proceed to camp with all expedition and serve out his tour in the field, (Col. Rec. vol. xi, page 335). This was Cornwall furnace.

On November 26, 1777, it was represented to Council that Thomas Edwards, manager of Colonel Grubb's furnace, had gone into the field. In April of 1778, Colonel Edwards was directed to make purchases of wheat and flour for the use of the artificers and militia of Lebanon.

The officers and privates of Col. Thomas Edwards' Second battalion belonged to Lebanon and the neighborhood. In October, 1782, Col. Edwards was elected sheriff of Lancaster county, and re-elected in 1783 and 1784. After his removal to Lancaster he married the widow of Christopher Reigart who kept the Fountain Inn on South Queen street, where the Supreme Executive Committee held their meetings, and where the court occasionally convened after the court house was burned.

Colonel Edwards subsequently became a very prominent person in political and civic affairs in Lancaster county and maintained his prominence for twenty years. He gradually purchased a number of valuable farms in the county. However, he continued to keep the hotel until his wife's death in 1805, when he was succeeded by her son, Reigart. He had no children by Susannah Reigart, and I am not aware that he was a widower when he married her.

SAMUEL EVANS.

THE WYOMING SETTLEMENT.

[The following letters are of interest, as they give some valuable historical points relating to the early settlement of Wyoming. The true history of Wyoming, unprejudicial and unbiased, remains to be written—but in due time, when the various papers, both public and private, concerning the struggle between the New Englander and Pennamite, shall be brought to light, we will understand much which has befogged the historians of the past. The *truth of history* is required in this as well as other chapters of the story of our Commonwealth.]

BETHLEHEM, 7th August, 1769.

Sir: Meeting accidentally with Mr. John Anderson, who intends for Philadelphia in a day or two, and has lately come from Wyoming where he has resided these several years past, and has been an eye-witness to many transactions of Messrs. Stuart & Ogden relative to their disposition of the Manor Lots there, I thought it would not be amiss that you should ask him some Questions on that subject, as it might add some weight to what has already been said and give more light into the matter, being convinced you are desirous to sift it to the bottom, and to find out the Truth. He is therefore charged to deliver this hasty scrawl into your own hand.

I shall not pretend in the present hurry to point out to you the necessary Questions on this Occasion, knowing your own good judg-

ment will easier suggest them than mine. Give me leave, however, to mention such as now occur, and they are these: 1st. Whether Mr. Stuart gave Mr. Jennings timely notice (when he, Mr. Stuart, went first up to Wyoming) to acquaint the people of this county of the proper terms to give them an equal chance with those of New Jersey? 2d. Whether when the North'n people went up, Mr. Stuart did not tell them the lots were all disposed of, and whether at last, what lots were granted them were not all without the Manor as it now proves, for the lines of the Manor were kept secret for some hidden purpose, which if you examine him upon he can give a plausible reason for. And whether upon the whole they were not superciliously dealt with, receiving ambiguous and uncertain answers, and particularly one Nicholar Snider, who being pretty knowing and more earnest than the rest, was not threatened to be sent to prison for his impertinence? 3d. Whether the people of this county did not go several times in a body of 10 and 15 men together, and offer to settle immediately, by which means the New England people would undoubtedly been frustrated had our people been encouraged. 4th. Whether one or two lots were not granted to Mr. Ledlie, the Spl. Bl. of those people, and a great stickler for them from the beginning; and whether even Ben'n Shoemaker's son was not promised, but was disappointed on being taken prisoner with them. 5th. Whether Mr. Stuart can claim any merit to grant lots to rich men of N. Jersey, who it can be proved never entered to settle themselves or children there, but offered to let their lands to county people on shares. 6th. How many of our county people have got lots within the manor? I pray your kind acceptance of this scrawl and believe me to be, sir, your most obed't servant.

LEWIS GORDON.

To Edward Physick, Esq.

EASTON, August 14, 1769.

Sir: I make no doubt you are by this time pretty well informed and convinced how affairs at Wyoming have been conducted, and how partially the people of this county have been dealt with by those the Government so highly confided in; I cannot, however, omit giving you an opportunity to examine one evidence more on a subject that engrosses all our conversation. It is the opinion of all men that, had proper measures been pursued by the gentlemen entrusted, a prior settlement by our own people was very practicable and that the N. E. men might have been entirely frustrated and disappointed; but it is said instead of employing time properly it was consumed in vain and fruitless journeys back and fore to Wyoming from New

Jersey, writing expresses, &c., whilst their whole plan, instructions and all, were most industriously concealed from our people, who could obtain lots on no other terms than those offered by the New Jersey men, namely, to take them on shares, and so enjoy the privilege of becoming their tenants. The bearer, Mr. Kacklein (late sheriff) is a man of good sense, well acquainted in the county, has an interest and influence in it, and as he knows divers of those whose applications have been so superciliously rejected and the N. J. preferred, I thought him a fit person to give you an account of such of their transactions as he knows, which I believe he will do with impartiality and truth. But what avails it to be sensible of the mismanagement, when we know not how to rectify it? As to what is already granted, that cannot be recalled; all that can be done is to put it out of the power of those gentlemen to grant more. If the N. E. people will not peaceably abandon their settlement (which appears not likely) after all their expense, trouble, and fatigue, what can be done? To drive them off by force and violence is by no means eligible and may prove unsuccessful. What then remains, but to offer to the *Pennsylvanians* the lands not yet disposed of, on moderate terms, and to get men of spirit and influence (if any such there be) to rouse and encourage them to make a settlement, late as it is; but I would not have them settle in a body as the N. E. people have done, but upon separate plantations, and at a distance from one another, by which means they may yet get the whole lands in their possession without bloodshed, and weary and tire out the New England men, already almost spent with fatigue and expense. I hope you will receive this in good part (as it is written) and not as obtruded advice, but as flowing from a disposition attentive to the honour of the proprietaries and the welfare of the people. I am with esteem, sir, your most obedient servant.

LEWIS GORDON.

To Edmund Physick, Esq.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—CCLXXXI.

DIETRICH.—My grandfather, Jacob Dietrich, was a soldier from Pennsylvania in the war of the Revolution. He was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1758, and died in 1801. My father, John J. N. Dietrich, was born in 1799, near Gettysburg, and died in 1887. Can you give me the record of Jacob Dietrich in the war for Independence?

C. H. D.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

CARMAN.—Isaac Carman, a native of the neighborhood of Harrisburg, went to Illinois in 1837, where he died the year following. His daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Freeman, of Campbell, Coles county, Ill., desires some information concerning her ancestors.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.—I am anxious to ascertain the full names of the following officers who Major Denny says were killed, &c., at St. Clair's defeat, in November, 1791:

First Regiment of Levies—

Killed—Capt. Van Swearingen.

Lieut. Boyd.

Ensign Wilson.

Ensign Reaves.

Wounded—Capt. Buchanan.

Lieut. Davidson.

Second Regiment of Levies—

Killed—Capt. Smith.

Ensign McMickle [McMichael].

Ensign Beatty.

Wounded—Major Butler.

Lieut. Read.

Adj. Crawford.

Kentucky Militia—

Killed—Ensign Montgomery.

[Can any of our correspondents furnish the writer, L. B. J., the information?]

CROUCH.—This family settled in Virginia, in King and Queen county, coming from England at an early day. Col. James Crouch came to Pennsylvania some years prior to 1737, for in that year, on September 22, he married Hanna Brown, who was the mother of Edward Crouch (b. November 9, 1764) and three daughters all older. They were: Mary, married Col. James Cowden; Elizabeth, married Matthew Gilchrist, who removed to Washington county, Pa., and Hannah, married Roan McClure. That the family was of some consequence may be inferred from the fact that Colonel Crouch brought with him forty slaves and bought 3,000 acres of land in York county, where the town of Wrightsville is now situated, on which he settled for a few years, but which he eventually sold and removed to 1,000 acres which he purchased near Middletown, in now Dauphin county. The farms of Colonel Young and Jacob C. Bomberger are part of that tract.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

FROM LANCASTER COUNTY WILLS.

PATTERSON.

George Patterson died in 1748, leaving a wife Margaret, and children as follows :

- i. William.*
- ii. Mary.*
- iii. James.*
- iv. John.*
- v. Margaret.*
- vi. Eleanor.*
- vii. Agnes.*

The executors were Robert Allison and Hugh Barkley.

POWELL.

John Powell, of Paxtang, died in 1748, leaving a wife Margaret, and with several other younger children, a daughter *Nancy*, who is especially mentioned in the will. The executors of the estate were Thomas McKee, Indian trader, of Paxtang, and John Allison. John Powell was a tavern keeper, and for him is named Powell's Valley.

MONTGOMERY.

Archibald Montgomery, of Derry, died in 1773, leaving children :

- i. Archibald,*
- ii. Mary, m. Robert Walker.*
- iii. [A dau.], m. Samuel Hannah.*

Robert Ramsey and Barnabas Irwin, of Derry, were authorized to sell property.

BOYD.

Jane Boyd, widow, of Paxtang, died in 1772, leaving children as follows :

- i. Margaret.*
- ii. Mary.*
- iii. Jane.*
- iv. Martha.*

In her will she mentions her sons-in-law, James Miller, James Means, James Anderson, William McWhorter, and Robert McWhorter. Also granddaughters Jane Means and Sarah McWhorter. James Burd and John Shell were the executors.

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