Donald C. Haldeman
1891

Harrisburg
NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

CHIEFLY RELATING TO

INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

[Reprint First and Second Series.]

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

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES—I.

Historical Memoranda.—In 1741 the inhabitants towards “Yellow Britches” creek petitioned for a road from Walnut Bottom to Susquehannah, at Nathan Hussey’s, to cross river to James Allison’s.

July 29, 1748, Elizabeth Chambers and John Chambers, administrators of the estate of Randle Chambers, deceased, filed their account of personal effects, which amounted to three hundred and eighty-five pounds and sixteen shillings. They took audit for payment to the following named persons: John Davis, Mr. Peters, Nathaniel Little.

7 gallon of liquor at 2 s. 6 d. [This was used at the funeral.] John Ridick; vendue crier, Geo. Cowan. Justices Hog, qualified the appraisers.

AN OLD-TIME PEDAGOGUE.

A Reminiscence of School Days Half a Century Ago.

The recent notice of W. A. Grimshaw as a pupil of James Maginness, Esq., has induced me to look up the old books. I have a copy of his arithmetic, printed by William Greer in 1821. Maginness gave me about a dozen sheets of the first issue for my own use in his school. He must have taught here in an old log house on the south corner of the capitol grounds as early as 1815. In about 1822 he taught in the second story of the three-story building situate on the south corner of Second street and Cherry alley. There he related to us the following story: “My school teacher was a manufacturer of fish nets and he would work away until the school would get into an uproar. Then he would start in with a long hickory withe, and he would flail away indiscriminately until he would get us all seated, then he would go to work on his nets.”

Maginness generally carried his penknife clutched in his fist, the
blade sticking beyond the hand, and in this position give a fellow a rap on the head with his knuckles that would make the stars appear quickly. In about '23 or '24 he moved to the third story of the west corner of Second and Cherry alley. There I saw him strike in the usual manner at a boy's head (knife in hand). The boy dodged and the corner of the desk took the skin off several knuckles. The boy was jerked from his seat and run to the head of the stairs, where I expected to see him make an involuntary leap as far as he had space to go, but he was permitted to take his seat again, and we were entertained during the balance of that day by licking of broken knuckles and scolding the boy.

I managed to keep on the favorable side of the "master." Addressing me by a pet name, he said, "I don't approve of going out and freezing, driving far out in the country, running the risk of being run away with and tumbled in the snow, &c., &c. I think the wiser plan is to take a few drinks and warm yourself, then take a rocking chair out in your own yard and rock until you get so cold that you can rock no longer, then come in and warm up and take another drink; then go out and rock again—and so keep on until you get so drunk that you cannot rock any longer, then you are close by your own bed, where you can crawl in in safety, running no risk of being run away with or being pitched out or frozen."

When Mr. Maginness was teaching at the corner of Third and Walnut he discovered a constable having some difficulty with Jack Featz (colored) who he was taking to jail. He thought it would be an act of benevolence if he would give the constable a helping hand, so he gave Jack a chock under the chin which doubled him up like a jack-knife. The constable had no further trouble, Jack marched on.

J. FLEMING.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SHIPPENSBURG.

[The following letter has been in print, and we must confess that with others at first we doubted the genuineness of it. The original has been kindly sent us by D. K. Wagner, Esq., one of the editors of the Shippensburg News, and is before us. We are perfectly satisfied with its antiquity, and hail it as another link in the chain of early settlements to which we have alluded; and more than that, it substantiates the claim of Shippensburg as to being the oldest town in the Valley. There must assuredly have been many settlers between these pioneers and the Susquehanna to have induced them to start a town forty miles west of Harris' Ferry, if as one old writer tells us, the latter was the border of civilization at that period. The letter finds a
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place in Rev. Dr. Wing's valuable history of Cumberland county, but feeling confident that the readers of Notes and Queries will appreciate it we give it verbatim as in the original. The writer of the letter was ancestor of the Magraw family, one of whom, Henry S. Magraw, was at one time State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. The names of McCall, Steen, Ripley and others mentioned were the ancestors of many who lived and flourished in the Valley during the last one hundred and forty years—while John Simpson, of Paxtang, was one of the earliest settlers in this locality, and brother of the father of General Michael Simpson, of Revolutionary memory.

"May 21st, 1733.

"Dear John: I wish you would see John Harris at the ferry and get him to rite to the governor to see if he can't get some guns for us; there's a good wheen of ingens about here, and I fear they intend to give us a good deal of trouble, and may do us a great deal of harm. We was three days on our journey coming from Harrises ferry here. We could not make much speed on account of the childer; they could not get on as fast as Jane and me.

"I think we will like this part of the country, when we get our cabins bilt. I put it on a level pease of groon near the road or path in the woods, at the foot of a hill. There is a fine stream of watter that comes from a spring a half a mile south of where our cabin is bilt. I would have put it nearer the watter but the land is lo & wet. John McCall, Alick Steen & John Rippey bilt theres near the stream.

"Hugh Rippey's daughter Mary berried yesterday. This will be news to Andrew Simpson when it reaches Maguire's Bridge; he is to come over in the fall, when they were to be married. Mary was a very purified girl; she died of a favor, & they berried her up on rising groon, north of the road or path, where made choice of a peese of groon for a gray-yard. Poor Hugh has none left now but his wife, Sam with little Isabel.

"There be plenty of timber south of us. We have 45 cabbins bilt here now, & it looks a town, but we have no name for it. I'll send this with John Simpson when he goes back to Paixtan. Come up soon; our cabin will be ready to go into in a week & you can go in till you get wan bilt. We have planted some corn & potatoes. Dan McGee, John Sloan & Robert Moore was here the last week. Remember us to Mary and the childer. We are all well. Tell Billy Parker to come up soon, and bring Nancy with him; I know he will like the country. I for got to tell you that Sally Brown was bit by a snake, but she is out of danger. Come up soon.

"Y'r aff. brother,

Indorsed:

"Mr. John Magraw, Paixtan."

"James Magraw."
CAPTAIN WILLIAM TRENT.

William Trent, the son of William Trent, was born in Chester, subsequently Lancaster county, Penn'a, February 13, 1715. His father held several positions under the Proprietary, (the city of Trenton was named for him) and the son entered the service of the Province at an early period. Gov. George Thomas appointed him, in June, 1746, captain of one of the four companies raised for an intended expedition against Canada. He was stationed during that and the following year in the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y., returning to Pennsylvania in December, 1747. On the formation of the county of Cumberland he received a commission as justice of the courts for that county. He resided in the neighborhood of Col. George Croghan, his brother-in-law, and with whom he subsequently largely engaged in the Indian trade.

Owing to his great influence with the savages, in 1752 the Governor of Virginia employed Capt. Trent as agent of that colony to attend the council of the Ohio tribes at Logstown, a journal of which has been preserved. In August of the following year he was directed by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to examine the site for a fort on the Ohio. This was at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny where Pittsburgh now stands. In January, 1754, he raised by authority and commanded a company of volunteers doing service on the frontier, and in the early part of the ensuing spring began the erection of a military post at the forks of the Ohio. During his absence this was seized by a large French force, and Fort Duquesne subsequently erected. In 1755, Capt. Trent re-entered the service of his native Province—for nearly two years being a member of the Provincial Council. In 1757 he was again in the employ of Virginia, but in the summer of that year he acted as the secretary to Col. George Croghan at a council with the Indians at Easton.

He accompanied General Forbes' expedition in 1758, and the year following entered the service of Sir Wm. Johnson, the British Agent for Indian Affairs in America. He was present that year at the treaty with the Ohio Indians at Fort Pitt, and the subsequent conference of Gen. Stanwix with the Western nations in October. Largely engaged in the Indian trade, he was totally ruined by Indian depredations, following the conspiracy of Pontiac. For these losses, however, in 1768, the Indians at the Fort Stanwix treaty conveyed to Capt. Trent a large tract of land between the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers. He settled there, but at the outset of the Revolution returned to Pennsylvania, accepted a Major's commission, and was
present as such at the treaty of Fort Pitt, July 6, 1776. He was not in active service, save in the Western Department. While on his way east in 1778 he took ill at his old home, died shortly after, and was buried in an old graveyard not far from Silvers’ Spring church-yard, if not in that identical burial ground. Major Trent was a representative man in provincial days and spent most of his life in the public service.

NOTES AND QUERIES—II.

DERRY CHURCH LAND PATENT.

[To the late Dr. George Ross, of Lebanon, are we indebted for a transcript of the following, which we give by way of prelude to other papers connected with the history of that venerable landmark of the early Scotch-Irish settlement and consequently of Presbyterianism.]

"Patent to William Bertram and others, in Trust for the Presbyterian Congregation at Derry, in Lancaster County."


"C. Brockden, Recorder."

John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware. To all unto whom these presents shall come; send Greeting:

Whereas, In and by a Warrant under a Seal of our Land Office, bearing date the Tenth Day of this Instant, July, We require our Surveyor General to accept and receive the Survey of about one hundred acres of Land, which by our Consent at the Instance of William Bertram, Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation, in and near Derry Township, in the County of Lancaster, was on the Twentieth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight, made to enclose and accommodate the Meeting House and Burrying Grounds intended to belong to the said Minister and Congregation, Situate in the said Township, and the said Survey being accepted, and duly returned into our Secretaries’ Office, in the Name of the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson, and Robert Wallace, for the Use and Behoof of the said Congregation, as in and
by our Warrant aforesaid was required. The Situation, Lines and Bounds thereof are as follows, viz.: Beginning at a maple tree on the Northern bank of Spring Creek, at a Corner of Andrew White’s Land, and extending them by the same, North Northeast two hundred and sixteen Perches to a Post; Thence by James Campbell’s Land, South eight Degrees West, one hundred and seventy-five Perches to a Post, by the aforesaid Creek; Thence by the several Courses of the same seventy-five perches to the Place of Beginning; Containing one hundred and two acres and the allowance of six acres for Roads, as in and by the survey thereof remaining in our Surveyor General’s office, and from thence Certified into our Secretary’s office may, appear. Now, at the further Instance and request of the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace, that We would be pleased to grant unto them, for the use of the Presbyterean Congregation aforesaid, a Confirmation of the said Tract of Land according to the Situation and Survey above described. Know ye, therefore, that We favouring the Instance and Request of the said William Bertram, and the Consideration of the yearly Quit Rent herein after mentioned and reserved. We have given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, Do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace, and their Heirs, for the use aforesaid, the said Tract of Land, as the same is now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid, with all the Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Liberties, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever, to the said one hundred and two acres of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, three full and clear fifth Parts of the Royal Mines free from all deductions and reprisals for Digging and Refining the same, and one fifth Part of all other Mines or Oar delivered at the Pitt’s Mouth, only Excepted and hereby reserved. And also, free Leave, Right and Liberty to and for the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace, their Heirs and Assigns, to Hawk, Hunt, Fish and Fowl in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon any Part thereof; to have and to hold the said Tract of one hundred and two acres of Land and Premises and the Appurtenances unto the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson
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and Robert Wallace, their Heirs and Assigns, in Trust nevertheless for the sole Use and Behoof of the said Presbiterean Congregation for Ever, for their Meeting House, School, Burying Place, Built and Erected, or to be Built and Erected on the same Land, And to no other Use, Intent or Purpose whatsoever, TO BE HOLDEN of Us, our Heirs and Successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of our Mannor of Conestogoe in the county aforesaid, in free and Common Socage, by Fealty only in lieu of all other Services, YIELDING AND PAYING therefore yearly to us, our Heirs and successors, at the Town of Lancaster, in said County, at or upon the First Day of March in every year, from the first Day of March last past, one half penny Sterling for every acre of the same, or Value thereof in Coyne Current, according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London, to such Person or persons as shall from Time to time be appointed to receive the same, AND IN CASE OF NON-PAYMENT THEREOF WITHIN NINETY DAYS NEXT AFTER THE SAME SHALL BECOME DUE, that then it shall and may be Lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors, our and their receiver or receivers into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises to Re-Enter, and the same to hold and Possess until the said Quit Rents and all arrears thereof, together with the Charges accruing by Means of such Non-payment and Re-Entry, be fully paid and Discharged.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Thomas Penn, by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities to him granted by the said John and Richard Penn, and of his own Right, hath Caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and Forty-one, The fifteenth Year of the Reign of King George, the Second, Over Great Britain.

THO. PENN.

MARRIAGES BY REV. JOHN ROAN.

[For the following valuable Marriage Record of the Rev. John Roan, from 1754 to 1774, we are indebted to his descendant, Scott Cligan, Esq., of Lewisburg. We are in hopes the previous marriages from 1745, the year he began his ministry to 1754, may be secured. We shall in a few weeks present an alphabetical list of the membership of Rev. Roan’s congregations of Paxtang, Derry and Donegal which seems to antedate our assessment lists.]

1754.

Oct. 3. William Cusick to Isabel Mebane.
Oct. 15. James McClosky to Agnes White.
Notes and Queries.

1755.
Jan. 16. Alex. Morrow to Kate Armstrong.
Feb. 6. Patrick Campbell to Eleanor Hays.
April 15. John Byars to Agnes Ross.
April 17. Samuel Levy to Mary Sharp.
April 18. John Porterfield to Sarah Cunningham.
April 24. James Tate to Anne Campbell.
May 27. James Barnett to Margaret Roan.
Aug. 4. John Bell to Sarah Bell.

1756.
July 22. Charles Neely to Eley McLenaghan.
Aug. 3. John Wilson to Jean Stevenson.
Aug. 27. Thomas Wiley to Margaret Cochran.

1757.
Feb. —. Alex. McKennett to Mary Wiley.
May 9. James McMullan to Eleanor Wright.
May 11. Patrick Hogan to Katharine McManus.
Sept. 7. John Steele to Margaret McClure.
Oct. 27. John Sawyers to Jean Allen.

1758.
Feb. —. Alexander McCullom to Agnes Walker.

1759.
Jan. 4. Arch. Sloan to Margaret Sloan.
May 10. Connor Fallen to Janet Hunter.
July —. James Walker to Martha Brown.
Sept. 23. George Kelly to ——— Robinson.

1760.
April 23. Samuel Vernor to Elizabeth Blackburn.
April 24. Henry Deyermond to Mary Byars.
May 1. William Carson to Margaret McCord.
June 9. Alex. MeHargue to Jean Tolland.
Sept. 4. Peter Smith to Margaret Brice.
Sept. 25. James Graham to Agnes Armstrong.
Oct. 7. Dennis McCormick to Janet Townsle.
Oct. 9. William McClintock to Jean Sharp.
October 30. Robert Atkin to Anne Cooper.

1761.
March 3. James Andrew to Jean Strain.
March 5. Edward Sharp to Mary Graham.
April 9. James Burney to Jean McClure.
April 23. John Bell to Mary Bell.
May 14. Thomas McClure to Mary Harvey.
June 1. William Moore to Margaret Wright.
Nov. 3. John Murdock to Sarah Brice.
Nov. 5. Samuel Robinson to Jean Snoddy.
Dec. 17. Robert Rusk to Mary McCracken.

1762.
Mar. 4. John Montgomery to Jean Waugh.
Mar. 30. Thomas Sawyer to Margaret McCallen.
May. 6. David Sterrat to Rachel Innis.
June 15. James Hucheson to Margaret Hucheson.
Aug. 25. Joseph Campbell, of R. Spring, to Jean McCall.
Dec. 7. George Baird, of R. Spring, to Margaret Kerr.
Dec. 23. James McLane to Margaret McCracken.

1763.
Jan. 20. George Morray to Mary Fleming.
Feb. 1. John Baird to Margaret Mann.
Feb. 17. Samuel Hanna to Agnes Sterrat, Paxtang.
Dec. 3. Samuel Patterson to Martha Ramsey.

1764.
March 8. William McClenaghan to Isabel Cooper.
March 27. John Bowman to Mary Sterrat.
Sept. 4. Samuel Allen to Rebekah Smith.
Dec. 27. James Hunter to Elizabeth Hunter.

1765.
Feb. 28. William Donaldson to Anne Lusk.
April 9. John Morrison to Jean McConaghy.
June 20. David McClure to Margaret Lecky, dau. of Mrs. Roan.
Aug. —. Two couples in Shipping's town.
Sept. —. ——— ——— to ——— Brown.

1765.
Sept. —. One couple at Capt. Brady's.

1766.
Feb. 27. Arch. Sloan to Mary Craig, Hanover.
March 4. James Gregg to Agnes Smith, Carlisle.
April 10. John Steel to Eliz. Cowper, Derry.
April 23. Thomas Thompson to Jean Thompson.
Sept. 22. Joshua Russell to Jean McClure.
Nov. 10. William Irwin to Sarah Chambers.
Nov. 18. Joseph Wilson to Mary Anne McKnight.

1767.
Aug. 25. James Wharton to Anne Wright.
Oct. 22. Samuel Sturgeon to Margaret Rogers.
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1768.
Feb. 4. Thomas McCallen to Mary Boyle, Derry.
Feb. 25. James Welsh to Jean Hutchinson.
May 31. James Cunningham to Janet Cochran.
July 4. David Allison to Agnes Dick, Derry.
Sept. 29. John Johnston to Isabel Todd.
Nov. 10. John McClure to Sarah Hay.
Nov. 15. John Stewart to Margaret Stewart.
Nov. 24. James Barr to Martha Cunningham, Donegal.
Dec. 1. James Gay to Margaret Mitchel, of Raphoe.

1769.
Feb. 21. Alex. Mitchel, of Raphoe, to Margaret Cowper.
April 18. Hamilton Shaw to Susan McClure.
July 6. James McCreight to Janet Strain, of Hanover.
— — Samuel Robinson to Lettice Montgomery.
— — Josiah Espy to Anne Kirkpatrick.
Nov. 8. James Richardson to Dorcas Bell.
Dec. 5. Thomas Kennedy to Janet Wilson.

1770.
April 26. Thomas Robison to Jean Hays, Derry.
May 22. William Trindale, of Lower Pensbury, to —— White.
Sept. 11. James Montgomery to Anne Woods.
Nov. 22. James Cochran to Mary Montgomery, Paxtang.
Dec. 11. Samuel Cochran to Mary Shearer, Paxtang.

1771.
Sept. 17. John Erwin to Annie Welsh, Derry.
Oct. 1. Andrew Caldwell to Martha Cochran.
Nov. 19. John McClure, of Carolina, to Sarah Wilson, of Paxtang.

1772.
May 5. Benjamin Eaken to Mary Shearer.
Aug. 2. A couple at West Branch, Susque.
Oct. —. ——— Eaken to Margaret Clark.
Dec. 17. James Jamison to Mary Logan.

1773.
Mar. 16. John Wishart to Jean McDonald.
April 19. James Douglass to Elizabeth Duffield, at Carlisle.
May 6. John Craig to Sable Boggs, at Derry.
Aug. 3. David Hays to Anne Glen.
Aug. 30. Andrew Clark to Mary Clark, New Purchase.
Oct. 19. Andrew Kerr to Katherine Williamson.

1774.
April 5. William Sloan to Mary Suffran.
Aug. 23. John Wilson to Herron, Big Spring.

NOTES AND QUERIES—III.

CAPT. WILLIAM TRENT.—Capt. Trent, and twenty-two other Indian traders, were attacked by Indians at Bloody Run in 1763, and lost all their goods. At the treaty at Fort Stanwix, in 1768, the deed to which you refer was made to William Trent as attorney in fact for these twenty-two Indian traders. The deed is placed among other relics in Independence Hall. The King of England also made a deed to the same parties for the same tract of land. Capt. Trent lived some time in Lancaster borough. From thence he moved to Carlisle, where he established a store, &c. Shortly before his death he owned many thousand acres of land in Northumberland county (which had been erected from Cumberland co.) in connection with Joseph Simons, an Indian trader in Lancaster, and one of the twenty-two spoken of. Mr. Simons purchased all of Mr. Trent’s lands, I think, at sheriff’s sale, just before or after the latter’s death. Upon further investigation you will find Major Trent a very prominent personage with a clear record.

Columbia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1880.

SAML. EVANS.
ORIGIN OF DAUPHIN COUNTY NAMES OF PLACES, ETC.—I.

[The following, prepared by a correspondent, contains an every day description of Dauphin county in a form easy for reference. Most of us know more of the Western States and Territories than of our own beautiful and romantic home—rich in all the products of the earth—exquisite in its mountains and valleys, filled with valuable minerals, and with a population industrious and virtuous. The article imparts information, not accessible anywhere. The author has used the unofficial figures of the census of 1880.]

_Dauphin county_ was formed of part of Lancaster, part of Berks, comprised all of the present Lebanon county, from 1785 to 1813. It was named after the oldest son of Louis XVI., whose official title was "The Dauphin." Its unofficial population, 1880, 78,412.

_Harrisburg_, from the owner of the site of the town, the second John Harris. For several years after 1785 the name in all official documents is "Louisburgh," in honor of the King of France. The French revolution came to aid public opinion and its proper name was restored. It was incorporated as a borough in 1791, and as a city in 1860. Its population is 30,728. It has been the seat of government of Pennsylvania since 1812, and the seat of justice since the formation of the county.

_Paxtang_ was one of the original townships, formed August 17, 1729. The name is derived from the Indian stream passing through it. The township covered part of the present county of Lebanon as far as Raccoon creek. Derry also trespassed on its adjoining neighbor, Lebanon township, but was limited in 1813 to the present Derry, Londonderry and Conewago. In the ancient surveys it appears to have comprised a greater area, as far east as the Quitopahilla creek, now in Lebanon county.

_Derry._—One of the original townships formed August 17, 1729, from the town of that name in the province of Ulster, Ireland. Population 2,014. It has two post-offices, Swatara and Derry Church, the latter in the neighborhood of the most ancient church in Dauphin county.

_Hanover._—The three townships of this name preserve the memory of the house of Hanover, in the days when those who named them were loyal subjects of the English kings of that insignificant German Electorate. The original Hanover was formed in 1739. Then as follows:

- East Hanover was formed 1785—population 1880, 1,583.
- West Hanover formed, 1785—population 1880, 1,064.
- South Hanover formed, 1842—population 1880, 1,204.
Union Deposit, in South Hanover, was originally Unionville or Uniontown. Its proprietors, Isaac Hershey and Philip Wolfsberger, when they laid it out in 1833, were at a loss for a name. The post-office department stepped in, deciding that it should be "Union Deposit P. O."

Hoernerstown, from the family of that name, in South Hanover.

Manadaville, from Manada creek, where it joins the Swatara, in South Hanover.

Granteville, from U. S. Grant, President of the United States. It is in East Hanover.

Earleysville, formerly Schell's, then "West Hanover post-office," although the village is in East Hanover township.

Manada Hill, in West Hanover, from Manada creek. It is a post-office.

Hummelstown.—Laid out by Frederick Hummel in 1762. He called it "Frederickstown," but the present name soon superseded that. It was incorporated in 1874. The population is 1,043.

Londonderry township, from the county of that name in the north of Ireland; formed in 1768, originally bounded on the west by Derry and south by Conewago creek. This was changed in 1826, when its present boundaries were fixed.

Geinburg in this township, from a German family who came to Londonderry about 1762, and whose family burial ground is north of the Middletown and Lancaster turnpike. The site of the graveyard is in cultivation of crops by the present owners; some tombstones are yet scattered over its site.

Port Royal, in the same township, near the confluence of the Susquehanna river and the Swatara creek, was laid out in the expectation of becoming a considerable town. Hence the high sounding name.

Rocktown, in the same township, named from the rocky land west of it. There is no post-office in this township. The population is 2,013, which includes the villages above.

Conewago township, formed in 1850, from Londonderry, and named from the creek which divides Dauphin from Lancaster. Population 395.

Bachmanville, named after a family of that name, and is the site of a post-office.

Swatara township, named from the creek on its southern border, in 1799, when it was formed. In 1840, upon the formation of Lower Swatara, its boundaries were fixed as they are now. Its total population is 2,427.

Churchville and Highland are fancy designations. Both villages are growing with rapidity.
Steelton, formerly Baldwin, from the great iron establishment there. It was incorporated in 1878 and has a population of 2,885.

Ewington, called after a family of that name. It is growing rapidly, and we must take 773 from the population of Swatara to be accurate as to that township, and fix that of this town, leaving 1,654 for Swatara.

Lower Swatara was formed in 1840 from Swatara proper. Middletown was a borough long before its formation. Population of the township, including Highspire, is 1,483.

High Spire.—One tradition goes that this striking name was given by Dautermann or Barnes who laid out the lots in 1813, from Spires in Germany, the birth-place of Dautermann. The other is that a tavern joke fixed its present designation because it had neither high or low spire.

Middletown received its name on account of its being nearly equi-distant from Lancaster and Carlisle, the great interior towns of the Province, when John Fisher began to convey lots, in 1759. In 1761 he had sold thirty lots to actual settlers. This is the oldest town and second in population in the county; was formed into a borough in 1828. Its population 3,351.

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—XI.

The following is a copy of the assessment list for Paxtang and Middletown. The date is not given, but I presume it belongs to the revolutionary period.

Jasper Byarty,
Conrad Bab,
James Barr,
Alexander Berryhill,
Constable Robert,
Falty Beacher,
Abraham Brightbill,
Jacob Brown,
Henry Boal,
Peter Beal,
Wm. Beel,
James Bond,
John Boyd,
Geo. Confort,
James Crouch,
Wm. Calhoon,
John Chambers,
Daniel Cooper,
Mathew Calhoon,
John Casel,
Frederick Casel,
William Carson,
Mary Caldwell,
Michael Casel,
George Carson,
Richard Carson,
James Cochran,
William Cochran,
Samuel Cochran,
Christly Craid,
Hugh Cunham,
James Coyle,
Cor. Cox,
James Cowden,
Maxwell Chambers,
Robert Chambers,
John Bran,
John Barnett, jr.,
John Barnett, sr.,
James Dunkan,
John Dunkan,
George Dixon,
John Dickey,
Joshua Elder, Esq.,
Abraham Egley,
John Elder,
Robert Elder,
Alexander McClure,
John Roop,
Eliah Negley,
George Neviling,

[The following were inserted out of order.]

Hugh Montgomery, Andrew Stuard, Matthew McKinney,
Wm. Montgomery, Joseph Smith, David Montgomery,
John Meader, Frederick Swissher, Hugh Stuard,
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Thomas Miller,  
James McKee,  
John Mumma,  
Alex. McCaguey,  
Michael Smith,  
Widow Steel,  
Stephel Smith,  

Joseph Simpson,  
Widow Simpson,  
Joseph Montgomery,  
Thomas McCarter,  
Robt. Montgomery,  
John Moon,  
Sam'l McFadden,  

Peter Sharer,  
Manis Smith,  
Samuel Simpson,  
Peter Shields,  
Jeremiah Sturgin,  
Samuel Shearer,  
Stephel Shoop.

Freemen.

John Shertz,  
John Confort,  
David Swot (Swartz),  
Conrad Swot,  
George or Joseph Gree,  
Alexander Duncan,  
John Megraw,  
John McConkey,  
William Gav,  
Dr. Wm. Simonton,  
James Fairman,  
Wm. Medin,  
John Millar,  
Robert Smith,  
Joseph Wilson,  
John Fleming,  
Robert Elder,  
Samuel Barr,  
William Cowden,  
William McMillen,  
Charles Gragin,  
Peter Smith,  
George Sample,  
Abraham Wilson,  
Thomas Dinton,  
Robert Clark,  
James Carey,  
Henry Aullam, sr.,  
James Speers,  
Hugh Crocket,  
David Chambers,  
James Mont each,  
John Mathler,  
Samuel Sampson,  

Robert Chambers,  
John Maxwell,  
James Mackin,  
Patrick McAbey,  
George Lour,  
William Sutton,  
William Crabb,  
William Right,  
John Little,  
Larey Smith,  
Michael Rawl,  
Henry McKinney,  
Robert Mordic,  
Richard Swan,  
John Stoner,  
William Loghry.

Middletown.

Thomas Toot,  
Joseph Singleton,  
Widow McKinley,  
David Etto,  
Philip Potemore,  
Christ. Hebright,  
George Snodgrass,  
John Still,  
Christ. Scabough,  
Henry Moyer,  
Samuel Sevatzey,  
Albright Swinford,  
Abraham Darr,  
Mark Snider,  
Jacob Walter,  
Peter Shuster,  
John Snyder,  
Peter Relgard,  
Ulrich Frain,  
Henry Shafner,  
Henry Harris,  
Jacob Eater,  
Mathew Caldhoon,  
George Mitzgar,  
Nicholas Castle,  
Philip Craft,  
Christian Spade,  
Ludwick Hemberly,  
Abraham Gross,  
Jacob Snyder,  
Philip Weirig,  
Christian Roth,  
Christian King,  
Patty Welker,  
Dr. Robert Kennedy,  
Frederick Lebernick,  
George Fry,  
John Backenstos,  
George Lawman,  
Margaret Kalm,  

Philip Shokin,  
Christian Shertz,  
Thomas Crabb,  
Michael Gross,  
Conrad Waulfley,  
Patrick Scott,  
Adam Miller,  
Peter Miller,  
Philip Etley,  
Frederick Hubley,  
Daniel Dandie,  
Thomas Minshall,  
William Zachins,  
Jacob King,  
Dr. Laning,  
Jacob Cream,  
Simon Snyder,  
William Wall,  
John Moyer.

These lists seem to be quite full. The careful reader will detect in the list a number of brothers, who had an equal quantity of land which was evidently divided out of their father's land.

SAMUEL EVANS.
NOTES AND QUERIES—IV.

Reminiscences of the Dauphin County Bar.—We are in receipt of several communications requesting the re-publication of this very valuable contribution by George W. Harris, Esq. The article in question when read before the Dauphin County Historical Society ten years ago created considerable interest, and as we have had so frequently to refer to it, we have the assurance of the distinguished author that at the first opportunity he will revise, correct and add to the article in question, which we justly consider one of the most important documents relating to the history and biography of our county.

Typographical Blunders.—Printers, as well as editors, will make blunders, but we do hope readers of Notes and Queries will preserve their equanimity and not take us to task for errors in orthography or grammar which they find in these contributions. As a rule, we prefer giving the documents verbatim, as in the original—which is the only proper way. Take the assessment lists for instance; every assessor spelled the names according to his own rules, and as a result it is very rarely that these are correct. To give them otherwise than in the original would be improper, and really of far less value to the genealogist. Our ancestors also used very quaint expressions, which given as in the original are entertaining; yet were we to alter such to our own modern ideas of spelling or phraseology, they would lose much of their force. Intelligent readers of Notes and Queries will however correct those errors unintentionally made by us, and treasure as we do those handed down to us by the representative people of by-gone times.

Trent, William. (N. & Q., vol. ii., p. 12.)—The firm of Baynton & Morgan were noted traders in the western country prior to the Revolution. 'Squire Evans has detailed Major Trent's connection with the Indian trade, and also his instrumentality in securing by the Fort Stanwix treaty indemnity for himself and others. Baynton, whose loss in the several Indian marauds was considerable, no doubt felt aggrieved because Major Trent did not secure for him his claims which had been deemed excessive. Hence the cry of dishonesty. This will explain in a great measure the following challenge by Mr. Baynton's son-in-law, George Morgan, for the original of which we
are indebted to Hon. Edward Herrick. It may be questionable by
some as to its reproduction at this day—but with the explanation we
have given, it is perfectly proper. Major Trent never replied to Mr.
Morgan's charge. The latter continued in the western trade during
the Revolution, subsequently became involved with the Nicholson
land peculations and speculations, finally sinking into merited
oblivion:

"Captain Wm. Trent, lately arrived from England, having been guilty
of very dishonest & dishonourable Acts to the Prejudice of my late Father-
in-Law, Mr. John Baynton, dec'd, & having refused to give him any
Reason for his Conduct, & still refusing to give any Satisfaction therein,
I do hereby announce & declare the said Wm. Trent to be an infamous
Lyar and a Scoundrel.

Philadelphia, July 8th, 1775."

Major Trent had gone to England to obtain a confirmation of the
lands granted him by the Indians from the Crown, and it was upon
his return to Pennsylvania that the foregoing attempt was made to
pillory his good name.

ORIGIN OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, NAMES OF PLACES, &c.—II.

The Paxtang of 1729 is now Lower Paxtang, which it became in
1767, when Upper Paxtang was formed. Population including
Linglestown 1,635.

Linglestown was "St. Thomas P. O." for a number of years. The
land upon which it is built was owned by Thomas Lingle, who set
off a village plot as early as 1765.

Susquehanna, a township named after the river, its western
boundary. It was formed in 1815. The population is 2,408.

Rockville, "Susquehanna postoffice," is a village of perhaps 300
persons. It was laid out in 1838.

Estherton, from one of the wives of Col. Cornelius Cox, owner of
the land. It was laid out about 1765, and prior to the Revolution
was a more important place than it has since been.

Progress, upon the supposition that it was to be a progressive town
in a very rural locality. It is a postoffice.

Upper Paxtang Township was formed in 1765, and covered all of
the county above, north of Kittatinny mountain. It is now of
moderate area, with a population of 1,541.

Killinger, a postoffice named after Hon. John W. Killinger, is in
the township. Paxton is also another postoffice named after an English family of that name in Bucks county.

MILLERSBURG, in Upper Paxtang, laid out by Daniel Miller in 1807 and called for him. It is a borough with a population of 1,440.

HALIFAX TOWNSHIP, formed in 1804, from the old Provincial fort of 1756 of that name. Its population is 1,406.

Matamoras, from the Mexican town of that name on the Rio Grande. When the town was laid out, Gen. Taylor and Matamoras occupied the attention of the whole country. Hence the name.

Powell’s Valley is a postoffice in this township. Powell’s Creek postoffice is in Reed township.

HALIFAX BOROUGH contains a population of 587. It was laid out in 1794, on land of George Winter, by George Scheffer and Peter Rice, but seems to have fallen into other hands before its plot was recorded. It occupies the site of the fort of 1756, named for Lord Halifax, by Colonels Clapham and Burd, who superintended its erection.

MIDDLE PAXTANG township was formed in 1787. Its population is 1,643.

Ellendale is a postoffice in this township.

Dauphin, was first Port Lyon, afterwards Greensburg, after Judge Innis Green, who owned the land and laid it into lots in 1824. It was erected a borough in 1854. Population, 750.

Jackson Township was formed in 1828, and named for the then President, Andrew Jackson. Its population is 1,189.

Jacksonville in this township, officially “Enders’” postoffice, was laid out about 1825 on land formerly of George Enders.

Fisherville, laid out in 1854, named for the late Major George Fisher. A joke about this locality long time ago was, that in time of war it would be a safe place “for the location of the Federal Government.” At a more modern date a distinguished member of Congress from this district, gravely proposed that if Washington was a dangerous locality, Fisherville, near Dauphin county, was a safe one. As no one had ever heard of the town, the suggestion was not seriously considered by the alarmed strategists of 1863. It is in Jackson township, and is a post town.

Washington Township, named for the illustrious first President of the United States, was formed in 1846. Its population is 1,240. Its villages are:

Elizabethville, named for the wife of the owner of the land. This village is a postoffice. It was originally named Painterstown.

Washington Square is its near neighbor on the Lykens Valley railroad.
Short Mountain is another village at which there is a postoffice named from the coal mines in its immediate vicinity.

Reed Township, the smallest township in Dauphin county, named for William Reed, who lived about midway between Clark's Ferry and Halifax. His son, William Reed, resides [1880] in the old homestead. Previous to being called Reed township it was Penn election district, formed of portions of Middle Paxtang and Halifax. When the township was erected, the portion of Middle Paxtang reverted to the original township.

Benvenue, a postoffice with a fancy name, probably from the Scotch for mountain and good entertainment therewith. "Choniata" would be a better Americanism.

Wiconisco Township, named for the stream of that name, was formed in 1840. Its population is 2,121.

Wiconisco village and postoffice, named for the stream.

Lykens is a borough with a population of 2,157. It was laid out in 1848 by Edward Gratz, and is the principal town of the Lykens Valley coal district.

Williams Township, named for a family of early settlers. Its population is 2,725.

Williamstown, a postoffice and thriving village.

Rush Township, formed in 1820. The least populous of the townships, containing only 124 inhabitants, named for Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mifflin Township, named for Governor Thomas Mifflin and formed in 1819. Population 1,409, including its two boroughs.

Berrysburg, originally called Hellerstown, a borough of 1871 in this township, named after a family of that name. The township was originally named Berry. This village has about 600 inhabitants.


Curtin, for Governor Andrew G. Curtin, is a postoffice. Mifflin township has therefore three postoffices.


Enterline, named for a family of that name. The only postoffice in this township or Jefferson.

Having reviewed the various civil subdivisions of the county, we
turn to an explanation and description of its valleys and streams on
the south. For their Indian derivation our readers are referred to

On the south are Conewago creek and valley. The stream is found
on all early charts, spelled as at present.

Then we have the superb Scahara and its fertile valley. It enters
the county in East Hanover and finishes its course at Middletown.
The Union canal is on its northern bank. Its tributaries are Bow,
Manada and Beaver creeks. All early surveys give the same names.

The Paxtang has its source near Linglestown and discharges itself
into the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. It is so spelled in the early
surveys and should be so now.

Fishing Creek has its source in West Hanover and discharges itself
at Fort Hunter. It is almost entirely in Middle Paxtang.

Stony Creek.—The origin of the name is very patent. Its whole
course is turbulent, over a rocky bed, crowded into the narrow
valley between the Kittatinny and Sharp mountains. It discharges
itself at Dauphin.

Clark's Creek and Valley, named for the Clark family who settled
there about 1728. Its source is in Schuylkill county, through Rush
and Middle Paxtang, to the Susquehanna above Dauphin. The
valley is very narrow.

Powell's Creek and Valley, named for a family of York county
Quakers who settled near its mouth about 1760, perhaps at an earlier
date. Parts of the valley are quite fertile. Its source is in Jefferson
township.

Armstrong Creek, named for the hero of Kittanning, John Arm-
strong. It takes its source in Jackson township and discharges
north of Halifax. The valley is a very fine one.

Wiconisco Creek takes its rise in Schuylkill county, passing Wil-
liams, Washington and Wiconisco townships, discharging at Millers-
burg. The Lykens Valley railroad is along its southern bank. It
is an Indian name, and is found spelled on early surveys as at
present, except occasionally with the French Ouikonisko.

Lykens is a beautiful and fertile valley, named for Andrew Lycans,
who was the first to make a settlement in it.

Mahantango Creek is the north boundary of the county. It is also
an Indian name. On the early maps it is called "Kind creek." There
is a finely cultivated valley on either side of it.

This account would be incomplete without mention of the mount-
inous region of the northern portion of the county. Below Harris-
burg, depressed spurs of the South mountain cross from east to west,
none of them of great elevation. Above that city the Kittatinny
range, known as First, Second, Third and Peter's dividing ridges, covers a great portion of Middle Paxtang, Rush, Halifax, Jefferson and Wayne townships; then the Broad, Thick, Sharp, Big Lick ridges; then Berries and Mahantango, occupying a large proportion of the area of that portion of the county. Coal is found in the range along the Wiconisco creek, principally in the Thick or Big Lick mountain. The local nomenclature differs very much from the geographical.

Peter's Mountain has borne the same designation since 1729. Peter Allen came into the neighborhood from Conestoga, Chester, now Lancaster county. He was upon the first tax rate of that part of Chester county in 1717-18. His name is found after that in West Conestoga, then in Donegal, then in Paxtang, then in the present Middle Paxtang; his house is yet standing. That was the northwest boundary of Lancaster county as formed in 1729. He probably came up the river in 1724, and made preparation for permanent location about the time Chambers made his choice in 1725.

If any one descending from Allen will inform Notes and Queries of it, some facts of local interest relating to the first settlers along both banks of the Susquehanna may become of historical value. A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—V.

Ferguson and Graham.—Samuel Ferguson, of Hanover, died the latter part of September, 1785, leaving a wife, Mary, and the following children:

i. Elizabeth.
ii. Agnes.
iii. Margaret, m. James Taggert.
iv. Mary, m ——— Ramsey.
v. Robert.
vi. Samuel.
vii. William.
viii. Thomas.

The witnesses to the will were James Wilson and John Graham. The executors, Mary Ferguson, his wife, and James Taggert, his son-in-law. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, subsequently married Henry Graham. Their son, John Graham, b. April, 1789, married, March 14, 1816, Jane Ferguson, daughter of David Ferguson, b. Dec.
27, 1788. By other marriages the Fergusons and Grahams were closely allied. Their descendants have all gone out from the pioneer homes of their ancestors and scattered through the States of Ohio and Kentucky. Any information concerning the family will be acceptable.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS.—I.

[At the request of a number of correspondents, we give a portion of the burial record in our possession prior to 1810. It will prove, no doubt, interesting and valuable to many, as it preserves the record of some families who will treasure it. The remarks are those culled from the brief newspaper obituary.]

Allen, George, died February, 1788, of small-pox, aged about forty.

Ainsworth, Samuel, Esq., member of the Legislature from Dauphin county, died in Philadelphia in February, 1798, aged thirty-three.

Allen, Mrs. Eleanor, died on Tuesday, April 14, 1801, in the fiftieth year of her age. "In this amiable woman were exemplified all the social virtues which adorn a Christian character."

Andrews, Mrs. Mary, died on Thursday, May 28, 1801.

Andrews, James, died on Thursday, January 20, 1803. "A promising young man."

Adair, Rev. James, died on Tuesday, September 26, 1803, at the house of David Hayes, in Derry, aged about thirty-two years.

Armolt, Miss Kitty, daughter of Mr. Peter Armolt, died Tuesday, January 10, 1804.

Allen, Mrs. Jane, consort of Joseph Allen, died August 7, 1804, in West Hanover, aged about seventy-five years.

Byers, John, of Hanover, "killed by the upsetting of his wagon near Hummelstown," Jan. 11, 1797.

Boyd, John, cabinet maker, died April 7, 1799, "an industrious, worthy citizen of this town."

Berryhill, Alexander, died Sept. 7, 1798, in this town, "for many years a useful and respectable magistrate of this borough."

Barclay, George, of this town, died April 25, 1800, at Wright's Ferry.

Barnett, Mrs. Mary, consort of Mr. Moses Barnett, of Hanover, died Jan. 10, 1802.

Bunner, Henry, Esq., died Nov. 24, 1802, at Myerstown, "a respectable magistrate of that place."
Boyd, Benjamin, an aged and respectable merchant of that place, died in Derry township, May 10, 1803.

Brooks, Major John, died Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1803, at Elizabeth-town, aged 76 years. “On Thursday his remains were brought to this place, and deposited by the side of his late consort, a daughter and three grandchildren. Major Brooks was an old Revolutionary character, and for many years a peaceful and respectable inhabitant of this borough, as well as a distinguished member of the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this town.

Burrell, Thomas, Sen., died in Halifax, Feb. 15, 1804, aged 87 years. "The next day his remains were deposited in the Methodist burying ground in said town, he being a member of the Methodist church a number of years, to the great satisfaction of his friends.”

Bennett, Mrs., consort of Mr. Thomas Bennett, merchant, of this town, died on Monday, May 30, 1804, aged 36 years.

Boyd, John, son of the late Mr. John Boyd, died Tuesday evening, June 12, 1804.

Buehler, Mrs. Jane, relict of Henry Buehler, dec’d, died Monday July 30, 1804, at Lebanon, in her 56th year, and "on Thursday her remains were interred in the Moravian burying ground.”

Balsley, Mrs., consort of Jonathan Balsley, died Friday, August 3, 1804.

Byers, James, died Saturday, Sept. 15, 1804, aged 63 years—"an old resident of Paxtang township."

Bell, Mrs., consort of Mr. T. Bell, died Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1804, aged 60 years, at her residence on Beaver creek, in Paxtang.

Bigler, Mrs., wife of Mr. John Bigler, died Nov. 17, 1804, at Chambers’ Ferry, near this town.

Brady, Adam, weaver, formerly of this town, died Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1805, near Wormley’s Ferry, Cumberland county.

Baum, John, of Hummelstown, died Saturday, July 18, 1807.

Beatty, Mrs. Rachel, consort of Robert Beatty, of this town, died Saturday July 12, 1807.

Brooks, Thomas, clock and watch maker, son of Major John Brooks, dec’d, died Monday, Dec. 7, 1807, aged 28 years.

Boyd, William, a native of Paxtang, died Tuesday, May 17, 1808, aged 75 years.

Bowman, Christian, late commissioner of this county, died June 20, 1808, near Halifax.

Baum, Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late John Baum, dec’d, of Hummelstown, died Oct. 26, 1808, aged thirty-four years.

Boyer, Mrs. Mary, consort of George Boyer, of this town, died Saturday, Dec. 10, 1808.
Brunner, Miss Polly, daughter of Henry Brunner, of this town, died Saturday, Feb. 25, 1809.

Blessly, Frederick, of Hummelstown, died March 1, 1809, aged forty-nine years,


Behm, Mrs. Barbara, relict of Christian Behm, of Hummelstown, died Sunday, Nov. 19, 1809, in her thirty-fifth year.

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COL. TIMOTHY GREEN'S BATTALION IN THE REVOLUTION—I.

In due time we propose making good the statement, that within the limits of the present county of Dauphin, at least two thousand patriots were mustered for the Army of the Revolution—serving their God and country faithfully, and shedding the best blood of the country in all the sanguinary conflicts from Quebec to Yorktown. The authorities were questioned, but the cavillers will find that the documents which we have furnished, and those we intend bringing forward will greatly augment the number given of actual participants in the struggle for Independence. As part of that history we give the first portion of the Hanover Rifle Battalion of Militia of Lancaster County Associates, Col. Timothy Green, Commanding. The Battalion was formed in the Fall of 1775, and a portion of the companies went into active service during the ensuing Spring, while the balance followed in August, 1776. Some never returned, having fallen in one of the numerous skirmishes during the Jersey campaign, while others, wounded in their country's cause, dragged their maimed limbs down to the close of their brave lives, deriving a pension-pittance from the government they had established—yet sustained by the reverence and respect of their fellow-citizens, with the satisfaction of having done their duty faithfully.

Of Col. Timothy Green, a few words in this connection, with some notice of the Battalion, will not be inappropriate. His father, Robert Green, came from the north of Ireland about 1725, locating in the Kittatinny Valley, on Manada creek. Here the son was born, about 1733. The first record we have of the latter is subsequent to Braddock's defeat, when the frontier settlers were threatened with extermination by the marauding savages. Timothy Green assisted in organizing a company, and for at least seven years was chiefly in active service in protecting the settlers from the fury of the blood-thirsty...
Historical and Genealogical.  

Indian. In the Bouquet expedition he commanded a company of Provincial troops. For his services this time, the Proprietaries granted him large tracts of land in Buffalo Valley and on Bald Eagle creek. At the outset of the Revolution Captain Green became an earnest advocate for Independence, and the Hanover Resolutions of June 4, 1774, (Notes and Queries vol. i. p. 405.) passed unanimously by the meeting of which he was a chairman, show that he was intensely patriotic. He was one of the Commissioners of Safety of the Province, which met Nov. 22, 1774, in Lancaster, and issued handbills to the import that, "agreeable to the resolves and recommendations of the American Continental Congress, that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for representatives in Assembly choose by ballot sixty persons for a Committee of Observation, to observe the conduct of all persons towards the actions of the General Congress; the committee, when elected, to divide the country into districts and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six so appointed to be a quorum, &c." Election was held on Thursday, 15th December, 1774, and among others, Timothy Green was elected from Hanover. This body of men were in correspondence with Joseph Reed, Charles Thomson, Geo. Clymer, John Benezet, Samuel Merideth, Thos. Mifflin, &c., of Philadelphia, and others. They met at Lancaster again April 27, 1775, when notice was taken of Gen. Gage's attack upon the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and a general meeting called for the first of May at Lancaster.

Subsequently, Col. Green organized the Hanover Battalion, mots of the men being experienced riflemen. There were fifty-three battalions of the associators of Pennsylvania formed, the officers and representatives of the privates of which met in Lancaster July 4, 1776, chose two brigadier generals to command the forces of Pennsylvania. Col. Green was present and participated in the election and organization of these Pennsylvania troops.

At a meeting of the associators of Col. Green's battalion, held at their place of parade, on the 20th of June, 1776, it was unanimously "Resolved, That we will exert our utmost endeavors to support the union of the colonies and the resolves of Congress, be the consequences what they may."

This was at a time when the Quaker Assembly of Pennsylvania hesitated and faltered, doubting the expediency of a separation from Great Britain.

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection, Observation and Correspondence for Lancaster county, Convened July 26, 1776, Col. Green being present, on representing that near fifty of his Flying Camp Company were in town, armed and accoutred and ready to
march, and that a number of the drafts of some of the companies of his battalion had not yet joined them, requested the sentiments of the committee whether those who were should march to the camp under his command; when it was directed that the same should be done; also, that Capts. Ambrose Crain, Thos. Coppenheffer and John Rogers be ordered to march at once.

By the latter part of August all the available men in Paxtang and Hanover townships, according to a letter of John Harris, "had gone in the service." Two dangers were to be apprehended—the Tories and the Indians—and great distress in consequence. The Indians to the northward and the westward were allies of the British, while the presence of "the evil disposed persons," taking advantage of the absence of the fighting men of the townships, resorted to "robbing spring-houses and other houses, frightening women and children."

At this time the Provincial Records contain very many allusions to Col. Green's Battalion. The Colonel himself continued in service, in one capacity or another, until near the close of the Revolution.

Upon the erection of the county of Dauphin, Col. Green was the oldest justice of the peace in commission and under the Constitution of 1776, he was presiding justice of the courts. He continued therein until, under the Constitution of 1790, which required the presiding judge to be "learned in the law," Judge Atlee was appointed.

After his retirement, Judge Green returned to his quiet farm at the mouth of Stony creek, where he had erected a mill and other improvements. He died there on the 27th of February, 1812, and lies buried in the quiet graveyard on the hill back of the borough of Dauphin. At some other time we hope to give a record of the descendants of Col. Timothy Green. Hon. Innis Green (N. & Q., vol. 1, p. 390.) was his son.

**Colonel.**

Timothy Green.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*

Peter Hedrick.

*Majors.*

1st. John Rogers.

2d. Abraham Latcha.

*Standard Bearer.*

Richard Crawford.

*Surgeon.*

Dr. John Leidig.

**CAPTAIN THOMAS COPPENHEFFER'S COMPANY.**

A *master roll* of Captain Thomas Coppenheffer's Company of Militia of Colonel Timothy Green's Battalion of Lancaster County, on the March for the Camp in the Jerseys, Mustered in Lancaster, August 12, 1776.

**Captain.**

Coppenheffer, Thomas.

*1st Lieutenant.*

Brightbill, Peter.

*2d Lieutenant.*

Harckenrider, John.

**Sergeants.**

Fierabend, John.

Beasore, George.

Dubbs, John.

**Effer.**

Hedrick, William.

Albright, Martin.

Baker, Mathias.

Baumgartner, Adam.
We are in possession of another and an earlier roll of Captain Coppenheffer's company which differs considerably from the foregoing, but as these men were in actual service during the time alluded to, we shall defer the first muster-roll for the present.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—VI.

Pollock, Oliver.—The sketch of this distinguished Revolutionary officer, which appeared in Notes and Queries vol. i. p. 475, was but an outline of his life. Much additional material is in the hands of the writer covering the period from 1776 to 1790, but the material for a fuller account of the earlier and later years of O. P. is scant. Any facts in the life of O. P. not brought out in the "Sketch" will be very thankfully acknowledged if sent to the writer, who, as a kinsman, is preparing a more lengthy memoir of O. P. Especially is information desired on the following points:

1. When did Pollock locate in the Cumberland Valley?
2. Whose son was his "nephew Thomas Pollock?"
3. Who was the James Pollock whose estate he offers for sale in the Carlisle Gazette of 1807?
4. What are the circumstances connected with the death of James Pollock, his son, who was killed while a boy at Silvers' Spring, while riding his horse to water?
5. What was the name of David Briggs' daughter, who married Jared Pollock, son of Oliver?
6. When were they married, where and what became of them?
7. Of whom and when did O. P. purchase Silvers' Spring?
8. When and to whom did he sell this property?
9. Do any deeds or wills in the Carlisle C. H. show any connexion between O. P. and James Pollock, commissioner of Cumberland county in 1776?

10. Who was James Pollock, Sub Lt. of Westmoreland county, 1777?

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Army Register of the U. S. from 1775 to 1879.—We have had occasion for various reasons to refer to this work which has recently been published at Washington city. It professes to give a list of the officers of the Revolution, and our reference has been chiefly in this direction. We must confess to a feeling of disappointment, amounting to indignation, at its perusal. Published as a semi-official document, it was to be supposed that the records of the various departments at Washington, those of the State as well as the War, would have been consulted and something satisfactory at least be obtained therefrom by proper research. So far as relates either to the general officers on the Continental establishment, or of the Pennsylvania Line, the work is a failure and a fraud. What is given is exceedingly meager—and yet this little is given bunglingly and incorrect. Who could allow the names of Gen. William Irvine to be printed Will. Irvin or ----- Irving, or Gen. Josiah Harmar to be given Joshua Harmon? Col. Humpton is transformed into Hampton, Col. Magaw into McGaw, Capt. Cluggage into Clullage, and many others equally as bad. The fact is that the compiler, whoever he may have been, was ignorant of the names of those brave men of our Revolution, or else ----- Hartley would not have been employed for the gallant Col. Thomas Hartley, and ----- Davis for the chivalrous Captain John Davis, who fell in battle April 23, 1779. We can forgive typographical errors, and occasionally errors in the spelling of odd and strange surnames, but to see the names of Pennsylvania's most prominent sons of the Revolution made unrecognizable by the general reader, is enough to vex any lover of history. We have thus alluded to this work, because it is from just such books that many local historians glean data, presuming that what they obtain therefrom is correct. It is to be regretted that this ponderous volume has been given to the public, and we do hope that Congress will not, under any circumstances, give its sanction or aid by subscription to such a slovenly work. Had it been carefully prepared, had the State Department and the Force Archives in the Congressional Library been consulted, the volume would have been exceedingly valuable, whereas now it is not worth the paper on which it has been printed.
WILLIAM TRENT AND THE INDIAN TRADERS OF 1763.—I.

In recent N. & Q. you bring out an item of interest in relation to William Trent, which seems to indicate that his record was not quite as good as I supposed. Through a blunder of his, my ancestor, Col. Alex. Lowrey, suffered a much greater loss than John Baynton, or any of the other traders, as I shall presently show. In addition to his immediate loss by the Indians, he advanced various sums to members of the "Indiana Company" to prosecute their claim before the House of Burgesses in Virginia, and before the Congress, and before the King of England, which was never repaid. Several of those whom I shall hereafter name were thrown into jail for debt and died there. The goods they lost at Bloody Run were not paid for, and the Philadelphia merchants were forced to extreme measures.

I have always felt provoked at the continual misrepresentation of the affair at Bloody Run in 1763, by Smollet and other historians of a later date. These traders were the elite of their calling and occupied a very important position in society and public affairs. The Indians never complained of any ill treatment by these traders. Nor did the Governor or Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania complain of any irregularity on their part, as they often did of other traders. This affair at Bloody Run has been confounded with other traders whom the Black Boys, under Capt. James Smith, attacked and burnt their goods, about the same year.

William Trent was evidently well educated and esteemed in his early days, and when a young man doubtless made frequent visits to the Indians tribes in the West. He was thoroughly acquainted with their habits and customs. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and other prominent men in the Provinces, sought his advice and counsel when the French were about to drive out all the English traders and take possession of the country along the Ohio. Like the earliest and most prominent of his class, he frequently moved his residence to a point further west, as the tide of civilization rolled back the frontier line. From Trenton he came to Lancaster, where he probably resided but a short time. From thence he removed to Cumberland county, and established a trading post at the mouth of the Conococheague, where I find him during the year of Braddock's defeat. He was appointed a justice and probably removed to Carlisle where he established a post. He was absent, however, in the Indian country a great portion of his time. He was in partnership with George Croghan and Richard Hockley, of Philadelphia, who probably married a daughter of Richard Penn, between the years 1750 and 1754.

In 1749 he transported large quantities of presents from the Gov-
ernor to the various Indian tribes "on the Ohio," for which service the Provincial Council and Governor paid him two hundred and forty-five pounds, in January, 1750.

In the year 1753, James Galbraith, who kept a ferry over the river at Paxtang, wrote to the Governor that Trent, Callender and Croghan were among the Indians at Pine Creek, twenty miles above Log's Town, along the Ohio river. After the year 1753, Trent and Croghan and other traders suffered very great losses by the Indians.

In December, 1775, the Assembly passed a bill for the relief of Trent and Croghan for a period of ten years. When the bill was first introduced, Hockley's name was not included, and he had the bill laid over for amendment, stating to the Council that he was a partner of Trent and Croghan. The Acts of Assembly will show the measure of relief. In the month of August, 1753, Captain Trent started from the forks of the Ohio with Andrew Montour, and the heads of the Five Nations, the Picts, Shawanese and the Delawares, for Virginia. Before going, however, he planned for a fort at the Forks of the Ohio. He journeyed probably to Williamsburg, where he and the chiefs had a conference with the Governor in relation to the impending movement of the French to take possession of the country along the Ohio. The situation was a threatening one, and great alarm was felt in the Province of Pennsylvania and in the Colony of Virginia.

At this time, probably, the Governor commissioned Trent as captain. He commanded a company of rangers before and after the year of Braddock's defeat. When the back settlers were fleeing from the savages, he raised a company in Carlisle and vicinity, and marched to their relief. During the Braddock campaign, Trent was at the mouth of the Conococheague. I think there must have been some reason why Trent was not with Braddock. His great familiarity with the Indians and their country would certainly have been a valuable aid to that ill-fated officer. It is possible that Trent was blamed for something he did, or neglected to do, in the campaign before Braddock's; or that General refused to take his advice or consult him, and Trent may have been soured on that account.

After the losses at Bloody Run, those traders who suffered gave Capt. Trent powers of attorney to go to the conference at Fort Stanwix in the Fall of 1768 and solicit land from the Six Nations as indemnity for their losses. Sir William Johnson, who had a powerful influence with the Six Nations, advocated their claims, and the Indians granted these traders all the land between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers. But on the following day it was discovered that a portion of the grant laid in the Province of Pennsylvania, and part of the tract which the Penns had paid ten thousand pounds for
the day before, and the Indians amended the grant by excluding all the territory within the limits of the Province of Pennsylvania. Through a blunder of Trent's, the name of Alexander Lowrey was left out of the deed. When Trent returned to Philadelphia this error was discovered. Col. Lowrey, as may well be supposed, was greatly surprised, and it is presumed was not in the best of humor with Trent. On the 22d day of December, 1768, Col. Lowrey sold his claim to Trent on certain conditions, but never received the consideration named in the bond, of which the following is a copy:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, William Trent of the county of Cumberland, Gentleman, George Croghan, at present of the city of Philadelphia, Esq., and Samuel Wharton, of the said city, Merchant, are held and firmly held unto Alexander Lowrey, of Lancaster county, Indian Trader, in the sum of eight thousand and fifty-two pounds seventeen shillings and fourpence lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be paid to the said Alexander Lowrey, his certain Attorney, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, for the true payment whereof we bind ourselves jointly and severally, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents; Sealed with our seals, dated the 22d day of December, 1768.

"Whereas, Sometime in the year 1763, divers companies of Indians belonging to the Shawanese, Delaware and Huron tribes, did most unjustly and contrary to all faith and treaty, seize, confiscate and appropriate to their own uses divers large quantities of merchandize and other effects, the property of and belonging to Messrs. Robert Callender, David Franks, Joseph Simons, the above bounden William Trent, Levy Andrew Levy, Philip Boyle, John Baynton, George Morgan, Joseph Spear, Thomas Smallman, the said Samuel Wharton, the above bounden Samuel Wharton as administrator of John Welsh, deceased, Edward Moran, Evan Shelby, Samuel Postlethwait, John Gibson, Richard Winston, Dennis Crohen, William Thompson, Abraham Mitchel, James Dundass, Thomas Dundass, John Ormsby, and the above Alexander Lowrey.

"And whereas, The several persons, or most of them, afterwards by their Letters of Attorney duly executed, did constitute and appoint the above bounden William Trent their attorney and agent to solicit and obtain such restitution or satisfaction for their losses aforesaid by grants of land or otherwise from the Indian nations should it be in his power. And whereas, the said William Trent, at a late Congress held at Fort Stanwix on the invitation of Sir William Johnson, Baronet, with the Six United Nations of Indians, in behalf of himself and the before named persons, did apply for, solicit, and with the advice and assistance of the said Sir William Johnson, did
obtain from the chiefs and Sachems of the Six United Nations of Indians then assembled in Congress, and effectually representing all the tribes of the said Six United Nations of Indians, a certain deed or grant bearing date the 3d day of November, 1768, for a certain tract of land or country belonging to the said Indian Nations contained within the following boundaries: 'Beginning at the south side of the mouth of Little Conhawa creek where it empties itself into the River Ohio, and running from thence southeast to the Laurel Hill, thence along the Laurel Hill until it strikes the River Monongahela, according to the several courses thereof, to the southern boundary line of the Province of Pennsylvania, thence westerly along the course of the said Province Boundary line as far as the same shall extend, and from thence by the same course to the River Ohio, thence down the said River Ohio according to the several courses thereof to the place of beginning; in compensation and satisfaction for the losses sustained by the said William Trent in his own right, and as attorney aforesaid, by reason of the seizures of the Indians aforesaid, in the year aforesaid made.

"And whereas, The name of the said Alexander Lowrey was not inserted in the grant aforesaid so as aforesaid obtained from the said Six United Nations, as in justice it ought to have been, he, the said Alexander Lowrey being a principal sufferer by the seizures and confiscations aforesaid, of the goods aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, to the amount of eight thousand and fifty-two pounds seventeen shillings and four pence; and notwithstanding the grant aforesaid of the country aforesaid by the Six United Nations for the purpose aforesaid, yet the soliciting for and obtaining his Majesty's final ratification and confirmation of the grant aforesaid must necessarily be attended with great labor, charge and expense. In consideration whereof, the said Alexander Lowrey hath assented and agreed, and by a certain Deed Poll bearing even date herewith, hath granted, assigned, transferred, released and set over unto the said William Trent, George Croghan and Samuel Wharton as tenants in common and their heirs, etc., forever, for the sum of four thousand and twenty-six pounds, eight shillings and seven pence, being the one moiety or half part of the losses which the said Alexander Lowrey hath sustained by the Indians aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of, in and to the three several accounts of losses of him the said Alexander Lowrey (which said accounts are annexed to the said Deed Poll and marked with the letters A, B, C) and all monies due thereon, together with all the whole right, title, interest, proportion, claim, distribution, dividend, share or demand whatsoever, both in law and equity of
him the said Alexander Lowrey, of, in, and to the tract of land or country aforesaid so granted by the Indians as aforesaid, and of, in and to all, any and every other grant and confirmation of land, or other compensation now as hereafter to be made, to or for the sufferers aforesaid, in the year aforesaid.

"Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound William Trent, George Croghan and Samuel Wharton, or any or either of them, their or any or either of their heirs, executors or administrator, shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Alexander Lowrey, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns the aforesaid sum of four thousand and twenty-six pounds eight shillings and seven pence Pennsylvania currency (being the consideration money set forth and expressed in the deed for the assignment aforesaid) at the expiration of four years from the ratification and confirmation by his Majesty or other lawful authority in England, of the deed or grant aforesaid unto the persons herein named, so as aforesaid, by the said Indians made or any other grant or confirmation of lands or other satisfaction, now or hereafter to be made, to or for the sufferers aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, then this obligation to be null and void, and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force, power and virtue in law."

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—VII.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS.—II.

Crabb, Mrs. Jane, wife of Wm. Crabb, of Harrisburg, died Monday, December 29, 1794.

Cavet, Mary, of Westmoreland county, died on the night of the 15th of March, 1796. "She was born in Lancaster county, now Dauphin, and descended of respectable parents, viz: James and Elizabeth Forster."

Cormick, Richard, formerly of Philadelphia, died in Harrisburg, Friday, October 3, 1799, of a fever.

Clark, Mrs. Mary, died in Harrisburg, Jan. 25, 1800, in her 78th year.

Camp, John, innkeeper, died suddenly, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1802. Crane, Wm., died in Cox'stown, Monday, Jan. 8, 1802.

Cogley, Joseph, of this borough, died Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1802, "many years a respectable schoolmaster."

Crane, Mrs., consort of the late Wm. Crane, of Cox's town, died Sunday, Dec. 12, 1802.

Cox, Col. Cornelius, died at Estherton, on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1803, "after a few days illness. A long resident and respectable citizen in this neighborhood."

Chamberlain, Mrs. Martha, widow, died Sept. 1, 1803, aged sixty-four years.

Conaway, John, died in this town, Friday, Dec. 16, 1803, "lately from Lancaster county. He was a laborer and a stranger in this place, and this is to give notice to his friends and relatives, if there are any."

Ciles, Casper, nailer, died in this town, Monday, Feb. 26, 1804.

Campbell, Capt. William, late of East Hanover, inn-keeper, died very suddenly while absent from his abode, Thursday, July 3, 1804. "Mr. Campbell was a gentleman much respected for the uprightness of his conduct in his various transactions with mankind."

Cochran, Mrs. Mary, consort of James Cochran, died in Paxtang, May, 1804, aged 60 years.

Carson, Mrs. Elizabeth, well stricken in years, died at the house of Capt. Archibald McAlister, at Fort Hunter, Tuesday, July 24, 1804.

Clark, Thomas, Esq., official surveyor for Dauphin county, died in Lebanon, Oct., 1804.

Cleckner, Frederick, mason, died in this town, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1804, in his 67th year—"An honest, industrious and a worthy citizen."

Clunie, Mrs. Elizabeth of this town, died Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1805, aged 90 years.

Chamberlain, Mrs. Jane, consort of John Chamberlain, formerly of this town, died at Bloomsburg, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1807.

Cowhawk, Mrs. Mary, died Nov. 14, 1807, near this town—"an old and useful matron, as a nurse to foundlings, &c."

Clark, Mrs. Frances, the affectionate and worthy consort of Mr. Forbes Clark, of this town, died, Tuesday, January 5, 1808.

Cochran, David, died Saturday, Jan. 21, 1809, near Cox's town.

Crouse, Mrs. Susannah, consort of Andrew Crouse, tobacconist, of this town, died on Friday, March 30, 1810, aged 30 years.

Cox, Mrs. Polly, consort of the late Cornelius Cox, of Cox's town, died in this borough on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, 1810, in the 43d year of her age. "This lady has been distinguished for her engaging deportment through life, and much esteemed by those who have possessed her friendship and acquaintance."
Crawford, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Richard Crawford of West Hanover township, died on Tuesday, June 12, 1810, in her 65th year. "This amiable woman exhibited meekness, piety and patience, scarcely to be met with. She has left an aged husband (her companion in the marriage state forty-five years), an affectionate family of children, and a numerous acquaintance of friends, who will long retain a suitable recollection of her many and exemplary virtues."

Cowden, James, Esq., one of the associate judges of this county, died very suddenly on Wednesday night, Oct. 10, 1810, at his farm in Paxtang, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Davidson, Samuel, died at Carlisle, Jan. 10, 1795, at the residence of his father, "a licensed candidate for the Gospel ministry under care of the Presbytery of New Castle."

Davis, Samuel B., died January, 1795, "for many years a schoolmaster in this borough."

Dentzel, Mrs. Eve, wife of John Dentzel, Esq., died on Friday, March 18, 1795—"a lady much respected by all who had the honor of her acquaintance."

Dearmond, Richard, died Friday, Nov. 19, 1802, aged sixty years—a respected farmer in Hanover township.

Downey, Charles, died Thursday, Dec. 1, 1803, in Anville township, this county, in his 38th year.

Dentzel, John, Esq., for many years a magistrate of this borough, died Thursday evening, Dec. 8, 1803. "His death was occasioned by the following accident: Mr. Dentzel, in company with several gentleman from this town, had mounted his horse to meet the funeral procession of Major Brooks, when his horse took fright, and before he could be stopped the bridle broke and Mr. Dentzel was precipitated with such violence against a post, that he was only able to pronounce, 'It is all over with me,' and expired in a few minutes."

WILLIAM TRENT AND THE INDIAN TRADERS OF 1763.—II.

At the March Term of Court, in 1776, in the action of debt, for £4,026 8s, 7d, Alexander Lowrey vs. William Trent, William Trent the defendant, made oath "that on the 22d day of December, 1768, he, together with George Croghan and Samuel Wharton, becoming jointly and severally bound to Alexander Lowrey in the sum of eight thousand and fifty-two pounds. seventeen shillings and four pence, conditioned for the payment of the sum of £4,026 8s, 7d, within four years after the ratification and confirmation by his Majesty or other lawful authority in England, or of a certain deed or grant heretofore made
by certain Indians in the said conditions mentioned, or if any other grant or confirmation of lands or other satisfaction then or thereafter to be made to, or for certain sufferers in the said conditions mentioned, by the depredations committed by the said Indians in the year of our Lord, 1763, as by the said obligation and the conditions thereof, a true copy whereof is to these presents annexed, fully appears; and that he is not indebted on bond to the said Alexander Lowrey by or for any other matter or thing whatsoever, and the said William Trent further saith that the deed or grant so as aforesaid made by the said Indians to the persons in the said conditions named, was not ratified or confirmed by His Majesty or other lawful authority in England, on the 21st day of April last past, at which time this deponent left England, nor as this deponent has been informed, and verily believes hath the same ever hitherto been so aforesaid or in any way ratified or confirmed; nor hath any grant or confirmation whatsoever been made, ratified and confirmed of any lands whatsoever to the persons in the said conditions mentioned, or to any other persons to and for the use of the sufferers aforesaid, in the year aforesaid or of any of them; nor hath any other satisfaction of any kind whatsoever been made or given by any person whatsoever to the persons in the said conditions mentioned, or to any of them, or to any other persons to and for the use of the sufferers aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, or of any of them, and the said William Trent further saith that the said £4,026 8s. 7d., in the said conditions mentioned, nor any part thereof, is not yet due or payable to the said Alexander Lowrey by the obligors therein mentioned or any of them, according to the form of the said conditions or the true intent and meaning thereof, and further saith not."

This affidavit of defense was probably a good one, and Col. Lowrey did not recover on this bond. It will be seen that this suit was brought shortly after Trent came back from England, and from this affidavit his mission seems to have been a fruitless one. George Morgan, I think, was sent to England afterwards upon this same business.

These traders and their heirs continued to fight for their rights for twenty-five years after this suit was brought, but failure and disaster met them at every turn. Col. Lowrey afterward procured a deed for his share of the Indian Lands. His grandson, Evan R. Evans, Esq., took this deed with him to Texas about the year 1835, where he died and the paper thus lost. The history of these traders to obtain their rights if written out in full would make a large volume. The entire loss of these twenty-three Indian traders was a little over eighty thousand pounds, and as will be seen, Col. Lowrey's loss was more than
one-tenth of the whole. He advanced several hundred pounds to individual members of the company, which they never repaid.

Col. L. and Joseph Simons did not feel their loss very much, as they were very large landholders, and had abundant means besides. My impression is that Robert Callender died in Cumberland, leaving a large estate. He was connected with the Gibson’s and other prominent families.

From the date of George Morgan’s denunciation of Trent, of July, 1775, it would seem he was under the impression that Trent’s mission to England was successful.

_Columbia, Pa., January 5, 1881._

_Samuel Evans._

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**Addenda.**

The following is a list of deeds, powers of attorney and other papers relating to the losses for the years 1754, and 1763, and papers respecting lands, etc., on the Ohio. I presume Col. Frank Etting, of Philadelphia, and a great-grandson of Joseph Simons, the Indian Trader, has these papers now in his possession:

1. Deed of John Hughes and William Trent to William Franklin and others.
2. Agreement—George Franklin, John Baynton, etc., to William Trent and S. W. to pay their expenses.
3. List of names to the first petition—losses for the year 1754.
4. Alex. Lowrey’s certificate respecting Indian losses.
5. Joseph Simons’ agreement with William Trent about Indian losses.
7. Memorial of 1754.
8. William Trent’s power of attorney to S. Wharton, Esq.
10. Hooper’s map.
11. Hutchins’ map.
12. Report of the Lords of Trade relating to granting the King’s lands in America.
13. Articles of agreement between T. W., S. W., W. T. & J. B.
14. Mr. Hooper to G. & F. respecting the Southern bounds of Penn.

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**Letters.**

2. William Trent to Moses Franks, Nov. 24, 1768.
4. Moses Franks to S. Wharton (enclosing card of Mitchel & Roberts) July 6, 1770.
5. Thomas Lawrence to Moses Franks, March 1, 1769.
10. Paul Pearce to Wm. Trent, January 22, 1769.
17. Capt. Thompson to Wm. Trent, Jan. 8, 1769.
19. Thomas Mitchel to Wm. Trent, July 26, 1776.
21. Abraham Mitchel to Samuel Wharton, March 1, 1766.
23. James Silvers to Wm. Trent, Jan. 12, 1768.
24. Abraham Mitchel to Wm. Trent, May 1, 1766.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—VIII.

That "Army Register" Again.—The so-called "Army Register," to which an allusion has been made in Notes and Queries, is such an arrant fraud, that we cannot refrain from noticing a most important omission. The "Register" does not mention the different Pennsylvania battalions raised in 1775 and 1776, and which formed the nucleus of some of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Line. Commencing with Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, which on the 1st of January, 1776, became the first regiment of the Continental army, this "Register" ignores the battalions of DeHaas, St. Clair, Shee, Wayne, Magaw, Irvine, Miles, Atlee, and the State Regiment of Foot, Col. Bull. It limits the regiments of the Line to nine, while every student of history knows there were thirteen, besides the two ad-
ditional regiments. Again, it is well known that there is a constant change in the officers by the casualties of war, death and resignation, while the “Register” simply gives the officers at one particular muster, thus doing great injustice to the many heroes “who fought, bled, and died” for Independence. This volume of incorrectness is another convincing proof that individuals who are ignorant of their subject and incapable of proper research, are the last persons in the world who should attempt historic work.

The History of Perry County.—Our neighbors across the river, on Juniata, through the instrumentality of an Historical Committee of the Philomathean Society of New Bloomfield, have taken earnest measures towards collecting data relative to the history of their county, whose example, it is to be hoped, will be followed by every county in the State. "There is scarcely a district where there is not a Literary Society or Institute, and if every such association would appoint an historical committee like the one we are referring to, who would be as industrious in gathering historical data, a great deal of material, biographical and genealogical could be secured, useful to the community in general and to the future local historian. Our Perry county friends have found that current local histories are in the main worthless, that many statements made in them are unreliable, founded upon weak tradition, and that it is by diligent research, that the truth of history can be properly arrived at. The Historical Committee, of whom William H. Sponsler, Esq., of New Bloomfield, is the present chairman, are deserving of high commendation. They have begun in the right way, and we sincerely trust they will "continue in well-doing." We proffer our assistance at all times, and we hope ere long to furnish them some information which will be interesting as well as valuable. The pioneer history they should carefully gather from the lips of their oldest inhabitants, and although much of that may be traditionary, it should be preserved. Eventually, what can be substantiated, should be carefully collated, and the rest discarded. They should early in the Spring have careful transcripts made of all tombstones (line for line, verbatim), in family graveyards as well as church. Church records should be copied, county newspapers gathered and filed, and over and above all things, incorporate the society, making a provision that in case of a dissolution thereof there will be no division of the records thus carefully collated, to prevent, if possible, the loss of them. If they do all this, the people of Perry county for a thousand years after this will rise up and call them blessed. Will that not be some reward for their labors of love?
THE MURDOCKS OF CONEWAGO.

In several numbers of Notes and Queries we have had an occasion to allude to an early settlement on the Conewago of the family of Murdochs, or as the old records have it, Mordah. John and Robert Murdoch came to America about 1726, locating in then Donegal township, and subsequently Paxtang township, Lancaster county. The first named died in January, 1745, leaving a wife and four children. These families were members of the congregation, of whom the Rev. Samuel Black was for many years minister. About 1740, the Murdochs, Halls, and other families, neighbors, removed to North Carolina and in that State their descendants are to be found. Through the kindness of the Rev. E. F. Rockwell, D. D., of Cool Spring, Iredell county, N. C., we are enabled to present the following genealogical notes of the Murdochs. Of course it is not complete, but what is here given is sufficient for our purpose. Only through the female line does the blood of the first Murdochs course through the veins of our citizens.

John and Robert Murdoch were the sons of James Murdock, a Scotch settler in the county of Tyrone, Province of Ulster, Ireland, where he died. The two sons came to Pennsylvania in the early years of the Scotch-Irish emigration. Of Robert Murdock we know little. He may have died in this locality, but his children went southward. Of John Murdock’s family and descendants we have the following:

Family of John Murdock.

I. John Murdock (James), b. about 1670; d. Jan. 1745; m. Agnes ——; and had issue as follows:

2. i. James, b. 1708; m. and removed to North Carolina about 1750.

3. ii. Agnes, b. April 9, 1712; m. Thomas Rutherford.

4. iii. ———, b. 1714; m. Henry McKinney.

5. iv. Eleanor, removed with her brother to North Carolina.
   [There may have been other children of John and Agnes Murdock, but we have no record of them.]

II. James Murdock (John, James); b. 1798: d. in 1774 near Statesville, N. C.; married ——— ——— and had issue:

5. i. John, b. 1736; m. Elizabeth Mitchell.

6. ii. James, b. 1738; m. Sarah Morrison, sister of Wm. Morrison; left no issue.

   iv. Elizabeth, b. 1744; m. William Morrison, of Concord Con-
Historical and Genealogical.

They had sons, William, Andrew, &c.

v. Robert, b. 1748; m. ——— Davidson.
vi. Martha, b. 1751; m. George Morrison, and left issue.

vii. Jane, b. 1753; d. in 1833, aged 80 years.

III. AGNES MURDOCK (John, James), b. April 9, 1712; d. August 10, 1789; m. Sept. 7, 1730, by Rev. James Anderson, of Donegal, Thomas Rutherford, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, b. June 24, 1707; d. April 18, 1777. Both are interred in Paxtang church graveyard. Concerning whom and their descendants we shall soon have occasion to refer.

IV. Another daughter of John and Agnes Murdock became the wife of Henry McKinney, concerning whom and their descendants we are in hopes of obtaining full information.

V. John Murdock, (James, John, James), b. 1736, in Paxtang township, now Dauphin county, Penn’a, d. in 1811, near Statesville, N. C. He was an Elder in Fourth Creek Congregation, Statesville, and was a gentleman of influence in his neighborhood. He married in 1761, Elizabeth Mitchell, of Hunting creek, Iredell county, N. C., who died in 1791, aged 51 years. They had issue:

i. Agnes, b. 1761; d. 1829.

ii. John, b. 1764; m. Lucy Lazenby, sister of Andrew Murdock’s wife; and had ——— Andrew m. ——— Fitzgerald; Thomas m. ——— sister of foregoing; Stewart, went West and died unmarried; and Sarah, m. ——— Lackey.

iii. Andrew, b. 1766; m. 1st. Rebecca Lazenby, who died in 1811, without issue; m. 2d. Amarillin Allison and had Sidney, James, Thomas and Nancy.

iv. Nancy, b. 1768; d. unm.

v. James, b. 1771; d. 1813; m. Jane Speaks, and had Leander, John, James, Andrew, Charles, Lillia m. ——— Warren, Nelly, m. ——— Brooks. This family all removed to the West.

vi. Thomas, b. 1774; d. 1802, unm.

vii. William, b. 1776; d. 1811, unm.

viii. Lettice, b. 1778; m. Henry Steele, and had John M., Nancy, and Susan, m. James Hill.

ix. Samuel, b. 1780; m. Witherspoon, and had Mitchell, m. ——— Wilkins, and removed to Giles county, Tenn.; Sidney, William and James.

VI. WILLIAM MURDOCK (James, John, James), b. June 15, 1749, on the Conewago, now Dauphin county, Penn’a; d. July 14, 1829, aged 90; resided five miles south of Statesville, N. C. He married, Nov.
30, 1769, Agnes Morton, b. June 1, 1748; d. 1845, aged 97. They had issue:

i. James, b. Oct. 4, 1770; d. 1813.

ii. Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1772; d. 1860, unm.

iii. Agnes, b. March 21, 1774; m. ——— Mears of the Concord Congregation.

iv. William, b. May 13, 1776; d. 1811.


vi. Sarah (2d), b. Jan. 1, 1781; d. 1814.


ix. John, b. April 9, 1791; m. Mary Steele.

VII. Robert Murdock (James, John, James), b. 1748; m. ——— Davidson, and had issue:

i. Joseph, m. Jane Thompson and had a son and daughter.

ii. John, m. a daughter of Togy Milligan and had one son and two daughters; removed to Illinois.

iii. Alexander, m. Narcissa Watts, and had Mortimer, m. Mary Lackey; Franklin, d. unm.; Isaac, m. ——— Watts; Sarah, m. ——— Kennedy; and Amelia, m. ——— Leckler.

iv. Thomas (raised by his uncle James, who m. Sarah Morrison), m. Eleanor Steele, and had Eleanor, m. W. H. Morrison; Eugenia, m. Wm. H. Crawford; and had another daughter who was twice married and removed to Mississippi.

v. Mortimer, who married a daughter of Alexander Milligan, and had five daughters and two sons who went to Illinois.

vi. William, m. ——— Romeiser, had two sons and one daughter, and removed to Alabama.

vii. Sarah, m. William Ray; had one daughter Eliza, and went to Tennessee.

VIII. John Murdock (William, James, John, James), b. 1789; d. 1857, aged 68; m. Mary Steele, b. 1793; d. 1866. They had issue:

i. Amanda, m. J. E. Adams; no issue.

ii. Mary, m. Joseph Douglass; and had John, Walter, Barnett, Jane and Addie.

iii. Elizabeth, m. C. L. Summy, and had, Claudius, d. in the war; Mary E., m. Elam Morrison; Metra, m. W. Conolly; and Ada, m. ——— Hill.

iv. Jane, m. ——— Leslie, and went to Tennessee; had Claudius and Mary.
Historical and Genealogical.

v. Ellen, m. Graham, of Newton, N. C.
vi. William Martin, m. Jerusha Crawford, and had Letty, Walter, Belvidere and India.

We will be thankful for any information concerning the family of Henry McKinney, some of whose descendants no doubt are residents of this locality.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN'S BATTALION IN THE REVOLUTION.—II.

Capt. Richard McQuown, or McEwen, as the name is at present spelled, who commanded the following company, was a native of Hanover, the son of John McQuown, who located in the township as early as 1736. Of Capt. McQuown's subsequent history to the campaign in the Jerseys, where he seems to have borne a distinguished part, we know but little. In 1777 the company was under the command of Capt. Joseph Crain, whose services that year at Brandywine and Germantown are certainly deserving of proper recognition at our hands. He was a member of Old Hanover church during the first years of the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Snodgrass. Died about 1792, and is interred in the graveyard there. James McCreight, who was Second Lieutenant, was prominent in Hanover, and a magistrate for many years. He died the 25th of August, 1807, aged sixty-six years. David Ramsey, the next in rank, died on the 18th of September, 1787, aged forty-two years, and with his fellow-officers in the Revolution lies interred in the old church graveyard in Hanover. Although the descendants of many of the members of this band of patriots have passed out from the homes of their ancestors, a few, as will be noticed by reference to the names, are properly represented in the county, and it is to be hoped all worthy children of honored sires.

ROLL OF CAPT. RICHARD McQUOWN’S COMPANY.

A muster roll of Captain Richard McQuown’s Company of Militia of Colonel Timothy Green’s Battalion of Lancaster County destined for the Camp in the Jerseys, August 31, 1777.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Captain</th>
<th>Sergeant</th>
<th>Private</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McQuown, Richard</td>
<td>Thompson, James</td>
<td>Brandon, William</td>
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<td>Crain, Joseph</td>
<td>Norris, James</td>
<td>Brown, Samuel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>Clark, William</td>
<td>Brown, William (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>McCreight, James</td>
<td>Corporals, Edward</td>
<td>Brown, William (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Lieutenant</td>
<td>Taite, Edward</td>
<td>Campbell, John</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramsey, David</td>
<td>Twoey (Ducey), Simon</td>
<td>Crosier, Matthew</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin, Alexander</td>
<td>Cunningham, John</td>
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</table>
NOTES AND QUERIES.—IX.

TAX COLLECTORS IN 1782.—The following persons were tax collectors in 1782, the townships then being in Lancaster county:

- **Derry**—Jacob Reigart.
- **East Hanover**—Abraham Latcha.
- **West Hanover**—John Thompson.
- **Londonderry**—Robert McCallen.
- **Paxtang**—Adam Harbison.
- **Upper Paxtang, L. D.**—John Ayres.
- **Upper Paxtang, U. D.**—John Miller.

**Green—Sterrett.**—Rosanna Green, daughter of Col. Timothy Green, of the Revolution, and of Jean Edmundston, his wife, born July 2d, 1772, in Havover, married Robert Sterrett. The Sterretts were early settlers in Donegal township, from which locality the family has spread over the State. A genealogy of the family would be interesting and valuable. The father of Robert Sterrett settled in Hanover about 1741, but subsequently removed to the old homestead in Donegal. The Sterretts, however, became allied to many of the Hanover families and the history of this family would elucidate much of the history of the others. Robert Sterrett and Rosanna Green removed to the Kishacoquillas valley, where, no doubt, many of their descendants yet reside. They had a large family, seven sons and six daughters. Inquiry is made concerning this branch of the family.

**Indian Names.**—Incidentally, the meaning of Indian names is fixed. The work of that pious Moravian missionary, Heckewelder, is invaluable for the signification of Delaware names; but unfortunately
his attempt to trace all our aboriginal names to a Delaware origin has involved the whole subject in endless perplexity, and is now regarded by American historians as simply ridiculous. Some years ago there was quite a discussion in regard to the signification of the word Susquehanna, each quoting the same venerable authority, while the truth is, the name is of Iroquois origin, and is to be found in the Andastes or Susquehanna language. It is our intention to prepare a dictionary of Indian names of places, &c., in Pennsylvania for reference, compiling the same from Heckewelder and other well known authorities. We shall also call to our aid several antiquaries who have given the subject much study and research. By this means we hope to arrive at some definite result in the signification of Indian nomenclature.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS.—III.

Earley, John, sen., of Londonderry township, died Sept. 19, 1796, in the 72d year of his age; "a man who supported the character of an affectionate husband, a loving father, an agreeable neighbor, and an honest man.

Eby, John, died on Sunday evening, March 22, 1801.

Elliott, widow, died on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1802.

Ebert, Mrs., wife of John Ebert of this town, died Saturday, Feb. 19, 1803.

Ebright, George, mason, son of Jacob Ebright, of this borough, died Thursday, April 19, 1804, in his 26th year.

Elder, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Joshua Elder, Esq., of this town, died on Sunday, Dec. 6, 1807, in her 45th year. "The deceased was a lady distinguished for that greatest of all virtues—charity."

Echstein, David, died at Hummelstown, Feb. 22, 1809, aged 50 years.

Elder, David, son of the late Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, died in this borough, on Monday, May 22, 1809, aged 38 years.

Ewing, Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John Ewing, of Philadelphia, died at Lamberton, N. J., July 4, 1809.

Elder, Mrs. Catharine, consort of Thomas Elder, Esq., and daughter of the late Cornelius Cox, died in this borough on Tuesday, June 12, 1810, "of a pulmonary consumption, that fatal malady which holds its purpose in defiance to the healing arts 'of all the balmy blessings nature lends to succour frail humanity.' The many friends who mourn the loss of this amiable lady may best conceive how truly desolating must be the stroke to those who by the dearest ties were
interested in her preservation. But she is gone, nor is it for man to ask—\textit{why this is so?}"

Espy, Josiah, jr., of Lower Paxtang, died Saturday, April 13, 1811.
Elder, John, sen., died on Saturday, April 27, 1811, at New Market Forge, in this county, aged almost fifty-four years, and on Monday following his remains were deposited in the Paxtang burial ground near this town.
Frazier, Persifor, lately of Rye township, Cumberland county, died in this town, November 24, 1802.
Flickener, Michael, sen., of Lower Paxtang township, died Monday, May 16, 1803.
Fahnestock, Conrad, merchant, died at Middletown, Tuesday, September 30, 1803, aged about forty years. "An industrious, honest and valuable member of society."
Fisher, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of George Fisher, Esq., of this borough, died on Thursday morning, December 29th, 1803, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.
File, John, tailor, died January 14, 1804, at an advanced age.
Ferguson, Andrew, eldest son of David Ferguson, of Hanover, died Wednesday, August 22, 1804, aged fifteen years.
Fisher, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Capt. Thomas Fisher, inn-keeper and tailor, died Saturday, March 3, 1804.
Forster, Mrs. Catharine, died on Friday morning, November 28, 1804, in this town, aged sixty-six years, and on the Sunday following her remains were deposited in the burying ground of Paxtang.
Fedder, Jacob, of Middle Paxtang, died very suddenly Wednesday, March 16, 1808.
Forster, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Col. Thomas Forster, and daughter of the late Joseph Montgomery, Esq., of this borough, died at Erie, July 27, 1808.
Fisher, Thomas, formerly of this borough, died at Wormley's Ferry, Cumberland county, on Wednesday, May 17, 1809.
Forney, Christopher, of this borough, died on Monday, November 6, 1809, aged fifty years.
Fackler, George, of Paxtang, died Tuesday, November 29, 1809, at a very advanced age.
Green, Joseph, of Middle Paxtang, died September 8, 1798.
Giberson, Miss Sally, daughter of Reuben Giberson, aged twelve years, died Saturday morning, August 14, 1802.
Gillum, John, tanner, died on Monday, January 2, 1804, in this town, with a pleuritic complaint.
Galbraith, Col. Bertram, died on Friday morning, March 9, 1804, suddenly, in Cumberland county, on a visit to his brother, who was then laying indisposed, in an advanced age.

Graham, Miss Nancy, daughter of Gustavus Graham, some years since a resident of this town, died in Paxtang, on Wednesday, April 4, 1804.

Gray, Capt. William, died at Sunbury, July 18, 1804, aged fifty-eight years.

Gordon, John, of Paxtang, died August 7, 1804, in his sixtieth year.

Gross, Daniel, son of John Gross, of Middle Paxtang, a hopeful youth, greatly beloved, and whose death is much lamented, died on Sunday, December 31, 1806, aged twenty-two years.

Gross, Miss Catharine, the only surviving daughter of Mr. John Gross, miller, of Middle Paxtang, died January 13, 1807, aged about twenty-two years. This is the second stroke of Divine Providence within a few weeks in this afflicted family.

Graydon, Mrs. Rachel, widow, died on Friday, January 23, 1807, aged about seventy years. A long and much respected inhabitant of this borough.

Glasgow, Matthew, laborer, died in this town, Wednesday evening, February 25, 1807.

Gibbons, Jesse, mill-wright, died in Middletown, Wednesday, December 2, 1807.

Glass, Mrs. Susanna, the respected consort of Major William Glass, died on Tuesday, July 5, 1808.

Gardner, George Adam, of Upper Paxtang, died July, 1809, at an advanced age.

Goodman, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Goodman, deceased, of Middle Paxtang, died on Thursday, April 19, 1810, in her 17th year.

Geiger, Bernhart, blacksmith, of this borough, died very suddenly, on Tuesday, July 16, 1811.

Hunt, Dr. Benjamin, died Monday evening January 11, 1796. His remains were on the day following committed to the earth, near the graveyard, attended by a large number of the citizens of this town.

Hamilton, Hannah, of Londonderry, died March 16, 1796.

Huling, Mrs. Betsy, the virtuous consort of Thomas Huling, Esq., and daughter of the late Gen. Watts, died at the mouth of the Juniata, on Wednesday, July 15, 1801.

Hautz, Mrs., consort of Parson Hautz, of Carlisle, died November 13, 1802.

Hummel, Major Frederick, died at Hummelstown, December 7,
1802. Some time previous, at same place, Mr. Valentine Hummel, brother of said Frederick.

Huber, Jacob, late of Northampton county, died in this town September 12, 1803, aged seventy-nine years. Also, Elizabeth Huber, wife of said J. Huber, aged sixty-nine years.

Harris, Mrs. Hannah, widow, died in this town October 10, 1803.

Hamilton, Mrs. Mary, mother of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., died at the Woodlands, October 28, 1803, in her eighty-second year.

ORDINATION OF REV. JOHN WINEBRENNER.

[Some months previous to the death of Dr. George Ross, of Lebanon, he prepared and had published a biographical sketch of the Rev. John Winebrenner. It was a valuable contribution to Pennsylvania biography, and yet it was intended simply as a prelude to a more extended memorial of the life and labors of the founder of the Church of God. It is to be hoped, however, that the material collated by Dr. Ross will fall into the possession of some one well fitted for the task, and the life of that eminent servant of God in due time be prepared. There are several members of that denomination who could do it well, and one of them ought to undertake it at once. Whatevsoever our hands find to do, should be done promptly and with all our might. We realize this fact every day.

A few days ago a professional friend placed in our hands two documents—one the original call of the four congregations of the Reformed Church then in this neighborhood, the other the certificate of the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Winebrenner by the General Synod which had convened at Hagerstown, Md., on the 24th of September, 1820. We give these documents as in the originals. They are valuable contributions, and will no doubt be so considered by the Church which that faithful minister labored so hard to establish, and which has so wonderfully increased in its ministry and people.]

CALL TO THE REV. MR. WINEBRENNER.

"HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 16, 1820.

"The Reverend John Winebrenner:

"Sir: Your letter of August 30th, 1820, has been received, in which you inform that you found it inconvenient to pay the visit before the meeting of Synod, which is to convene at Hagerstown on the 24th inst. The Vestry of the Harrisburg Reformed church, and those from Shupp's, Wenrick's and the Stone Church in Cumberland county,
met together this day to agree upon some measures preparatory to the call intended to be made on you to become the pastor of the said connected Congregations. We have, therefore, appointed our friend Jacob Bucher to deliver our letter of this date to the Honourable Synod, with verbal instructions to give further explanations, if any should be deemed necessary, to the said Synod, respecting our intended call on you to become our Pastor, for which suitable compensation is to be made by each Congregation; and it is wished you would come as soon as you may find it convenient. Mr. Bucher can explain to you the manner it is expected that the respective Congregations are intended to be supplied."

[Signed]  

John Zinn,  
John Kelker,  
Nicholas Ott,  
George Kunkel,  
Jacob Hise,  
Jacob Baisley,  
Of Salem Congregation.  

Frederick Sylvester,  
Jonas Rupp,  
John Heck,  
John Kiever,  
John Schroll,  
Of Friedens Kirch.  

Frederick Rudy,  
George Hain,  
Of Wenrick's.  

Frederick Parthemore,  
David Miller,  
David Reeme,  
Of Shupp's.

[The men who signed the foregoing call have long since passed away from earth. Concerning some we have biographical data, but any information relative to the greater portion of them will be thankfully received. Persons having knowledge of either, we hope will communicate it.]

"Formula Attestati Ordinationis."

"Vorzeiger deises, der Candidatus Theologiae, John Winebrenner, ist nachdem er in seinem Examen tuchtig befunden er sich auch eines Dieners Christi würdigen wandels befeisiget von uns zum heiligen Predight amt ordineret er als nein Mitglied unserer Reformirten Synode angenommen worden. Deises zu bestattigen
haben wir unser Synodal Siegel untergesetzt; so geschehen, Hagers-town, den 28ten Septembri, 1820. "SAMUEL HELFFENSTEIN, Praeses."

[On the 4th of October following the Rev. Mr. Winebrenner forwarded a letter of acceptance to the vestry of the different congregations, but it was not until the 22d of October that he preached his introductory sermon at Harrisburg.]

NOTES AND QUERIES—X.

DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening, February 10th, President Hamilton in the chair.

Donations were received from the Delaware Historical Society of Wisconsin, R. A. Brock, Esq., Richmond, Va., H. A. Rattermann, Esq., Cincinnati, O., President Lamberton of Lehigh University, President Cattell of Lafayette College, Frederick K. Boas, Esq., and A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq.

An article prepared by the President, relating to the early settlement of the Susquehanna, with especial reference to that of the Cumberland Valley, was read by Mr. Irwin.

A brief paper was read, with remarks thereon, concerning Gen. Washington's stay in Harrisburg in 1794.

A rough sketch of the Susquehanna, about the year 1701, made by Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester county, was directed to be engraved for Notes and Queries.

An election for officers for the present year was then held, and the following persons were duly elected:

President—A. Boyd Hamilton.
Vice Presidents—Hamilton Alricks, Joseph H. Nissley, Daniel Eppley.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Thomas Robinson, D. D.
Recording Secretary—George Wolf Buehler.
Treasurer—John B. Cox.
Librarian—William H. Egle, M. D.

The President stated that he would announce the Standing Committees at the March meeting.

WASHINGTON AT HARRISBURG.—On the third of October, 1794, during the so-called Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania,
the President of the United States, Gen. Washington, reached Harrisburg, on his way westward, to take command of the army then gathering at Carlisle and Fort Cumberland. Everything connected with this great and good man is of course interesting, and hence the earnest desire to know where he remained during that brief sojourn in Harrisburg. Our local histories, as also the old time directories which proposed to give a summary of the historic events transpiring at Harrisburg, all differ as to where the chief magistrate was quartered. Twenty-five years ago there were yet living a number of old citizens who, although youths, ought surely to have remembered where Washington was entertained. Their memories, however, were treacherous, for they too differed, one locating him at a tavern which was not a tavern for ten years subsequent. Strange enough, the only newspaper Harrisburg then had, the Oracle of Dauphin, is especially silent as to whose hospitality he received. But then most papers in those days did not chronicle affairs so minutely as is done to-day, or else latter day historians would not be so frequently befogged.

Recently, in looking over some letters written at the time, a gentleman to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, came across a sentence which leads us to infer that President Washington was the guest of Hon. Wm. Maclay, the first Senator from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States. The letter states that he dined with Mr. Maclay." The latter gentleman did not reside within the limits of Harrisburg. His residence, although at the northwest corner of Front and South streets, was beyond the borough and no doubt then considered as "some distance from the town." Mr. Maclay had frequently dined with Washington, was on intimate terms, and there is little doubt that in addition to dining at the Maclay mansion, he lodged there also. That building has become an historic one, and we trust that it may be properly preserved for centuries. We shall refer to this subject at another time.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN'S BATTALION IN THE REVOLUTION.—III.

Captain James Rodgers, whose company follows, was a native of Hanover township, born in 1735. His father located on the Manada prior to 1730, and left a large family of children. James seems to have been quite prominent on the frontiers, was a member of the Hanover congregation, a non-commissioned officer during the French and Indian wars, and at the outset of the American Revolution be-
came an ardent patriot. He raised a company of Associators and during the struggle for Independence was quite active. He died on the 18th of April, 1790, and is buried in Hanover church graveyard.

James Wilson, First Lieutenant, is to be distinguished from the other James Wilsons as Capt. James Wilson. He died in October, 1806, well advanced in years. He is buried in Hanover.

Henry McCormick, Second Lieutenant, was born in Hanover. He evidently died about the close of the Revolution, leaving sons, William, Henry, David and daughters Isabella and Mary.

Andrew Rodgers, Third Lieutenant, was a brother of Capt. James Rodgers. He was born in Hanover in 1745, and died on the 19th of September, 1782.

The fourth Lieutenant, Robert Martain or Martin, was the son of John Martin, one of the earliest settlers on the Manada. He died about 1805.

The descendants of the foregoing officers as also of the majority of the privates, are scattered over the various States of the Union.

**Roll of Capt. James Rodgers' Company.**

The return of Capt. James Rodgers' Company of Militia of Colonel Timothy Green's Hanover Rifle Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, Destined for the Camp in the Jerseys, 6th June, 1776.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Captain.</th>
<th>16 James Wallace,</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Rodgers.</td>
<td>17 Duncan Sinclair,</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Lieutenant.</td>
<td>18 William Starret,</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Wilson.</td>
<td>19 John Troudel,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant.</td>
<td>20 John Skiles,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry McCormick.</td>
<td>21 James Johnson,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third Lieutenant.</td>
<td>22 Joseph Hutchinson,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Rodgers.</td>
<td>23 David Hays,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth Lieutenant.</td>
<td>24 William Mitchell,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Martain.</td>
<td>25 John Kilpatrick,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.</td>
<td>26 Thomas Walker,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Richard Johnson,</td>
<td>27 Thomas Martain,</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. James Ripeth,</td>
<td>28 William Hall,</td>
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<td>3. James Porter,</td>
<td>29 John Murray,</td>
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<td>4. Thomas McCord,</td>
<td>30 John Morrison,</td>
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<td>5. Thomas McNair,</td>
<td>31 John Woods,</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Samuel Stewart,</td>
<td>32 Wm. Thompson,</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. James Ripeth,</td>
<td>33 Wm. Moor,</td>
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<td>8. Charles Hamilton,</td>
<td>34 Hugh Kenan,</td>
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<td>9. John Ripeth,</td>
<td>35 Alex. Martain,</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Hugh Wilson,</td>
<td>36 Jeremiah Rogers,</td>
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<td>11. Joseph Wilson,</td>
<td>37 James Hambel,</td>
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<td>12. James Beard,</td>
<td>38 Wm. Snoddy,</td>
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<td>13. James Wallace,</td>
<td>39 Wm. Kithcart,</td>
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<td>14. John Hutchinson,</td>
<td>40 John Kithcart,</td>
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<td>15. Hugh Ripeth,</td>
<td>41 Jonas Robinson,</td>
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<td>42 James Stewart,</td>
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<td>43 John McClelan,</td>
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<td>44 Wm. Hagerty,</td>
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<td>45 Joseph Wilson,</td>
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<td>46 Neal McCoy,</td>
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<td>47 Joseph Park,</td>
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<td>48 James McClair,</td>
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<td>49 William Snodgrass,</td>
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<td>50 Francis McClair,</td>
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<td>51 Charles Porter,</td>
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<td>52 John Templeton,</td>
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<td>53 John Snoddy,</td>
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<td>54 Edward Wnarch,</td>
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<td>55 Chris Bumberger,</td>
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<td>56 Hugh Glan,</td>
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<td>57 James Roney,</td>
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<td>58 John Starrat,</td>
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<td>59 Jon. McCormick,</td>
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<td>60 Patrick Mc-Knight,</td>
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<td>61 James Duncan,</td>
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<td>62 James Thompson,</td>
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<td>63 James Duncan,</td>
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<td>64 David Porter,</td>
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<td>65 Thomas Stream,</td>
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<td>66 Hugh Donley,</td>
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<td>67 Andrew Woods,</td>
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<td>68 John Morlan,</td>
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<td>69 David Culhoun,</td>
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<td>70 Alex. Gaston,</td>
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YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—XII.

Londonderry Township, 1778.

Ash, John, Hunter, William, Longnecker, Abraham,
Brown, Michael, Heren, John, Longnecker, Daniel,
Brown, Widow, Hershberger, Daniel, Long, Alexander,
Buck, John, Over, John, Logan, John,
Baum, John, Over, Peter, McQueen, Joseph,
Byers, Andrew, Osteter, Widow, McClejoy, John,
Bomberger, Widow, O’Neal, Widow, McClejoy, Jacob,
Beall, Philip, Penogel, Martin, McQueen, David,
Beal, Lodwick, Patton, John, McQueen, Robert,
Boyd, Benjamin, Peters, George, McDonald, John,
Boyd, Joseph, Poorman, Peter, Mitchell, David,
Bradley, Samuel, Plough, Jacob, McCallen, Thomas,
Beam, Christian, Rhea, Robert, McCallen, Robert,
Buck, Robert, Rhea, David, McCallen, John,
Bishop, Stophel, Riser, John, Moral, Titrick,
Bownan, John, Riser, Peter, Myers, John,
Bownam, Henry, Roan, Widow, McCullister, Arch.,
Bughman, Philip, Beam, Philip, Naftzger, Jacob,
Bomberger, Chrisley, Rice, Conrad, Naftzger, Joseph,
Clark, Robert, Rice, Jacob, Nay, Adam,
Clark, Walter, Sneder, Christian, Nay, William,
Cooper, John, Shank, Stophel, Null, George,
Cook, Jacob, Esq., Stoner, Christian, Schultz, Detrick,
Crowl, Conrad, Shier, Jacob, Sullivan, James,
Campbell, James, Stoufer, Jacob, Sawyers, William,
Campbell, William, Shelly, Michael, Sawyers, John,
Conrad, Elias, Hunter, David, Sawyers, William, jr.,
Carmeny, Joseph, Hamilton, Hugh, Shaw, William,
Cregy, Henry, Henry George, Shearer, Joseph,
Dalabaugh, Widow, Henry, Adam, Stuckley, John,
Dininger, Adam, Hays, Robert, Steel, Dennis,
Donaldson, James, Hays, Patrick, Shank, Michael,
Duncan, John, Hay, David, Shell, Henry,
Dalabaugh, Christian, Horst, Jacob, Taylor, Francis,
Dalabaugh, Peter, Humperly, Anthony, Teets, Philip,
Davis, John, Herberger, Jacob, Tanner, John,
Eliot, Archibald, Hershey, Benjamin, Tanner, Michael,
Early, John, Hoover, John, Tanner, Christian,
Ellas, Michael, Hays, William, Johnson, Charles,
Fleger, Lodwick, Hamilton, Hugh, Johnson, John,
Ferry, Joseph, Henry, Adam, Kortin, Michael,
Fishburn, Philip, Hays, Patrick, Kelly, James,
Farmer, William, Hay, David, Kennedy, John,
Fooster, Widow, Horst, Jacob, Longnecker, Abraham,
### Notes and Queries

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<th>Fouster, James</th>
<th>Kensley, Jacob</th>
<th>Walker, Archibald</th>
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<td>Green, Cornelius</td>
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<td>Leamin, Jacob</td>
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### Freemen

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<tr>
<th>Ferne, John, Shire, Jacob, Ketten, Christopher, Kelly, Patrick, Worst, Peter, Sullivan, Jeremiah, Balm, John, Early, Christian, Wier, John, Wier, Samuel,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ferne, John, Shire, Jacob, Ketten, Christopher, Kelly, Patrick, Worst, Peter, Sullivan, Jeremiah, Balm, John, Early, Christian, Wier, John, Wier, Samuel,</td>
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<td>Henry, Vanel, Farmer, John, Daugherty, Charles, Hughey, James, Null, Christian, Plough, Daniel, Eby, Michael, Young, James, Hays, Matthew, Buck, William, Hunter, William, Hays, John, Stefeck, Abraham, Rhea, John, Fouster, Andrew, Fouster, John, Ketren, Everhard, Allexander, Robert, McClintock, John, Fishburn, Philip,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Men Above 53 Years.</td>
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<td>Foster, James, Falkner, Joseph, Walker, Archibald, Farmer, John, Moral, Detrick,</td>
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<td>Foster, James, Falkner, Joseph, Walker, Archibald, Farmer, John, Moral, Detrick,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dining, Adam, Cooper, John, Carr, John, Delabaugh, Peter, Hunter, David, Grove, Jacob, Hamperly, Anthony, Mitchel, David, Nay, Adam, Right, Conrad,</td>
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The latter class, perhaps, requires some explanation. The foregoing list was that of the inhabitants of the township during the Revolution, and the designation, "Old men of 53 years," was required by law, so that they might not be called upon for military service. There were but fifteen all told, and yet, in 1779, several of these men, exempt from duty volunteered for service on the frontiers.

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**NOTES AND QUERIES.—XI**

Marriages by Rev. John Roan.—(N. & Q., vol. ii, p. 7.)—In transcribing the record of marriages by the Rev. Mr. Roan, we missed the following, which were probably the last in which he performed the ceremony:

1774.

Nov. 1.—Robert Whitehill to Mary Coehran of Paxtang.
Dec. 1.—Alexander Fulton to Sarah McDonnald, of Derry.

1775.
April 19.—Aaron Cotler to Hannah Duncan, of Derry.

"A Century of Dishonor," is the title of a recent work claimed to be written by a sentimental writer of one of the New York quasi religious journals over the signature of "H. H." It purports to deal with the Indian question, and of course the massacre of the so-called Conestoga Indians by the Paxtang Boys comes in for a good share of mistatement. The chapter devoted especially to our locality begins with an untruth and ends with a falsehood, or else we would not allude to the work at all. It has become fashionable or popular of recent years for the "gushing" class of authors to attempt to write upon historical subjects, and hence there is much what we cannot help but term charlatanism in history, in the current literature of the day. We remember at this instant, a work which if examined will go far to prove our assertion. Mr. Higginson, a writer of prominence for the Atlantic Monthly, has published a "History of the United States for the use of Schools," which we are compelled to say is full of the grossest errors. The work in question is another. The object of the author is a good one—yes, a noble one—but, if in the portions of the volume devoted to other matters she perverts the truth as much as that relating to the Paxtang Boys, the unreliability thereof cannot be compensated by enthusiasm or religious fervor. In due time we hope to present a faithful history of an occurrence which sensational writers and sentimental historians delight in picturing as one of the darkest pages of infamy in Provincial history.

JOURNAL OF REV. CHARLES BEATTY IN 1756.

[The following journal of the Rev. Charles C. Beatty we copy from the Beatty Family Record. It contains facts relating to our locality which are to be found no where else, and this is our excuse for printing it. Concerning the author, it may not be out of place to present a brief account. The Rev. Charles Clinton Beatty, the eldest son of John Beatty and Christiana Clinton, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1715. He came to America with his mother, his father dying in early youth. He began life as a merchant, but coming in contact with the Rev. William Tennent, he was induced to enter the Log College in Bucks county, this State, where he pursued
his study for the ministry under the care of that most excellent man. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick on the 13th of October, 1742, thus identifying himself with the New Side party. He was called to the Forks of the Neshaminy May 26, 1743, and installed there on the 14th of December following. In 1754 in company with other clergymen he made a missionary tour of Virginia and North Carolina. Early in 1746, he was invited to become chaplain of the Provincial forces on the frontiers, and the journal quoted relates to that period. In 1758 he again served in a similar capacity and was with the army of Gen. Forbes when Fort Duquesne was captured. Here he preached a thanksgiving sermon before the whole army after taking possession, probably the first Protestant sermon preached in the Mississippi Valley. In 1760 he was sent by the General Synod to London to solicit benefactions for the aid of a fund for the relief of poor Presbyterian ministers, &c. In this he was highly successful, returning home in the Spring of the following year. In 1766, in company with the Rev. Mr. Duffield, he went on a missionary tour into the destitute frontier settlements, a journal of which was published a year or two subsequent. On another occasion we shall quote from this document such portions as may relate to our locality. The Rev. Mr. Beatty's last public service was in behalf of the College of New Jersey (Princeton College). He was appointed a trustee in 1763 and had ever evinced a deep interest in its welfare. The college being greatly in need of funds, the trustees requested Dr. Witherspoon to visit the West Indies in its behalf: but not being able to leave the college, Mr. Beatty was commissioned to go, March 12th, 1772. He sailed from Philadelphia on the 12th of May following and arrived at the Island of Barbadoes on the 6th of June. He was well received by the Governor and principal citizens, but unfortunately his mission was of short duration. He died at Bridgeton of yellow fever on the 13th of August, 1772; and his grave is there—in a strange land. The Rev. Mr. Beatty married, June 24, 1746, Ann, daughter of John Reading, of New Jersey, President of the Council, and afterwards Governor of that Province. They had a large family of children. Many of their descendants have held important positions in life, and are esteemed and honored.

Journal Kept in 1756.

Having received his honor, the Governor's commission to be chaplain to the regiment of foot in the Provincial service under the command of Col. William Clapham, and having the advice and concurrence of the Commission of the Synod, who appointed supplies for the congregation in my absence—set out from home in order to join
the regiment at Harris' Ferry, Monday, May 3d, 1756. I was accompanied as far as Schuylkill by my elders, and some other friends—and having stopped at a friend's house, not far from the road, to refresh myself, reached as far as the sign of the Ship on the Lancaster road, at which I lodged. Felt my need of the Divine presence to be with me in my dangerous or at least difficult undertaking.

**Tuesday, May 4th.**—Set off very early in the morning; breakfasted at Rev. Mr. Smith's, at Pequea, who accompanied me as far as Mrs. Calwell's where I parted with my good friend Mr. Daniel McLean, who accompanied me from home thus far. Reached Lancaster in the afternoon—put up at Mr. Saunders'. Col. Clapham and Captain Lloyd came to see me, and telling me that the Governor was in town, I waited upon his honor in the evening, who received me very kindly. Went to bed early, as I had been wet with the rain on my journey.

**May 5th.**—Left Lancaster about ten o'clock, in company with the Governor, Colonel, and several other officers and gentlemen, and having dined at B. Hughes', reached Harris' Ferry in the evening. A little after our arrival, the soldiers were ordered to attend prayers, but while I was waiting with the Governor and other gentlemen, for the men, Harris' house took fire, and the alarm and confusion was such as to prevent public prayer.

**6th.**—Had morning prayer. Met with an accident when lifting up poles for a tent, the ridge pole fell and cut me just above the eye, and the blood settled about it.

**Sabbath, 9th.**—Preached from Exod. xxxiii. 15. This I thought a proper subject to begin with, as we are going on a very important affair.

**Sabbath, 16th.**—Preached twice to a number of country people, as well as the soldiers, with freedom to myself, and the audience seemed serious, and some impressed.

**Tuesday, 18th.**—Preached at Roan's meeting house, in Paxtang, at the invitation of the people, with liberty and sweetness. The attention of the people engaged and some affected. Called after sermon to see Mr. Elder, but found him not at home.

**Thursday, 20th.**—Preached at Yellow Breeches, over Susquehanna, in a meeting-house belonging to the Presbytery of Donegal, at the people's invitation. Returned in the evening to camp. One of my pistols went off as I was laying it down, but God be praised, did no hurt.

**Friday, 21st.**—This being appointed by the Governor to be kept as a day of Fasting and Prayer—his honor, the Governor, being present, it was generally observed. Preached twice to a great audience, many
attending from both sides of the river—in forenoon from Luke xii. 3.

Lord's Day, May 23d.—Preached but once, as the people were engaged.

Tuesday, 25th.—The Governor left the camp in order to return to Philadelphia, at which the men were drawn up under arms, the canon fired. Accompanied him with most of the officers belonging to the Regiment, as far as Swatara creek, and returned to camp in the evening. Crossed Susquehanna with my good friend Mr. Armstrong; went as far as Tobias Hendricks', where we lodged, prayed in the family. Next morning conversed with the landlord, who had been sometime sick.

Wednesday, 26th.—Reached Carlisle; prepared to preach in the evening at the desire of the people, but it raining prevented.

Thursday.—Preached in the afternoon to a considerable number, with freedom, and had reason to think that it was blessed to some of God's people. Returned to Mr. Armstrong's.

Friday.—Preached at Wm. Abernethy's. Returned safely in the evening to camp.

Sabbath, May 30th.—Preached twice—in the afternoon to the country people.

Monday, 21st.—Set off from Harris' in company with Dr. Lloyd and several officers; and a company of men followed. Arrived safely at McKee's store, where we found the Colonel. The reason of our staying so long at Harris' was to get batteaux built to transport our stores and provisions to Shamokin. Had but a poor night's lodging, not having my tent or any bedding.

June 4th.—Major Burd with the last division of the regiment joined us. Second Lieutenant George Allen, and forty men, dressed as Indians, sent out as scouts to Shamokin.

5th.—The Colonel in the afternoon marched with four companies. Reached Foster's about three miles, where we encamped.

Sunday, 6th.—Rose early; and after prayers, began our march; halted for breakfast after four miles, then marched on to Armstrong's when we encamped.

Monday, 7th.—Began to fell timber for building a Fort 160 feet square, called Fort Halifax.

Tuesday.—Scouts returned, having gone only 18 miles when they imagined they were discovered and surrounded by the Indians. Many alarms, reports and detentions.

Sabbath, 13th.—Preached from Rev. iii. 12. Received a proclamation from the Governor of a cessation of arms against the Indians on the East side of the Susquehanna for 30 days, and at the same time an account of several persons killed and scalped at the forks of Swa-
tara, supposed to be by those Indians discovered at Lee's house on the 8th inst.

Saturday, 19th.—A number of the soldiers mutinied, chiefly Dutch.

Sabbath, 20th.—A general court-martial to try the prisoners, most of whom were discharged as innocent. This prevented most of the officers from attending. Preached upon conscience, with a particular application to those who mutinied.

Friday, 25th.—Ensign Atley came to camp, and brought up under guard two Dutchmen, deserters, who had sacrelegiously mutilated an Indian in his grave.

Sabbath, 27th.—Were alarmed by the advance guard firing at a mark. The whole regiment were under arms, advanced immediately expecting to engage every minute, which prevented sermon in the forenoon. So, just as service began in the afternoon, had another alarm, but few, alas! seemed to regret the disappointment. Wickedness seems to increase in the camp, which gives me a great deal of uneasiness.

Wednesday, 30th.—Orders were given that all should march the next morning.

Thursday, July 1st.—Up early to prepare for marching. Desired the Colonel to leave the women behind, according to his promise, especially those of bad character. Accordingly they were all ordered to be paraded, and the Major had orders to leave such as he saw fit behind; but when this came to be done, one of the officers pleaded for one, and another for another, saying that they could wash, &c., so that few were left of a bad character, and these would not stay but followed us that night, and kept with us.

Friday and Saturday.—Crossed the river by batteaux, officers and men. Then started to march in seven divisions, Indian file, instantly expecting an attack. Before starting had prayer and exhortation.

Sabbath, 4th.—One of the batteaux which had on it a cannon was upset, which occasioned a great deal of labor, and what profane swearing was there. If I stay in the camp my ears are greeted with profane oaths, and if I go out to shun it, I am in danger of the enemy—what a dilemma is this? But my eyes would be toward the Lord.

Monday.—Marched twelve or fifteen miles, and saw many traces of the enemy as near at hand. That night under cover of darkness we recrossed the river in a batteaux, the Colonel and myself in the first division.

Tuesday.—The Colonel and Captain Shippen went out in a boat, and from the river saw five Indians in the Fork, and with a glass saw others skulking on the hills. After breakfast and prayers, marched and reached Shamokin about 10 o'clock, and immediately set about
securing ourselves by a fascine breast-work—fixed our swivels and blind bushes, mounted some of our cannon as well as we could. The situation is fine.

Wednesday.—The batteaux having been unloaded were sent down to Halifax for the remainder of the stores, under an escort commanded by Lieut. Davis, who was advised to encamp on the Islands to prevent surprise by the enemy, signs of whom were seen in every direction.

Sabbath, 9th.—The camp was alarmed by the bellowing of the cattle, and it was supposed the Indians were driving them off, and a surprise was expected. Two parties were sent out, which recovered eleven of the twenty cattle, but saw no Indians. This postponed preaching until afternoon.

Monday.—Capt. Young, the paymaster, arrived from Philadelphia, under an escort of forty men from Halifax, and with alarming accounts from the Governor about the Indians high up the East branch.

Sunday, the 18th.—Some alarms of Indians, and the going off of Capt. Lloyd's detachment, made a sermon later than usual, and but few of the officers attended. Was enabled to bear a solemn testimony for God against sin and vice in general, and particularly that so common amongst us.

Friday, July 23d.—This morning very early the scouts which consisted of about 100 men, dressed like the Indians, some being blacked, others painted, crossed the river into the Fork, in order to go toward the West, with ten days' provisions; thus by taking the Indians in their own way, hoped to be able to beat them in their turn. Was grieved that they seemed to have little regard for the blessing of God, which alone can make them successful. Had an inclination to go with them, but they did not seem very desirous of it, and the Colonel thought it best for me to stay, so I took this as a hint of Providence.

Sabbath, July 25th.—Preached twice to-day—most of the officers attended as well the men. Was enabled to speak with freedom and power. Two men arrived to-day from Philadelphia with a letter that France had declared war against England on the 10th of May.

Monday, 26th.—The Colonel let me know that if I had a mind to go home and see my family, he would grant me leave by a furlough to go with the batteaux to Harris'.

[The transcript of the foregoing journal does not seem to be in full. There are no doubt omissions which are just as important as the portions given and we hope to obtain eventually the original MSS. The matter of the camp women was a subject of difficulty be-
tween the chaplain and the officers both before and after the march from Fort Halifax, so that he used some plain and strong expressions to the colonel and major, which they resented, saying they were not to be talked to in that way. The obscenity and profanity of the men he tried in vain to suppress, and it is more than probable that discouraged at heart, when the opportunity was afforded him for leave of absence, that he returned home and there remained. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Steele, of Carlisle.

[It was our intention to present some information concerning different individuals alluded to in Mr. Beatty's journal. The Governor was Robert Hunter Morris, of whom we have data, but we shall be under obligations to any of our correspondents if they can furnish information of Colonel Clapham, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Pequea; Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. George Allen, Capt. Young, and Mr. Armstrong; also the location of Saunders', and B. Hughes', Wm. Abernethy's, and Lee's house.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XII.

**Shearman.**—Can any of your Perry county correspondents give a reason why the principal creek of that county and its bordering valley is written "Sherman?" On all early surveys and charts it is Shearman. Who was Shearman, his nativity and Christian name?

[As this creek was so named as early as 1730, it possibly derived the name from one of the numerous Indian traders who frequented the Indian towns on the Juniata.

**Dog Power Grist Mill.**—In Poulson's Philadelphia paper for September 19, 1822, is the notice of "A Great Curiosity," which had arrived a few days previous from Harrisburg. This "curiosity" consisted of four dogs completely harnessed to a dearborn wagon, in which the owner rode from Harrisburg, taking along with him the machinery of a newly-invented grist mill, which was set in motion by the power of the dogs, and flour of a good quality produced. The operation of this mill was on exhibition in that city for some time. It was, of course, only a curiosity, and nothing more. Do any of our readers know the name of this inventor and what became of him?

**The First Telegraphic Dispatch Over the Allegheny Mountains.**—We have been kindly favored with a copy of the first dispatch sent by telegraph over the Allegheny mountains. General
Bowman, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, was then actively engaged in forwarding the Mexican Volunteers to the seat of war. The memoranda is worthy of preservation:

Hd. Qrs. Penn'a Militia, Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1846–3 p. m.

To the President of the United States:

The compliments of Adjutant General Bowman to His Excellency James K. Polk, President of the United States. The Second Pennsylvania Regiment will be organized and ready to leave this place by the sixth of January. The weather is mild and the river in good order. Through the politeness of Henry O'Reilly, I have the honor conferred on me of making the first communication by telegraph west of the Allegheny mountains, to the President of the United States, over the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Line.

G. W. Bowman, Adjutant General.

REV. JAMES ANDERSON, OF DONEGAL.

The following note, written by Secretary Logan, to the Proprietary, coming to our hands, we forwarded the same to our correspondent, who sends the remarks appended:

“If the Propriétar please to take notice of Ja Anderson, Minist’r of Donegal, and hold some free conversation with him, it may ph’aps be seasonable at this time, when the people ought by all means to be animated to vigorous Resolutions. He just called on me when I was much engaged, and I expected to see him again, but could not. I suppose he goes not out of town till to-morrow, and that he then will, without fail, if not otherwise hindered. E. Shippen accidentally calling here, I thought the hint might be of some importance. ‘Thy faithful f’d,

Stenton, 20th 7br, at noon.

If the true history of the transactions which transpired in Donegal prior to September 20, 1736, the date when the Rev. James Anderson called to see James Logan at his country seat, "Stenton," were now written, it would make a very interesting chapter, and throw much light upon the character and doings of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who settled in Donegal. They commenced their settlement in 1713 (if not earlier), which grew very rapidly, and for fifteen years they paid the Proprietaries no quit rents, nor did they apply for warrants. Sooner or later this irregularity was sure to get the settlers into trouble.

Thus matters stood when the Rev. James Anderson was called to
preach at the Donegal meeting house on the 24th day of September, 1726. On the last Wednesday in August, 1727, he was installed. Having concluded to remain among this people and devote his future efforts in their behalf, he purchased a tract of land in 1727, which had been laid out to Robert Wilkins, but who had not taken out a patent. This tract contained two hundred acres, and the Proprietaries added one hundred more to Mr. Anderson's. This land is now owned in part by Col. James Duffy. It remained in possession of the descendants of Mr. A. about eighty-five years.

For ten years he was untiring in his efforts to bring about an understanding between his parishioners and the Proprietaries, whereby both parties would be accommodated and satisfied. His errand to Logan was about these matters, and the latter must have placed great confidence in his influence and integrity, and was evidently anxious to have matters adjusted satisfactorily. The longer these differences remained unadjusted, the more difficult they were to solve, as they spread among the settlers in Lebanon, Paxtang and Cumberland valleys.

The rates finally offered and agreed upon were quite liberal and much lower than those rates adopted elsewhere at the time of this settlement. It is presumed that these Presbyterians were pleased with the settlement, for they embraced the cause of the Proprietaries with great ardor in their conflict with the Maylanders, and but for them the Proprietaries would not have been able to keep the Roman Catholics from Maryland from over-running the valley between Wright's Ferry and the Codorus, where York is now.

The "Great Road" leading from Philadelphia to the Indian Towns at Conoy and Paxtang ran through Donegal. Settlers took up land convenient to this thoroughfare. In 1726 John Galbraith established an Inn and Brewery on Meeting House Run, where the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike crosses it. Although much of the land in Donegal was considered barren owing to its being overgrown with sprouts and underbrush, yet the land on account of its rapid settlement must have been enhanced very much in value. Hence Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia, in Dec., 1718, took up 1,000 acres in Donegal along Chickies creek, and in Dec., 1719, he took up 500 acres more. May 15, 1719, he took up 1,060 acres. In 1719 Thomas Griffith, of Philadelphia, another Quaker, took up 1,150 acres along Chickies creek. In 1720 Peter Gardner took up 636 acres near the mouth of the creek, which was afterwards purchased by Thomas Ewing, the father of Gen. James Ewing. Peter Allen had also a tract adjoining this last tract.

The Penns reserved a manor along Chickies creek of 2,103 acres,
which was doubtless embraced in some of the tracts named above. James Logan, Penn's agent, also had an eye to this land. The following copy of a letter will explain the matter:

"PHILADELPHIA, 13 February, 1719-20.

"Loving friend Isaac Taylor" . . . . . . "Having bought that thousand acres laid out to J. Steel & J. Budd on Sickasolungoe, I must have some addition upon ye road designing to make a settlement there, in which Pray lett there be at least as much regard shown to me as any other, w'ch I hope will not be undeserved by

"Thy real friend,

J. LOGAN."

He also had surveyed another tract, containing 1,400 acres. These large tracts were doubtless purchased with a view to speculation, and were divided and sold to settlers. LeTort and Logan retained farms containing two or three hundred acres of land, a number of years subsequent to the dates of these purchases, in the vicinity of where Maytown is situated. Logan also established a ferry over the river, which was subsequently known as "Vinegar's Ferry," two miles above Marietta probably.

The Penns, and their agents and surveyors, never forgot to select the most desirable tracts of land in the vicinity of settlements which were likely to rapidly fill up. This no doubt often caused dissatisfaction among the pioneer settlers.

While on a visit to Opequon, in Virginia, Mr. Anderson contracted a cold, from the effects of which he died at his home in Donegal, July 16th, 1740. There are no descendants of him now living in Donegal. James Anderson, who now resides upon and owns a fine farm which belonged to his grandfather, between New Kingston and Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, is the only descendant of the Rev. James Anderson who owns their ancestors' acres. Twenty-five years ago he was honored by his fellow-citizens with a seat in the Legislature. He is an unassuming, but highly respectable citizen. His last wife was, I believe, a daughter of Hon. George H. Bucher, of Cumberland county.

Columbia, Pa.

Samuel Evans.

SIMON GITY.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE NOTORIOUS TORY OUTLAW.

[A query in the Perry County Freeman suggested the preparation of the following article as a portion of our contribution to the history of Perry county, and which has been very kindly appreciated by the
historical committee, who have been so energetic and industrious in inquiries and researches into the almost forgotten past. In the Annals of Border Warfare no one character stands out in bolder outlines than that of Simon Girty, the Tory outlaw; and so infamous is it that we regret that Pennsylvania is dishonored by giving him a birthplace. The sketch is as concise as the events in the history of Girty can well allow. So notorious was he that most writers on pioneer life subsequent to the Revolution have not failed to properly represent him, yet recently several sentimental dabblers in history have attempted to make a brave man and hero of this notorious white savage. We have given in this sketch some points in his career which will not mitigate his crimes or lessen his infamy.]

Simon Girty, senior, was, as early as 1740, a licensed trader on the frontiers of the Province of Pennsylvania. About that period he located on or near Shearman's creek, and here his son, Simon Girty, who figures so conspicuously in the annals of border life, was born in January, 1744. There were three other brothers, Thomas, George and James. In 1750 the father and sundry other "squatters" on Shearman's creek were dispossessed of their settlements by the sheriff of Lancaster county and his posse, by direction of the provincial authorities. For several years previous the Shawanese Indians on the Juniata demanded their removal, but warnings were of no use, and at last the strong arm of the law was invoked, the settlers taken into custody and their cabins burned.

Girty, with his family, removed to the Conecocheague settlement, where, it is said, he was killed in a drunken bout. In 1756 his widow was killed, and Simon, George and James were taken captives by the Indians. Thomas, the eldest, being absent at his maternal uncle's on the Antietam, was the only one who escaped.

Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas under the name of Katepacomen, became an expert hunter, and in dress, language and other habits a thorough Indian. The author of "Crawford's Campaign" says that "it must be passed to his credit that his early training as a savage was compulsory, not voluntary, as has generally been supposed." George Girty was adopted by the Delawares, became a fierce and ferocious savage; while James, taken into the Shawanese tribe, became no less infamous as a cruel and bloodthirsty raider on the Kentucky border, "sparing not even women and children from the horrid torture."

As to Simon Girty, his tribe, although having their homes in southern New York, roamed the wilderness northwest of the Ohio; and when the expedition under Colonel Bouquet, at the close of the Pontiac war of 1764, on the Muskingum, dictated peace to the Indian
tribes, one of the hostages given up by the Ohio Indians was the subject of our sketch. Preferring the wild life of the savage, Simon Girty escaped and returned to his home among the Senecas. One of the conditions, however, of the treaty referred to was the yielding up by the Ohio Indians of all their captives, willing or unwilling. This being the case, Girty was returned to the settlements, and took up his home near Fort Pitt on a little run emptying into the Allegheny and now known as "Girty's run."

In the controversy with the Virginia authorities Girty espoused their cause, and he figures quite conspicuously in the difficulties of Dr. John Connolly and his party with the government of Pennsylvania. In the unprovoked war of Lord Dunmore, in company with Simon Kenton, he served as hunter and scout. He subsequently acted as Indian agent, and became intimately acquainted with Colonel William Crawford, at whose cabin on the Youghiogheny he was a frequent guest, and it is stated was a suitor for the hand of one of his daughters, but rejected.

At the outset of the Revolution Simon Girty was a commissioned officer of the militia at Fort Pitt, took the test oath as required by the committee of safety, but in March, 1778, deserted to the enemy in company with the notorious Alexander McKee and Matthew Elliott. It is not known what was the real cause of the defection of Girty, but it is more than probable that not being fully trusted by the authorities, an application for a captaincy in the Eighth regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in the continental service having proved unsuccessful, led him to add treason and disloyalty to his long catalogue of misdeeds.

Well skilled in Indian lore, he had frequently acted as interpreter at Indian treaties, and was therefore known to the British officers in command on the lakes, who were well acquainted with his courage, shrewdness, and above all his savage ferocity. The deserters were warmly welcomed by the enemy; while at Pittsburgh the little band of ardent patriots were thrown into consternation by the sudden and uncalled for treachery. The perfidious Delawares on the Muskingum who were vacillating in their neutrality, were almost persuaded by Girty to become hostile to the colonies, while some of the Shawanese actually "took up the hatchet" and began their marauds upon the remote frontier settlements. Simon Girty himself now commenced his wild career by sudden forays against the borderers, and in his fierceness and cruelty outdid the Indians themselves. Hence the sobriquet of "Girty, the White Savage."

Heckewelder, in his most interesting narrative of his missionary life, does not give a very pleasing picture of Girty. The latter had
planned the destruction of the Moravians, owing to their powerful influence with the Indians and their efforts to preserve peace to the frontiers, and in July, 1779, made a futile attempt on the life of that "Apostle to the Indians," the Rev. David Zeisberger. He caused, however, the breaking up of the missionary establishments on the Muskingum, thus effectually destroying the influence of the Moravians.

On the 16th of August, 1781, Girty led a strong force of Indians against Bryant's station, five miles from Lexington, Kentucky. The Kentuckians, says Butterfield, "made such a gallant resistance that the Indians became disheartened and were about abandoning the siege when Girty, thinking he might frighten the garrison into a surrender, mounted a stump within speaking distance and commenced a parley. He told them who he was; that he hourly looked for reinforcements with cannon, and that they had better surrender at once; if they did so, no one should be hurt, otherwise he feared they would all be killed. The garrison were intimidated; but one young man named Reynolds, seeing the effect of his harangue, and believing his story, as it was, to be false, of his own accord answered him: 'You need not be so particular to tell us your name; we know your name, and you, too. I've had a villainous, untrustworthy cur-dog this long while, named Simon Girty, in compliment to you; he's so like you—just as ugly and just as wicked. As to the cannon, let them come on; the country's roused and the scalps of your red cut-throats, and your own, too, will be drying on our cabins in twenty-four hours.' This spirited reply produced good results. Girty in turn was disheartened, and with his Indians soon withdrew."

Passing over further detailed accounts of the numerous murderous forays against the Americans, we come to that noted campaign against the Sandusky Indian towns in 1782, led by Colonel William Crawford. Girty's brutality reached its climax when he viewed with apparent satisfaction the most horrible and excruciating tortures which that ill-fated but brave and gallant officer was doomed to undergo; and this episode in his career has placed his name among the most infamous, whose long catalogue of crimes causes a shudder as the details are penned, even after the lapse of a century.

During the next seven years little is recorded of this desperado, save that he married a year after Crawford's defeat, Catharine Malott, a captive among the Shawanese. They had several children, she survived her husband many years, and died at an advanced age.

Notwithstanding Girty's brutality, depravity and wickedness, he never lost the confidence and esteem of the Indians. During the several campaigns which resulted so disastrously to the Americans, the advice of Simon Girty was conclusive. It is stated that after St.
Clair’s defeat, “a grand council was held at the confluence of the Maumee and the Auglaize by nearly all the Northwestern tribes, to take into consideration the situation of affairs; and Simon Girty was the only white man permitted to be present;” and as in the subsequent conference of 1793, it was determined mainly through the exertions of Girty to continue hostilities.

The same year when commissioners on the part of the United States attempted to negotiate with the confederate nations for an adjustment of our difficulties with the Indians, Girty acted as interpreter. His conduct was exceedingly insolent; and it is related, that he was not only false in his duty as interpreter, but that he ran a quill or long feather through the cartilage of his nose crosswise, to show his contempt for the American gentlemen present.

At the defeat of General St. Clair, Girty was present on the British side, and saw and knew General Richard Butler, second in command, who lay upon the field writhing from the agony of his wounds. The traitor told a savage warrior that the wounded man was a high officer; whereupon the Indian buried his tomahawk in General Butler’s head, whose scalp was immediately torn off and whose heart was taken out and divided into as many pieces as there were tribes engaged in the battle.

With the victory of Wayne in 1795, which forever destroyed the power of the Indians of the northwest, and which resulted in the famous treaty of Greenville, Girty sold his trading establishment and removed to Canada, where he settled on a farm just below Malden, on the Detroit river, the recipient of a pension from the English government. Here he resided until the war of 1812, undisturbed and almost blind and incapacitated for active service. After the capture of the British fleet on Lake Erie, and the retreat of the British army from the eastern bank of the Detroit river, Girty followed, remaining away from his home until after the proclamation of peace, when he returned to his farm at Malden, where he died in the autumn of 1818, aged over seventy years.

It is a difficult matter at this remote day to give a correct estimate of the character of Simon Girty, yet enough has been said to show that he was a heartless villain, and no bravery, courage, or seeming compassion for Kenton, or one or two others whose lives he interceded for and saved, can compensate for that one hellish deed which he could have prevented, the burning of Colonel Crawford. He seemed to revel in the very excess of malignity, and above all in his hatred to his countrymen. The recent attempt to make a hero of him has proved futile. Without one redeeming quality, a personage with “all the vices of civilization engrafted upon those of a savage state,” we have a hideous picture for all time—that of Simon Girty.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—XIII.

GORDON.—Inquiry is made concerning those of the name of Gordon who settled in the Cumberland Valley. John Gordon located in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, about 1788, and there may have been others. The Gordons of Virginia and Georgia are descendants of early settlers in the valley, but the loss of records prior to the formation of Cumberland deprive us of a clue to other facts.

Books Published at Carlisle.—In the Gazette for 1787, we find that during that year quite a number of publications were issued from the press of Kline & Reynolds, of the Gazette, and by John Creigh, who, at that period, must have kept a bookstore at Carlisle.

"Introduction to the History of America," published and sold by John Creigh.

"Father Tammany’s Almanac for 1788, the Astronomical Calculations by Benjamin Workman;" published by John Creigh.

"Human Learning, a Sermon Preached before the Trustees of Dickinson College, by Charles Nisbet, D. D., Principal of said College."

"Mr. O’Leary’s Plea for Liberty of Conscience."


The last three were printed by Kline & Reynolds. Are there any of these publications in existence, who were the authors of the first and fourth, and who was Benjamin Workman? Information concerning these inquiries are requested.

From Carlisle to Pittsburgh.—In a company book of the Revolution, I find the following memorandum of the march:

"Set off from Carlisle, 23d May, 1780.
May 23, McAllister’s.
24, 25, Shippensburg.
26, Little Conecocheague.
27, Pauling’s.
28, 29, Jaques’ Furnace.
30, Licking Creek.
31, Old Flint’s.
June 1, Sidelinghill Creek.
2, Feeding Rock."
June 3, 4, 5, 6, Old Town.

" 7, Collier's.

" 8, Fort Cumberland.

" 9, Hall's.

" 10, Tittle's.

" 11, Tomlinson's.

" 12, 13, Bear Camp.

" 14, Rice's Place.

" 15, Big Meadows.

" 16, 17, Gist's.

" 18, 19, Blackstone's.

" 20, Ralph's.

" 21, Hughes'.

" 22, Near Walton's.

" 23, Widow Mier's.

" 24, Bullock Pens.

" 25, Fort Pitt.

Where was Pauling's, Jaques' Furnace, Old Flint's and Bear Camp

I. C.

The Hoges, of Hogestown.—The Western Press, of Mercer, in

copying our article on the "Hoges," supplements the same by the fol-

lowing:

We find the above sketch of the Hoge family in a recent number

of the Harrisburg Telegraph. We are under the impression that the

author has made a mistake in reference to the politics of John and

William Hoge of Washington—that John was the Democrat and

William the Federalist. At one election they were opposing can-

didates for Congress. There was another brother of these sons of David

whose name is omitted from this sketch. This David was appointed

Register of the Land Office at Steubenville, Ohio, by the elder Adams

and continued in office under all the following administrations until

it was abolished, a period of about forty years. He, as well as his

brother John, became a large land owner in this county, but it was

John who donated to it the tract of land on which the borough of

Mercer stands. His sons were John, Thomas, William, Joseph and

David. When quite young John located in Mercer. He was Deputy

State's Attorney for a number of years, and was twice elected to the

General Assembly, and afterwards to the State Senate, and was es-

teemed a very able man. His eldest daughter is the wife of Judge

McDermitt, who now presides over our courts. John died very sud-

denly in 1854 of apoplexy.

William Hoge was for many years a successful banker in New
Historical and Genealogical.

Orleans and New York, but getting too much of his capital involved in an unprofitable railroad in Missouri, abandoned his banking to take the presidency of this company, and was making it successful when he also was stricken to death by apoplexy in April, 1875.

Joseph is the only one of these brothers that is yet living. He was twice elected to Congress from the Galena district of Illinois, after which he removed to San Francisco, where he is now practising law.

One of the Virginia branch of the Hoge family was elected to Congress at the recent election from West Virginia.

POLLOCK OF SILVERS SPRING.

We are indebted to his Honor, Judge Herman, of Carlisle, for the following transcripts of the will of James Pollock, of East Pennsboro. The will is dated 24th September, 1790.

"I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife, Ann Pollock, all the rents, issues and profits of all my real and personal estate. . . .

. . . The negro wench, Venus, not to serve more than ten years. . .

. . . I give and devise my tract of land, situate on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near the Great Island, in Northumberland county, to Jarett Pollock, Mary Pollock and Rosetta Pollock, my brother Oliver Pollock's children, to them and their heirs and assigns forever. I give and devise my tract of land, situate in Nittana Valley, Northumberland county, also my houses and lots in and near Carlisle, to the said Jarett, Mary and Rosetta Pollock, to them, their heirs and assigns forever. I give and devise my tract of land, situate in Bedford county, to Galvez Pollock, son of said Oliver Pollock, to his heirs and assigns forever."

There was another James Pollock, who resided in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, whose will is dated March 31, 1772. He left a widow and children John, James, William, Robert, Jennie and Martha. John Pollock, of Carlisle, whose will is dated January 7, 1807, mentions his wife Grace and his "grandsons John Pollock Morrison and Lucas Morrison, sons of Hance Morrison, who is intermarried with my daughter Margaret." Eleanor Pollock, of Carlisle, whose will is dated August 29, 1808, "widow of John Pollock, deceased," mentions her "sister Elizabeth McDannel, widow of John McDannel," her "daughters-in-law, Eleanor Armstrong and Jean Pollock, wife of Alexander Pollock." Perhaps Rev. Mr. Hayden can unravel these John Pollocks.

James Pollock, a son of Oliver Pollock, we learn from Kline's Carlisle Gazette, when riding a blooded horse out in the field to see a
favorite dog that had died, the horse was frightened by the odour or the sight of the remains, and running off threw James on a stone and he was instantly killed.

Jared, or Jarett Pollock, m. Polly (Mary) Briggs, daughter of David Briggs, of Silvers Spring, February 13, 1800; married by Rev. Dr. Davidson and moved shortly after to Centre county. [Can Mr. Linn give any account of his descendants?]

Oliver Pollock was at least 85 years old when he died, in 1823. James, his brother, died Sept. 1, 1800, and John, the son of James, February 18, 1807, both at Carlisle.

In addition to the foregoing, the Hon. John Blair Linn furnishes the following:

Mr. Hayden's sketch of Oliver Pollock reminded me of a crisp political letter I noticed among Gen. Irvine's unpublished correspondence, interesting perhaps, as showing that Mr. Pollock was an adept in political management, and that the science was not unknown to the prominent men of the early days of our Commonwealth.

"Silvers Spring, Aug. 15, 1798.

"Dear Sir: Since yours of the 12th, I have been over [illegible] and given all the necessary information in that quarter. I find the opposite side is to have what they call a general meeting at Carlisle, the 24th inst. In fine, my friend, they are making every exertion, and if we don't do the same and stick to one point, all is lost. I will see the Whitehills to-morrow and make them do the needful. Keep close to [illegible] and I will bring forward all I can.

"Yours sincerely,

O. Pollock"

"To Gen. Wm. Irvine, Carlisle, Pa., Hon'd by Mr. Hamilton."

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GEN. FREDERICK WATTS.

Prominent among the Revolutionary patriots of the Cumberland Valley was Gen. Frederick Watts. As a representative man and the ancestor of many who have become conspicuous in the annals of our State and Nation, his biography deserves a more exhaustive treatment than the limited space in our Notes and Queries will allow.

Frederick Watts, a native of Wales, was born on the 1st of June, 1721. Of his early youth little is known, save that he received a fair English education. He married about 1749, Jane Murray, a niece of the celebrated David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, a partisan of the Pretender, Charles Edward, who, after the successful battle of Culloden, fled into France. Mrs. Watts was a woman of rare accom-
plishments and beauty. Mr. Watts came to America, with his wife and family, about the year 1760, purchased a tract of land about three miles above the mouth of the Juniata, in Cumberland, now Perry county, where he resided until his death.

Fleeing from persecution, political and religious, when the mutterings of the Revolution were heard, Mr. Watts was a strenuous advocate for the right, and true to his manhood arranged himself on the side for independence. He was a member of the committee for Cumberland county, and assisted in organizing the associated battalions for the county, and as lieutenant colonel of the first, represented the same at the military convention of July 4, 1776, which met at Lancaster, for the purpose of choosing two brigadier generals. On the formation of the Flying Camp, he was thence transferred, and was in command of the battalion assigned to Cumberland county, at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, where he was captured, but shortly afterwards exchanged.

Col. Watts was commissioned one of the justices of the peace for the county, April 1, 1778; chosen a representative to the Assembly in 1779; appointed sub-lieutenant of Cumberland county, April 18, 1780; brigadier general of the Pennsylvania militia May 27, 1782, in which capacity he did excellent service in protecting the frontier counties of the State from the wily savages and marauding Tories. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20, 1787, until its abolition by the second State constitution of 1790. During this period he was a member of the Board of Property, December 31, 1787, and August 31, 1790.

At the close of his official life, Gen. Watts retired to his farm on the Juniata, where he died on the 27th September, 1795, aged seventy-four years. We have no date of the death of Mrs. Watts.

The children of Frederick and Jane Murray Watts were:

i. Margery, b. August 28, 1751; d. June 16, 1837; m. William Cooke, b. 1749; d. Feb. 9, 1830. Their grandson, Cooke Curry, was the father of Mrs. Robert Russell, of Erie.


iii. Margaret, b. Dec. 8, 1755; m. George Smiley.

iv. Jane, b. April, 1757; d. s. p.

v. Elizabeth, b. July 7, 1759; d. July 15, 1801; m. Thomas Hulings, d. April 1, 1808.

vi. Mary, b. August 2, 1760; m. William Miles. Their eldest daughter married Dr. Bemus.

vii. David, b. October 29, 1764; m. Juliana, daughter of Gen. Henry Miller, of the Revolution. Mr. Watts died in 1819. Their children have become distinguished in the councils of the State and Nation, and are representative people of the valley.

The children of William and Margery Cooke were:

i. Jane, b. Feb. 5, 1776.
ii. Frederick, b. June 20, 1777.
iv. Sarah, b. Nov. 16, 1779.
vi. John, b. May 10, 1784.
viii. Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1791.

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CAPTAIN ROBERT CALLENDER.

No mention has yet been made in Notes and Queries of Robert Callender, one of the most active and useful inhabitants of Cumberland Valley in pre-Revolutionary times, who died about the close of that war, and I am sorry my material for that purpose is so scant. He was the largest fur-trader in Pennsylvania; distinguished himself at Braddock's defeat, and a liberal contributor to all the then public movements in Carlisle. To detail his connection with "The Indiana Company" would involve the whole history of that gigantic land speculation, which, if carefully written would be of permanent interest. He married first a daughter of Nicholas Scull, surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1748 to 1759, by whom he had three daughters:

i. Anna, married Gen. William Irvine, of the Revolution, whose son, Gen. Callender Irvine, was commissary general of the U. S. Army until his death in 1841.
ii. Elizabeth, married to Rev. Dr. Andrews, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
iii. ———, married Alexander Neill, a merchant of Baltimore.

Robert Callender's second wife was a sister of Col. Gibson (father of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson), by her he had issue:

v. Patty, who married Judge Thomas Duncan, of the Supreme Court.
vi. Catharine, married Noland, of Aldie, Va.

vii. ———, married a son of Gen. Wm. Thompson, of Carlisle.

Captain Callender owned and improved the fine estate of Middlesex, below Carlisle, and Silvers’ Spring, on the spring of that name. I am indebted to Dr. William A. Irvine, of Irvine, Warren county, Pa., son of General Callender Irvine, for these notes. George Plumer Smith, Esq., 231 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, has important material for a history of the Indiana Company in his possession.

JOHN B. LINN.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XIV.

The First Chairs Made for the State Capitol.—The first set of mahogany chairs made for our present State House was furnished by three cabinet-makers, Mr. Lichtendale, of Litiz, Mr. Graham, of Philadelphia, each making forty-five, and Robert Sloan, of Harrisburg, forty-nine, and four clerk’s desks. Chairs cost $16 each, desks $35 each. Rheam, the tanner, below town, furnished the curled hair for seating chairs made by R. Sloan.

ALEX. SLOAN.

Dog Power Grist Mill (N. & Q., vol. ii., p. 63)—John Rheam was the name of the lad the owner of the four-horse dog team so neatly equipped and in which he drove to Philadelphia in 1822. I presume he made the harness with his own hands, and it was neatly done. He created a great commotion on his first appearance, driving through Market Square and several streets of town. I built a wagon about same date and size of Rheam’s to draw by hand, with which to go for walnuts, but Rheam’s was of such superior workmanship that I did not feel much pride in my own. Rheam’s father was a tanner and carried on business at what is now Paxtang and Eleventh streets. I know nothing of the mill young Rheam carried to Philadelphia, nor what has become of the man.

F.

Rev. Robert Smith, alluded to in Rev. Mr. Beatty’s journal, was born in 1723 in Londonderry, Ireland, came with his parents to America in his eighth year; first settled on the head of Brandywine. At the age of fifteen he professed conversion under the preaching of George Whitefield; studied for the ministry under Rev. Samuel Blair, was licensed by New Castle Presbytery in 1750, and in 1751 ordained pastor at Pequée, where he opened a classical school. He died in
1799, leaving by his wife, a sister of the Rev. Messrs. Samuel and 
John Blair, the following sons: 
  i. Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, of Hampden Sidney, Va., and 
  ii. William Smith. 
  iv. Rev. John Blair Smith, fourth son, born June 12th, 1756; 
     graduated at Princeton, 1769; President of Hampden 
     Sidney College, Virginia, and Union College, N. Y. 
  v. Dr. Robert Smith. 
  vi. Died in infancy.

It seems there were six sons; I have only the names of four. Rev. 
Samuel S. Smith married a daughter of John Witherspoon, a signer of 
the Declaration of Independence, and was the father of Mary Clay 
Smith, who married Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, and became 
the mother of Gen. John Cabell Breckinridge, at one time 
Vice President of the United States. Another daughter of Rev. S. S. 
Smith married Judge Prevost, of Louisiana, and their daughter 
Frances C. Prevost, married Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, D. D. 

Norwood, Va. 

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Half-King, or Seruniyattha, was a celebrated chief of the Six 
Nations, who had his residence or hunting cabin on the Little Beaver, 
about fifteen miles from Logstown. Washington, on his journey to 
the Ohio in the autumn of 1753, invited the Half-King to meet him 
at the latter place, where the noted Chief Shingas resided, and a 
conference was had. He seems to have been a chief of considerable 
prominence, and was a warm and faithful friend to the English. His 
speech to the French commandant at Venango is given in Washing-
ton's journal. Half-King accompanied Washington to Fort Machault, 
where strenuous efforts were made by the French to entice him to 
leave the English, but all to no purpose. In 1754 the Half-King 
was with Washington on his excursion to dislodge the French from 
the disputed territory on the Ohio, and was his constant counsellor 
until after the surrender of Fort Necessity at the Great Meadows on 
the 4th of July that year. The surprise and defeat of M. de Jumon-
ville on the 28th of May previous, was largely due to the sagacity 
and faithfulness of the Half-King. About the last of September in 
company with Monacatotha, and other Indians, he was at Harris' 
Ferry on their return westward. He was quite ill when he arrived, 
and died there on the evening of October 1st, 1754. "The Indians 
blamed the French for his death by bewitching him." He was 
buried with considerable pomp and ceremony, on the river bank 
near the grave of the first John Harris, and possibly within the pres-
ent enclosure, attended by Conrad Weiser, who had been sent for to Shamokin, Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, who conducted the religious services, and others. His family remained sometime with John Harris. The death of the Half-King was a serious loss at that time. Information was at once dispatched to the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and Sir William Johnson. General Washington had a high regard for him, and Edward Shippen, in a note to Governor Hamilton, a year previous, speaks of him "as of very great note and esteem among the Six Nations." We may here state that he is frequently confounded with a Wyandotte chief of the same name, mentioned by Loskiel and Heckewelder. These missionaries never knew Seruniyattha.

AN OLD PLAY-BILL.

There has been placed in our hands an old play-bill, of which the following is a copy:

The curtain will rise precisely at 7 o'clock.

Last night but four!!!

Mrs. Williams' Benefit.

THEATRE.

On Saturday evening, March 9, 1822, will be presented Tobin's elegant comedy in 5 acts, called the HONEY MOON.

Duke of Aranza, .................. Mr. Williams
Count Montalban, ................ Mr. Brazier
Rolando, .......................... Mr. Herbert
Lampeda, .......................... Mr. Addison
Balthazar, ........................ Mr. Forrest
Lopez, ............................ Mr. J. Herbert
Jaquez, ............................ Mr. Morrison
Juliana, ........................... Mrs. Williams
Volante, ........................... Mrs. Smith
Zamora, ............................ Mrs. Allen
Hostess, ........................... Mrs. Morrison

End of the Play.

Mrs. Williams will recite (by desire) Southey's Pathetic Tale, called

Poor Mary, the Maid of the Inn.

Comic Song, 'Timmy Twist and his two Sweet-hearts, Mr. Williams.
The whole to conclude with the popular Melo
Drama of the
FALLS OF CLYDE.

General Wilford, ........................................ Mr. Addison
Farmer Enfield, .......................................... Mr. Herbert
Malcolm, .................................................. Mr. Forrest
Edward, .................................................... Mr. Williams
Kenmure, ................................................... Mr. Brazier
Donald, .................................................... Mr. Morrison
Lindley, ..................................................... Mr. J. Herbert
Ellen Enfield, ........................................... Mrs. Williams
Mrs. Enfield, ............................................. Mrs. Smith
Jenet, ........................................................ Mrs. Allen

Act 4—A Rustic Dance by the Characters.
On Monday the Grand Romantic Romance of
BLUE BEARD, or Female Curiosity.
With the Melo Drama of the MILLER AND HIS
MEN.
Being for the Benefit of Mr. J. Herbert and Mrs. Smith.
Nights of Performance, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Doors will be open at half-past 6, and the curtain rise at 7 o'clock. Box,
75 cents. PIT, 50 cents.
Tickets to be had at Mr. Wyeth's Bookstore, at the Inns of Mr. Buffington,
Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Buchler.
* * * It is requested tickets may be procured, as no money will be taken at the
door.

[John Wyeth, Printer, Harrisburg, Pa.]

Among the players, the one best known to fame was Mr. Forrest, who at that period was just entering upon his theatrical career. The play itself became a familiar one, and thirty-five or forty years ago was represented at school exhibitions. It was a comedy totally different from such plays at the present placed upon the stage, being perfectly pure in its conception and language, and its simplicity added much to its popularity. The present generation would not be willing to witness such representations, for the prevailing taste is sentimental and sensational in the highest degree. It is neither the actors, however, nor the play that interests us the most—but the locality where this entertainment took place.

The brick building on the northwest corner of Walnut street and Raspberry alley, was used by the county as the court house during the occupancy of the proper building, which was given up to the State for the sessions of the Legislature. When the main Capitol building was completed, the house in question was vacated, and at the time when the theatrical management spoken of came to Harrisburg, the old court building was the only available house for that purpose. It was leased by the county commissioners and fitted up as a theater.
The good people of our then borough were thunder-struck at the base uses to which this house was put, and many became quite indignant at the commissioners for their action. At this juncture, the Rev. John Winebrenner took occasion to deliver a fierce philippic against all concerned in the affair, among whom were several members of his congregation. This was the beginning of that bitter controversy between that minister and his people, which resulted in his separation from the Reformed Church.

Notwithstanding the invectives hurled at their devoted heads, the commissioners rented the building for some time, until eventually the erection of Shakespeare Hall by John Wyeth, prevented its further use for such purposes.

Almost sixty years have passed since the advent of the theatrical company noticed above, set our little town in a ferment. Those who took part in the controversy have all passed away, and the exhibition itself is remembered only by those who were mere youths at the time. It would be interesting to know something of the receipts and expenditures of this formidable troupe. "Box, 75 cents; pit, 50 cents." As high as the prices were, the sum realized from an audience that could be gathered within the walls of that building, would hardly amount to one day's pay of a star actor at the present time. By reference to the Play Bill it will be inferred that when theatrical troupes visited here they remained for weeks at a time, and such was actually the case.

As to the inns where tickets were directed to be purchased—Mr. Buffington's was at the corner of Walnut and Third streets, latterly the State Capital Hotel, now removed; Thomas Wallace's was what is now the Franklin House, and Mrs. Maria Buehler's the Bolton House. Perchance some of our readers are in possession of other facts which would be interesting.

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**DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.**

[Capt. John Reed, the commander of the following company during the Jersey campaign of 1776–7, was the son of James Reed, who located near the mouth of Powell's creek probably as early as 1728. On maps prior to 1800 the location is marked "Reed's." John Reed had been a ranger on the frontiers during the French and Indian wars, and when the War of the Revolution came, he was ready for the conflict. He organized the company of Associates which is herewith given, and was in service until after the battles in and around Philadelphia. Capt. Reed died in 1789. His son William**
was quite prominent in the Upper End, and it was for him that Reed township was named. On the roll are the names of many whose descendants remain in this locality.

A true return of Captain John Reed’s Company of the 4th Battalion, Lancaster County, Commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., March 13th, 1776:

Captain, Reed, John.
1st Lieutenant, Black, James.
Clark, James.
2d Lieutenant, Black, Thomas, sr.
Clark, George.
Ensign, Brown, Joseph.
Oram, Samuel.

Sergeants,
Gilmor, John,
Lick, Henry,
Taylor, Alexander,
Johnston, William.

Corporals,
Shellman, William,
Kenedy, William,
Chambers, John,
Black, John.

Privates,
Allison, Richard,
Armstrong, Andrew,
Armstrong, Robert,
Baker, Jeremiah,
Black, James, sen.,
Black, James, jr.,

Black, James,
Brown, Joseph,
Buchanan, John,
Butler, John,
Carpenter, John,
Chambers, Elisha,
Clements, Bruce,
Colbourn, Hugh,
Fairman, James,
George, Alexander,
George, Robert,
Goldenberry, John,
Holmes, George,
Jillson, John,
Jones, Isaac,
Jones, Peter,
Krahs, John,
Kennedy, Alexander,
Ketsner, Samuel,

Ketsner, John,
Kintner, Henry,
Kintner, John,
Kuees, John,
Little, Joseph,

McCall, James,
McClure, George,
McClure, Patrick,
McIlhenney, John,
McMullen, Samuel,
Meech, John,
McCure, John,
McGowan, John,
McIlrath, Joseph,
Mellan, John,
Mills, Mathias,
Neal, William,
Oram, Thomas,
Powel, Malachi,
Packer, Aaron,
Simmons, George,
Swager, John,
Swager, Adam,
Striker, Jacob,
Swagerly, Peter,
Taylor, George,
Taylor, Samuel,
Waggoner, George,
Waggoner, Adam,
Walker, Robert.

JAMES BURD,
Colonel of the 4th Battalion, Lancaster County.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XV.

EARLY PIONEERS OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

I regret very much that I have but little data, from which I can construct a creditable sketch of our friends who settled in Cumberland county, that has not already been written up by Dr. Wing and his assistants. It has seemed to me, however, that Harris, in our own county, and Dr. Wing, of Cumberland, have overlooked a number of important personages, who were men of mark in Provincial and Revolutionary times, who deserve a place in history. Take for instance:
Robert Callender, who probably settled in Pennsboro' township about the year 1750. He married a daughter of Martha Gibson, who probably married a grand uncle of Judge Bannister Gibson. I know that the two families were related, but am not able to determine the degree of relationship. His sister-in-law was Janet Ann Gibson. During the French and Indian war of 1775 he commanded a company of Rangers and held a captain's commission. I am not certain that he was with Braddock's army, but I presume he was not. He was well educated and highly esteemed by every one. He commenced to trade with the Indians at an early day, and as will be seen by reference to my article in relation to William Trent and the Bloody Run affair, he was one of the twenty-three (23) sufferers.

In this connection, I might as well state that there were a very few, if any, of the great Indian traders, who spent a portion of many years among the tribes west of the mountains, trading with them, became very naturally attached to the red man, from whom they received their peltries, and with whom they associated daily, and imbibed many of their customs and habits, cared to wage an aggressive warfare against the Indians, except those who were controlled by the French, whom they incited to kill the English traders and destroy their goods. Amongst this class you will not find the name of any great Indian fighter like Brady, Wetzel, Cressap, and their like. Many of these old Indian traders belonged to the Church of England, and through many years of friendship with Sir William Johnson, the British Indian Agent in America, who had unbounded influence with the Six Nations of Indians, and his son, Sir John, who succeeded him and became a prominent tory, no wonder a few of them went with the Indians against the Colonies during the Revolutionary war. Many of them, however, although well advanced in years, took up arms against the tyranny of Great Britain.

In 1774 Robert Callender was appointed Colonel for Cumberland county, and also served on some of the most important committees. He died in the year 1775. My impression is, that he left children surviving him. He owned several hundred acres of land in Cumberland Valley, and also a large tract of land along the Juniata river. There is a provision in his will which shows the confidence and esteem in which he held one with whom he doubtless made many journeys to the far West to trade with the Indians. He directed the land along the Juniata to be sold at whatever price Alexander Lowrey put upon it. He and George Croghan and Thomas Smallman, Indian traders, and Thomas Butler were members of the Church of England.
Thomas Smallman, an Indian trader, resided in or near Carlisle. He held a lieutenant's commission during the French and Indian war of 1755. In the year 1780 he purchased an island in the Ohio river two miles below Pittsburgh, from two Indian chiefs. I think it quite likely that this title was worthless. I presume he removed from Cumberland county to the Ohio, and he may possibly have gone to Detroit and sided with the British. Dr. John Connolly who was born in Manor township, three miles below Columbia, was the son of an Irish Papist but a half brother of General Ewing. He was a very able man and became a mischievous tory, and fomented a great deal of disloyal sentiments among the traders, and others who settled about the Forks of the Ohio. He gave the patriots a great deal of trouble, until they arrested and landed him in the Philadelphia jail. George Croghan was probably his father's brother-in-law.

James Galbraith, the younger, settled in Donegal, near Chickies creek, about the year 1719. He was a member of the Assembly for a number of years, a Justice of the Peace and Sheriff of Lancaster county about the year 1742. After he married Elizabeth, the only daughter of the Rev. William Bartrem, he removed to the Swatara, adjoining the Rev. Mr. Bartrem's land, where he built or purchased a grist mill. He was also an Indian trader, and commanded a company of Rangers during the French and Indian war. And while Col. James Burd had command of Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, he was appointed a commissioner to collect provisions for the troops at that place. From the Swatara he moved to the Susquehanna and established a ferry below Paxtang. He also had several hundred acres of land at the ferry. He was here but a few years when he purchased large tracts of land in Pennsboro', about the year 1761. He probably turned his attention to farming, and as he was then well advanced in years, with grown up sons, who were well able to take care of themselves, he desired to live the retired life of a country gentleman. When there impended a conflict between the British and the Americans, he at once took up arms for the latter, as did also his sons. He was chosen lieutenant colonel for Cumberland county, but on account of his great age he was unable to perform active field duty, able assistants were appointed. He died on the 11th day of June, 1787, aged eighty-three years. He was buried at Derry church. He left sons, William; Bertram, to whom he left a farm at Bainbridge; Robert, to whom he gave a farm in Allen township; Thomas; John, who was captain and and wounded at the battle of Long Island; Andrew, whose daughter married Judge Gibson; Dorcas, who married John Buchanan, and Elizabeth, who married Charles Torrance, whose descendants now reside in Baltimore, Md. The Watts
of Carlisle, and Hagys of Big Spring, and Gordons of North Carolina, married grandchildren of James Galbraith, as did also Judge Gibson. I believe they all married daughters of Andrew Galbraith.

John Galbraith, the brother of James, settled at the mouth of Canoy creek, in Lancaster county. He sold his land to James. He removed to Cumberland county, probably a year or two before the county was organized. He died in 1757 and was buried at Silvers' Spring church. He left a son, Robert, who was a minor, and directed his brother James, who was executor, "as soon as Robert was fit, he was to learn gunsmithing with Henry Willis." He left daughters, Janet and Sarah. He was a large landholder. His children were doubtless intermarried with some of the most respectable families in the Valley.

Robert Galbraith died in March, 1787, leaving children—Samuel, James, John, William, Elizabeth and Mary. He was probably the son of James Galbraith.

Andrew Galbraith married Mary Kyle.

There were several families of Gibsons who settled in Hopewell township. John Gibson died in the year 1748, leaving a wife Ann, a daughter Mary, and a sister Margaret.

Robert Gibson died in 1754.

James Gibson, of Hopewell, died in 1758. leaving a son William; grandson James Beard; (John Elliot probably married a daughter), granddaughter Margaret Elliot; a daughter, married Hugh Thompson. John Elliot was an Indian trader, and traded amongst the tribes in Northern Ohio for Robert Callendar.

William Gibson, of Newtown township, died in 1770, leaving children Robert, John, Samuel, James, George, Gideon, Charles and Ann. I hardly think that the name has become extinct in this family.

George Gibson the father of Judge Gibson, was the son of John Gibson, who kept tavern in Lancaster when the town was laid out. He married Ann West, the daughter of Francis West, the first magistrate of Cumberland county. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he and his brother John were trading among the Indians along the Ohio.

At this time there was a very disorderly spirit among the settlers at the Forks of the Ohio, which was fomented by Dr. John Connolly, before-named, and other emissaries of Lord Dunmore, who claimed jurisdiction over that country, and annexed it to Augusta county, Va. The Virginians evidently enlisted their sympathies. A number fol-
lowed Dunmore, and were tinctured with toryism, while others who espoused the patriot cause, accepted commissions in the army from Virginia, and George Gibson was one of the latter. He afterwards served in the regular line. He went to New Orleans to procure powder, etc., for the Continental army. He was successful in his mission, and negotiated with Oliver Pollock, who transported the powder, etc., in vessels to one of the Atlantic ports. At the close of the war, Virginia gave Col. Gibson a warrant for land in Kentucky, but when he came to locate it, he found the land covered by a warrant of a previous date. He applied to Congress for relief, and although General Muhlenburg reported the bill favorably, for some reason or other, neither he nor his heirs received any recompense. He commanded a company at St. Clair's defeat; was mortally wounded, and when the troops were put to flight and every one was trying to save himself, as his brother-in-law, Jacob Slough, of Lancaster, passed by him, he begged him to assist him off the field, but he ran on. Col. Gibson then placed his back against a tree and drew his pistols, and sold his life dearly to the "redskins." His body was taken to Fort Washington and buried there. He resided along Shearman's creek at the foot of "Pisgah" mountain. The creek runs forty miles along the western base of the mountain with a meadow about five hundred feet wide, and one thousand feet long, between the creek and the dwelling. An apple orchard covers a portion of this meadow. Upon its site Col. Gibson had a race course. He owned a mill near his dwelling and several hundred acres of land, which was mostly uncultivated. What induced Francis West to leave Carlisle and settle at Shearman's creek, which at that time was cut off from other settlements by the mountains, I cannot imagine. Chief Justice Gibson was born in this house. A portion of it is now used as a "pottery." One of Gibson's slaves wounded a buck and was killed by it, where the limekiln now is.

George Gibson made his will November 12, 1791, leaving sons Francis, George, John Bannister, Patrick Henry. He devised something to Wm. Gibson, who was a nephew of Robert Callendar. Mrs. Gibson belonged to the Church of England, and she was very anxious to have her sons baptized by an Episcopal minister. She made known the fact to the minister probably in Cumberland Valley, who came to Shearman's Valley, and took up his quarters at Mr. Gibson's who finally gave his consent to have the "boys" baptized. But he very likely gave them a hint of the matter, for as long as the minister was there they went to the mountains daily to hunt, starting before daylight and did not return until the minister had retired for the night. He finally gave them up and returned to Carlisle without accomplishing his mission.
Francis West was an influential and prominent man in colonial times. He died in Shearman’s Valley in 1783, leaving sons William and Edward and daughters Ann, who married George Gibson, Dorothy, who married Thomas Kinloch of Juniata, and Mary, who married Mr. Mitchell, an Indian trader.

Col. Alexander Lowrey married Francis West’s sister Ann, who was his second wife. She was then the widow of Hermanus Alricks and the mother of James Alricks, father of Herman and Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. I presume the Wests came from the North of Ireland. I have heard my grandmother (who was her daughter) say that the vessel which brought her father, Alexander Lowrey, to America in 1728 or 9, also brought Ann West, who was then a small child. The family lived some distance from the port from which they embarked for America. When they were on the vessel which was about to sail, the nurse of Ann West arrived, barefooted and exhausted. After the West family left their home she determined that she would follow the family to America, to whom she was much attached, and trudged many miles across the country. I presume she was also taken to America, but I am not certain of that fact.

On the 24th of May, 1739, when the temporary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was run, the commissioners and surveyors stayed over night at Robert Dunnings’, for which they paid him one pound four shillings and eleven pence. The same party took dinner at John Harris’, for which they paid him fourteen shillings. The following named persons were with the party who ran the boundary line. As very nearly all of them lived in Donegal I hardly think they went any further than through that portion near where Cressap and others had caused so much trouble. Edward Smout (justice in Lanc.), Robert Bohanon (Buchanan) lived in Donegal. On the 25th day of May, 1739, being the day after they stopped at Harris’, they paid Robert Buchanan for his servants, for his expenses, and the time of two men “to come and meet us at Conestoga,” two pounds and ten shillings, James Mitchell (who was a surveyor and resided in Donegal), John Galbraith (Donegal), John Mitchell (surveyor, Donegal), John Kelley (Indian trader, Donegal), Francis Stewart (Donegal), Gordon Howard (Donegal), Alexander Mitchell (Donegal), Geo. Ashton (probably Chester co.), John Postlethwaite (Indian trader, Conestoga), Joshua Lowe (Hempfield), Robert Barber (Hempfield), John Emerson and man (was “ranger” for Manor, and kept Blue Rock Ferry, Lancaster co.), Isaac Chandler (Chester co.), John Hendrix, John Hendrix, Jr. (Conestoga), John Powell (Chester co.), Thos. Green (Chester co.), John Taylor and his man. Mr. T. was the surveyor for Chester county, and it probably was he who extended the line to the mountain on the west side of the Cumberland Valley.
MARTIN CHARTIER, one of the old French Indian traders, had his trading post and lived for many years adjoining the farm afterwards owned by James Patterson, the Indian trader, and also to the Susquehanna Indian town, three miles below Columbia. The Penns gave Chartier a large tract of land on Turkey Hill, in Lancaster county. Martin Chartier died in April, 1718. James Logan was at his funeral, which shows that he was held in high esteem by the Penns. His son, Peter Chartier, after living a few years at his father's place, removed to the neighborhood of New Cumberland, where he had a trading post. He left Cumberland Valley and located below Pittsburgh. He was all his life an Indian trader, and finally he went to reside with the Indians, and took sides with them against the English. He left descendants who reside, I believe, in Washington county, Penna.

SAML EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XVI.

STEWART—UMSTED—CLOYD.—Three of my great-grand aunts Martha, Jane and Elizabeth Long, married men named Alexander Stuart or Stewart, and Mustard or Umsted, and removed to the Cumberland Valley about 1770 or subsequent. Inquiry is made for some account of them or their descendants. The one who married the last named, supposed to be Jane, is said to have died in the Valley, but it is probable the others removed to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. I am also desirous of having the address of any of the descendants of Cloyd, who settled near Carlisle in 1776.

W. S. LONG.

HULINGS.—Inquiry is made concerning the family by this name who settled near the mouth of the Juniata as early as 1760, if not a few years previous. The family inter-married with a number of prominent families in the valley, but it is thought the greater portion of their descendants reside in Western Pennsylvania, and the States bordering on the Ohio.

[The foregoing query comes from the Valley, and, as the Hulings came over with the Watts and other families who located near them, no doubt among these there may be some record of them. Perhaps Mr. Craig, who resides in the neighborhood where some of the descendants of the Hulings live, can give us further information.

Tobias Hendricks, who located very early, possibly prior to 1725, in the Valley, was a son of Tobias Hendricks of Donegal, and hence
the confounding of names. There can be no doubt of his being west of the Susquehanna very early, for in a letter to John Harris bearing date May 13, 1727, he speaks of his father as "at Donegal," requesting Mr. Harris to forward a letter to him. He also alludes to "a trader" at the Potomac, of whom he bought skins, and of "the grate numbers coming this side of ye Sasquahannah." The valley was then being rapidly settled, for at this period the Scotch-Irish emigration had begun. There would no longer be any surmisings on this subject, if the Provincial authorities had kept a record of all the arrivals into the Province.

Benjamin Workman (N. & Q. xiii.).—In reply to a query as to Benjamin Workman who made the astronomical calculations for "Father Tammany's Almanac for 1788," published by John Creigh at Carlisle, we have been favored with the following through the kindness of D. K. Wagner, Esq., of the Shippensburg "News":

"Columbiana, O, March 16.—"I saw in the "News" that you wished to know who Benjamin Workman was. I can tell you. I was taught the A B C's by him in 1807. He wrote my name in my Bible and I have it yet. I am eighty-three years old. He was an old man then and taught school in Adams county. He was a good man; he said the Lord's prayer in school and we had to say it after him. If you want to know more ask me. Why, he was the best of men.

G. W. Freed."

We have searched in vain for some additional data relative to this old-time schoolmaster, who we judge was a gentleman of marked intelligence, and we are surprised that no mention is made of him in Prof. Sheely's History of Education in Adams county. Besides the calculations made for almanacs, Benjamin Workman is said to be the author of the "Introduction to the History of America," published at Carlisle in 1788. If it is possible to obtain any additional information relative to this author, we shall be under many obligations.

A Wraith of 1776.

The Cumberland Valley number of Notes and Queries is wanting in legendary lore. It would seem no witch clouds any longer linger over the many fateful spots, whose sad scenes have been chronicled by the local historians, and that they have fled before the winds of the century now gone by and concluded with the past. The farewell scene when Reverend Captain John Steele's company left the Valley on their march to Amboy, had come down to me in the fireside
stories of my grandmother, née Anne Fleming, and all the while I was at Harrisburg, I kept a sharp lookout for records of that company; but the sole reference I ever found was in a letter of Col. James Chambers, in which he speaks of the good conduct of Capt. Steele in the battle of the 27th of August, 1776, on Long Island.

I have read all the details within my reach of that action with intense interest, because the name of the battle was always associated in memory with what I thought an authentic wraith, and I put it upon record for the benefit of some future Abercrombie or Mrs. Catharine Crowe, the author of "The Night-Side of Nature." There is a mysterious law of sympathy which no philosophy can explain—the existence and operation of which, however, have been often verified. There is a world not only above us, but around us and within us, which has its communions and sympathies, and it is so greatly attenuated to our present tangible life that we sometimes in still hours, glide into its higher fellowship, learn its language and partially, at least, understand its ways.

"Hence in seasons of calm weather,
Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither."

Eichorn, the great German philosopher, evidently recognized this law in his admirable illustration of the inspiration that enabled Moses to write of Creation; a backward glance instead of the forward look of prophecy which flings its shadows forward even to the Judgment day. Dr. Johnson, it is true, says these phenomena occur among the uncultivated, and Rauch says the Seers are found principally in the islands around Scotland; in the islands and villages, among people much separated from the rest of the world. But the incident I shall give comes from a family that came with the first emigrants after Penn into Chester county, whose political and religious sentiments followed the doctrines of a well-thumbed, dog-eared volume (which I still have), read by the ancestor by the light of the camp-fires of Oliver Cromwell's army. It occurred in Middleton township, Cumberland county, its relator a sister of James Fleming, the most noted school-master of the Valley, one of the political martyrs under Adams' alien and sedition law, and the preceptor of John Bannister Gibson and of his brother Frank Gibson, whose genius yet flashed forth in conversational power when I last saw him in the summer of 1846.

But to the wraith. William Fleming, who was then nineteen years of age, joined Capt. John Steele's company of volunteers from Cumberland Valley in the early summer of 1776; marched with it to the Flying Camp at Amboy, N. J. The company, with others
from the Flying Camp was ordered over the day before the battle to Long Island, where Brooklyn now stands. On the forenoon of the 27th of August his sister, Anne Fleming (the relator), went down to the spring house some distance in front of their house (in Middleton township) to get some things for dinner. A small window looked out upon a lane winding down to the house. In arising from skimming a crock of milk, she glanced out of the window and saw as she supposed her brother William coming down the lane riding upon a white horse. She dropped her skimmer and ran into the house to announce William's arrival. The family all ran to the door and no William was to be seen. He never came back in the body. James Davidson, a comrade, returned after the campaign and told the family that the last seen of William by any of the company was by himself. They were on the retreat, and were all running, when William said, "Stop boys, let us give them another fire." William stopped and commenced loading his gun. This was the last intelligence that was ever heard of William Fleming by any of the family.

*John Blair Linn.*

**Bellefonte, Pa.**

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**ANDREW RALSTON OF BIG SPRING.**

Among the early pioneers of the Cumberland Valley, was Andrew Ralston, who located at the Great Spring as early as 1728. He was a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and came over at the outset of the Scotch-Irish emigration. Shortly after the opening of the Land office he applied for a warrant, stating that he had occupied the land "ye past eight years." A license was directed to be issued, and we present a copy of it *verbatim* as in the original in this connection:

*Lancaster County, ss:*

By Order of the Proprietary.—

These are to licence and allow Andrew Ralston to Continue to Improve and Dwell on a Tract of Two Hundred acres of land on the Great Spring, a branch of Conedogwamet, Joyning to the Upper Side of a Tract Granted to Randel Chambers for the use of his son James Chambers; To be hereafter Surveyed to the s'd Ralston on the Common Terms Other Lands in those parts are sold, provided the same has not been already Granted to any other person, and So much can be had without Prejudice to other Tracts before Granted. Given under my hand this third day of January, Ano: Dom: 1736-7.

*Sa: Blunston.***

*Pennsylvania, ss:*

Endorsed:

License to | Andrew Ralston | 200 acres.
This land was subsequently surveyed to him by the surveyor of Lancaster county, Samuel Blunston. We have no date of the death of Andrew Ralston. He left three daughters and two sons. One of his daughters married a Hayes; another a Mickey. David Ralston, the eldest son, remained at the Big Spring. He was twice married, first to a Scott, secondly to a McClintock. Both died at Big Spring about 1806. Mr. Ralston removed to Westmoreland county where he died about 1810. By his first wife—Scott, David Ralston had:

i. Jane, m. 1st Donald; 2d Taylor.

ii. Eleanor, m. Miller.

iii. James, m. Ruth Carson.

iv. Andrew, m. Kirkpatrick.

By his second wife—McClintock, David Ralston had:

v. Agnes, b. Nov. 12, 1774; d. Sept. 2, 1855; m. Allsworth.

vi. Margaret, b. August 7, 1776; m. Moorhead.


viii. Mary, b. May 1, 1779.


x. David, b. Sept. 26, 1784; d. March 8, 1849; m. Lacey Mc-Allister. She died in 1863, in the 73rd year of her age.

If any of our friends in the Cumberland Valley can supply the omissions or furnish additional memoranda, we shall be pleased to receive them.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XVII.

“A New Town at the Forks of the Coneococheague” was laid out by John Kenneday, who resided at the “bridge over the Coneococheague,” in 1787. The lots were disposed of by lottery, as was common in those days. Can any one inform us as to this “New Town?”

Benjamin Parke Avery. Some friend on the Pacific coast has forwarded us a copy of the San Francisco “Sunday Chronicle” of the 13th of March which contains a series of sketches of California authors. Among these is an interesting one of the brave life of Benjamin Parke Avery—the story of which is an epic of industry, royal courage and noble endeavor. Mr. Avery was a native of the
city of New York, where he was born November 11, 1828. His father dying during the cholera epidemic of 1832, young Avery was brought to Harrisburg by his maternal uncle, for whom he was named, Benjamin Parke, where he resided several years. In 1849, in the great rush to the Pacific, Mr. Avery went to California, where he spent five years in the mines, subsequently embarked in journalism, became editor of the "Overland Monthly," until his appointment as United States Minister to Chili in 1874. His diplomatic mission was of short duration, for he died on the 8th of November, 1875. Mr. Avery wielded a powerful influence upon the literary, artistic and scientific progress of the city of San Francisco. "His personal character," says his biographer, "was marked by tenderness, purity and refinement; his public life by truth, strength and courage." After his death a volume of "California Pictures," from his pen, exquisitely illustrated by native artists, was published, but his best literary work, "Evolution Art," was left in an unfinished condition and has not been given to the world.

THE ROANS AND DIXONS.

We have been favored with two interesting letters through the courtesy of Scott Clingan, Esq., of Lewisburg, which we have no doubt will be acceptable to many of the readers of Notes and Queries. The first letter is from Archibald Roan to his cousin Flavel Roan. Concerning the former, we have this information:

ARCHIBALD ROAN, the son of Andrew Roan and Margaret Walker, was a native of Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he was born about the year 1760. His father dying about the year 1768, he was placed in the care of his uncle, the Rev. John Roan. In the will of the latter this mention is made of him: "I also allow to my nephew, Archibald Roan (in case the above persons, the Rev. Geo. Duffield and my executors, apprehend him religiously disposed), twenty pounds towards his college expenses." He studied law and removed to Tennessee where he obtained a license to practice that profession. He was shortly afterwards appointed District Attorney General, and in 1795 honored with the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. From 1801 to 1804 he was Governor of that State, and held a number of important offices. He was a gentleman of education, a leading jurist, and an honorable citizen of the State of his adoption. He died at his residence near Jonesboro, but we have not the date. In honor of him Tennessee named one of its counties.
ARCHIBALD ROAN TO FLAVEL ROAN.

JONESBOROUGH, April 1st, 1797.

Dear Sir: Mr. Montgomery has just informed me that he will probably see you, and I could not omit so favorable an opportunity of writing. Our connection by consanguinity, but more particularly by that intimate union of friendship which long united us, causes me to feel particularly concerned in anything that interests you, supposing that you are actuated by a similar principle, I will gratify you with a statement of my situation. Very soon after my settlement in this country, I obtained a license to practice law, and in that character had tolerable success. I was appointed Attorney General for a district some years ago, and about one year past have held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. Thus far I have obtained the confidence of my fellow citizens. I have now four children, viz.: James, David, Andrew and Mary. Last Fall, James McClester, with his family, arrived safe at my house. I sold him the plantation I then lived on for two hundred pounds, and removed to another tract of land in Knox county, about sixty-five miles distant from my former residence, and settled in the woods, and am endeavoring to make improvements as fast as I can. McClester informed me that you had some thoughts of visiting this State. I would be very happy to see you here and would endeavor to render you all the service in my power. Want of time prevents me from enlarging. Pray write every opportunity, and believe me to be ever sincerely yours.

Archibald Roan.

The second letter is from Dr. Matthew L. Dixon to Flavel Roan, the son of John Roan. The wife of Rev. John Roan was Anna Cochran—the mother of Dr. Dixon, Anna Cochran, the daughter of George Cochran, brother of the former—as was also Dr. John Cochran, Surgeon General during the Revolution. The foregoing show the relationship existing between the Roans and Dixons. In this connection were some of the Cochrans of Dauphin county who subsequently removed to Erie.

Matthew Lyle Dixon, the second son of Sankey Dixon and Anna Cochran, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the 24th of January, 1792. His father was a native of Dixon's Ford, on the Swatara, where the ancestor of the family, James Dixon, had settled as early as 1730. Sankey Dixon was one of the members of Captain Matthew Smith's company, and was on the Quebec expedition. He subsequently rose to be an officer of the Pennsylvania Line, served until the close of the Revolution, when he removed to the Buffalo Valley, subsequently to Virginia, and finally to East Tennessee, near Knoxville, where he died on the 11th of November, 1812. Mrs. Dixon
was a niece of the wife of Rev. John Roan, for whom she was named, and in whose family she was raised. She died at Winchester, Tenn., on the 12th of April, 1857, aged almost ninety-four years. Matthew Lyle, the son, received a good education, studied medicine; served as surgeon's mate during the war of 1812–14; and subsequently located at Talladega, Alabama, where he died, honored and respected, on the 30th of September, 1836.

Dr. M. L. Dixon to Flavel Roan.

Knoxville, Tennessee, Nov. 25, 1812.

Dear Sir:—Although unknown to, and perhaps unheard of, by you, yet knowing that an intimacy once existed between my father and yourself, I presume to address you. This is my first attempt and although I might earlier have commenced a correspondence, it appeared a subject of introduction was wanting. I now have one. The tale is doleful and casts a gloom on my mind that renders my mental faculties almost useless. Yet I must announce to you that he who was your intimate friend and companion, and my father, is no more a beholder of temporal things, but his soul has fled in quest of more propitious climes. His constitution was strong and unimpaired, but his soul obeyed the summons of the king of terrors on Friday night, the 11th of this month, after delaying till the agony of his mortal part forced it to retreat. His illness was only of six days' continuance. I was not with him till about three hours before his dissolution. I resided twenty miles off, and danger was not apprehended. Such a circumstance had necessarily to take place at some time, but it has happened at a time peculiarly critical to me, as I have this day to set out to perform a campaign of six months' service for the United States. I go in the capacity of surgeon's mate to a regiment from East Tennessee. Our destination is Mobile. My mother and three sisters will be desolate for some time. I have only one brother; he is engaged learning the trade of cabinet maker. He is living about three miles from mother and can give her some attention. But it is uncertain when I shall leave the service of the United States if the war continues, as I expect to have an opportunity of joining the Thirty-ninth Regiment in the regular service, in the same capacity that I now act in the militia. I shall write to several of my relations but as their places of residence are uncertain to me it is doubtful whether they will receive the letters which I have directed to the places specified in your letter to my father in 1808, which is the last information we have had from any of our relatives. If you receive this you can make known the contents to such of your relations as you think proper. I also wish you to write to us, which can
either be directed to my mother, my brother (Robert Dixon), or myself; but as I shall not be here for several months you had better write to one of them. If my mind was composed and time at command, I should give you a more minute detail of the course I have had through life, but this must suffice for the present. I am, dear sir, yours with esteem,

Mr. Flavel Roan.

HARRISBURG—PART I.

WHAT THE FOREFATHERS WERE DOING NINETY YEARS AGO.

Information relating to this not very old town of Harrisburg, is so easily ascertained by traditions, mostly drafts on the imagination, that some facts respecting it may be deemed interesting enough to be recorded. Any one with patience sufficient to investigate by-gone occurrences, will be sure to conclude that traditions and facts do not always agree.

The tax duplicates, very well arranged and cared for, in the office of the county commissioners, are a safe reference. They are nearly perfect. The minutes of the town council are very imperfect, what there is of them is entirely to be depended upon; but the best reference of all, for real history, is the "Lot Book" of John Harris, now in the library of the Dauphin County Historical Society. This invaluable book was purchased by Harris in 1775, and prepared for service in 1784-5, by Thomas Forster, a competent clerk and surveyor. It should be the pleasure of some member of the society to edit it. But of the occupations, the town gossip, the marriages and deaths, the accidents, in brief the daily, or rather the weekly events, there does not seem to have been published, until recently, any record, except the "Annals of Harrisburg," issued in 1858.

It is proposed to abbreviate the earliest printed record we have of events in Harrisburg. The source from whence we have our information was much more interested in publishing the astonishing transactions of the period in France and Europe generally, than in the local occurrences of this vicinity.

This preface is a necessary introduction of a volume of extreme rarity and great value, now in the collection of the State Library and probably the only copy in existence of "The Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser," commencing Saturday, November, 3, 1792, Vol. 1, No. 3." The issues dated October 20, 1792, the first; October 27, 1792, the second, are missing; they will probably never be recovered. The printers and publishers were John Allen and John
Wyeth, both afterwards postmasters of the town. Mr. Allen I have heard died here, and some of his family are among our citizens. Mr. Wyeth lived here many years, acquired a competency, died in Philadelphia and left descendants well known and respected in Harrisburg. Allen was a Pennsylvanian—Wyeth a Massachusetts man. The paper was published "adjoining the Register's office," wherever that was, in the fall of 1792. I have heard it was on the corner of Market Square and Blackberry alley, east side, but I am not positive. Having lost the first and second issues of this newspaper, we miss the address of the editors, which could not have been ponderous; they were not given to much writing; all the editorials in the year would not fill a column of any of our modern dailies. Yet the information I attempt to present, may prove both entertaining and profitable to many families in the present Harrisburg.

Saturday, November 3, 1792.—"The mail from the eastward not arrived at the publication of this paper." That is every word of editorial effort. "An apprentice is wanted by the editors." Jacob and Philip Reitzell advertise a store "next door to Mr. Fulton's on the bank." This was on a lot now occupied by Dr. S. T. Charlton. "Mordecai McKinney " offers $60 reward for the "capture of the villains" who robbed his store in Middletown. McKinney convicted Wm. Compton and John Weiss of the offence. John Weiss was "Indian Jack," and a noted rascal. They were sentenced to five years in the county prison, a very insecure affair on rear of the present court house lot. I think I have heard they "broke jail." Jacob Weirick, the sheriff, notifies the people to elect fifteen electors for President and Vice President, "on the first Tuesday of November." Samuel Grimes, who kept tavern on a lot lately occupied by Mr. E. M. Pollock, Market Square, requests his "creditors to pay up, or he will prosecute them without distinction." Timothy Pickering, Postmaster General, notifies newspaper publishers how to pack, to direct, to mark their papers, and "particularly to dry them." Mr. Stacy Potts, a Quaker, a native of New Jersey, afterwards a member of the House of Representatives, then a tanner, residing on the lot next below that of the late Mr. Jacob Ziegler, offers "good clean soal leather" for sale, as well as some "excellent shad." William Coleman, of Reading, informs "the traveling public" that he has "erected several different stages on springs," which he proposes "to go between Philadelphia and Harrisburg—starting at 4 o'clock a. m. every Wednesday and Friday from Reading, and that a stage "will leave Harrisburg on Monday at 4 o'clock a. m. and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening." After this rapid transit notice we have an "almanack" specifying November 5 as the "ann. gump. pl." The sun rose that day in 1792 at 6.53.
Saturday, November 10.—In this day’s paper is the return of the election for President held in Harrisburg. Thomas McKean had all the votes, 112. Cornelius Cox had 38, and Gen. John Armstrong, the lowest, 6. William Kelso and Betty Chambers, both of Cumberland, were married on “Thursday last.” Mr. Kelso then resided in the stone house at the west end of the present Cumberland Valley railroad bridge. The editorial is confined to informing the public that the “Oracle will be issued on Monday.” The alteration of the mail required this. There was then a weekly mail East and West to and from Harrisburg. One arrived on Wednesday, the former late on Saturday, and we infer from the frequent complaints about it, was not delivered punctually.

Monday, November 19.—On Saturday, November 17, William Carpenter was drowned while crossing the river in a canoe, below the mouth of Paxtang creek. A fiery communication defends Andrew Forrest in some political dispute, in which John A. Hanna was involved. It is stated by the writer that Hanna was the son of a clergyman, and had three brothers, all in the ministry. Dr. Forrest was a soldier of the revolution, a physician and recorder of this county. Gen. Hanna was the son-in-law of John Harris, a lawyer, in the Senate then, and the next year in Congress. These gentlemen became great friends in subsequent days.

The members of the fire company are “notified to meet at the market house with buckets to exercise the engine.” Water for this purpose was drawn from a well in front of Mr. Grimes’ tavern. This notice is signed by John Kean and John Dentzell, directors. Gen. Kean was an active, intelligent citizen, then one of the County Commissioners. Esquire Dentzell was a druggist and magistrate. A long advertisement, offering $200 reward for the detection of “the villains” who robbed stores at Middletown and Yorktown is signed by Mordecai McKinney and others. The notice names “the villains” as William Compton and Weiss, alias Indian Jack, the prisoners who escaped from the old jail mentioned above, in the meanwhile plundering people at York, Lancaster and other places “near the river.”

December 3.—“Subscriptions for the Oracle, 15 shillings, are received at the office and at Mr. Crabb’s tavern, sign of the ship.” I wish some one could tell where the sign of the ship was this year. In my youth it was at the corner of Market and Third streets.

December 10.—George Fisher, attorney for David Harris, Esq., notifies all indebted to that gentleman to settle. Mr. Harris was the eldest son of John Harris, the founder, and resided in Baltimore. Mr. Fisher was a lawyer, who afterwards commanded a large practice at the bar of Dauphin county. Even at this early date he was full of business, as well as for 40 years following.
December 17.—The Legislature met in Philadelphia. William Brown, of Hanover, Stacy Potts, of Harrisburg, and Jacob Miley, of Jonestown, were representatives. Gabriel Hiest, of Berks. John A. Hanna, of Harrisburg, senators. "A complaint was heard from Dauphin respecting illegal voting." Mr. Potts then presented a petition for the incorporation of a "society" for the establishment of "iron works, mills, manufactories, magazines and stores," at Harrisburg. Thus early our modest forefathers anticipated the great manufacturing capabilities of this part of the valley of the Susquehanna.

Gawin I. Beatty gives notice that he makes and sells "double cover-lets at the low rates of 11s. 5d. each"—about $2.25 each. He wishes to obtain "an apprentice who will be taught to work with flying shuttle;" a branch of the business then new in this part of the world. Mr. Beatty resided in the house now occupied by Dr. H. L. Orth, and had his machinery in the cellar. He proceeds at some length to inform the public of his proficiency as a weaver.

December 25.—John Montgomery, postmaster, advertises a list of letters. They were for persons in all parts of Dauphin, Northumberland and Mifflin counties. Gov. Mifflin's message occupies most of this issue. The irregularities in the election returns of this county was brought up in the House Dec. 12. It was stated that Mr. Brown was erroneously returned, and that the seat belonged to Christian King, which proved to be so, for Mr. King was afterwards seated. On the 13th a bill was passed to "vest the Harris Ferry in commissioners." On the 18th a report came in relative to a canal at Harrisburg. This bill was perfected and passed, after a long struggle, about 1822, the project it contemplated was summarily prevented by the State, when it required water for its canal. A petition was also presented on the same day for the erection of a court house at Harrisburg.

Alexander Berryhill informs the public that the account books of the late John Harris are placed in his hands. Debtors are requested "to settle without further notice."

December 31.—This issue closed the year 1792. In it William Crabb offers his house at Middletown for sale. John Kean offers two lots "in good situations" for sale. The collector of taxes for Middle Paxtang advertises that he has lost his duplicate, and the "finder shall be generously rewarded by leaving it at the store of John Kean, Esq."

Here we part with 1792, a period of intense excitement and turmoil in Europe, and of peaceful progress in our own land, under the benign administration of Washington. Our form of government was an experiment which escaped the perilous excitement of foreign lands, took root, and was nurtured into a practical result by the policy of that cautious patriot.

A. B. H.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—XVIII.

Crawford.—Christopher or John Crawford, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, came to America about 1803. He married, about 1805, Barbara Radebaugh Berryhill, daughter of Peter Radebaugh, of Hummelstown, and widow of —— Berryhill. By her first marriage Mrs. Crawford had:

i. Mary, b. February 9, 1794; m. ——— Wise.

ii. Justina, b. March 21, 1796; m. ——— Deary.

iii. William, b. 1798; d. December 11, 1867); married Catharine Brandon d. August 28, 1863, at Harrisburg.

The children of Christopher or John Crawford and Barbara Radebaugh Berryhill were:

i. John, b. Nov. 6, 1806.

ii. Eliza, b. 1808; m. Robert Wright, and removed to Miami county, Ohio. Mrs. Wright resides near Potsdam, that county.

iii. Jane, b. June 9, 1810; m. John Daily of Lewistown, Penn'a; then removed to Piedmont, West Virginia, where their descendants now reside. Mrs. Daily died in May, 1880.

iv. Susan, b. 1812; m. Andrew Murray, of Hanover; removed to Harrisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, and subsequently to Blue Ball, Butler county, that State.

v. Barbara, b. January 18, 1814; m. John Delaney, of Derry, Dauphin county, removed to Red Lion, Lycoming county, Penn'a.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford died in Springdale, and were buried in the old church graveyard at Hummelstown. What I desire to know is the date of their marriage, and the Christian name of Mr. Crawford. Other information will be gladly received.

RELICS OF OLD DERRY CHURCH.

"T. S. McN." writes us: "On my return I stopped off at Derry. The old church is fast tumbling to ruin, although I believe it is not too late to restore it. Mr. J. H. Hatton, who appears to be in charge, says some one, a builder in Harrisburg, offers to restore the church, but did not say what the consideration was to be. There was a fund at one time, drawing a yearly interest—can you tell me what has be-
come of that? I would be willing to contribute my mite towards the restoration and preservation of the old church, and suppose there would not be much trouble in getting enough to do so if there was some reliable party to take the matter in hand, who could say what the cost would be, and give assurance of the completion of the work. It appears to me that as matters now stand, the relics (if there is to be no restoration of the building), the table, chairs, table linen, communion service, &c., had better be placed in the archives of the Dauphin County Historical Society if they have a proper place for the preservation of such mementoes."

[We insert the foregoing as one of the numerous inquiries and suggestions we receive relative to Old Derry Church, and we give place to this one, coming from a gentleman whose ancestors worshiped in the church for a century, and of course takes great interest in the locality. Unfortunately but little information can be gained from those who have charge of the affairs of the church. Whether the fund has been swept away by improper investments, we know not, but this we do say, that no attempt has been made by those whose duty it is, to preserve this memento of the historic past—this ancient land-mark of the Scotch-Irish immigration to America. What is done with the rental of the buildings attached to the church and the amount realized from the annual sale of water-cress, we know not, nor can we divine, for not a nail is driven, nor has any effort been made towards preventing the ruin of everthing connected with the church. Happily the grave-stones are left, and the grand old spring still bubbles forth, but for aught else, decay and neglect are unmistakably shown. A few years ago several gentlemen of Harrisburg, interested from ancestral and historic associations, would have taken effectual measures for the preservation of Derry Church, but not a thing could be done with those having charge. We much fear that it is now too late to attempt a restoration of the edifice, not having visited the place to ascertain what damage has been done by the snow storms of the rigorous winter just passed. If not too late, we trust that the plea of our esteemed correspondent shall not be in vain. As to the suggestions relative to the church relics, there can be no better place for them than the Dauphin County Historical Society, and really their only safety and preservation depends upon this being done. We live in daily anticipation of hearing of their loss, either by theft or some other fatality. Mr. Hatton is getting too old to take care of them, and the place is insecure, and in the rage nowadays for relics, some villain may place them beyond our reach for all time. As soon as the weather permits, it is to be hoped the gentlemen who have taken interest in the preservation of Old Derry Church will move in the matter and see if something cannot be done.]
HARRISBURG—PART II.

WHAT THE FOREFATHERS WERE DOING NINETY YEARS AGO.

Monday, January 27, 1793.—There is no item respecting local events in this issue. John Norton, "inn-keeper," who lived on the northwest corner of Market Square and Strawberry alley, advertises something new, "Russia sein twine, for cash or produce." Agnes Bronson offers $2 reward for "the runaway William Burk."

January 14.—"The Oracle announces with an additional degree of satisfaction, a possibility of peace between Austria and France." Adam Boyd, John Dentzell and John Luther "set the assize of bread" as follows:

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Which upon estimate will be found nearly the price of to-day. William Crabb advertises "Grubb's Iron" on sale. Thomas Murray "a large two-story house, with stables and out-houses." Wm. I. & J. Folsom want an apprentice "to labor in the nail manufactory." This factory, I have been informed, was on Front street below Chestnut. The account book of the Folsoms give no clue to their place of business.

January 21.—An announcement is made that a bill has been brought in the House of Representatives "to authorize the construction of a court-house at Harrisburg." It was subsequently passed. Jacob Risch forbids any one to purchase 210 acres of land in Londonderry township from the executors of Conrad Risch. The printers of the Oracle propose to publish "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage." By this time the Oracle had quite a staff of correspondents "who saw all others faults except their own." None of these contributors treat of local occurrences except one, who condemns some rather free performances "among the dancers at the fair."

February 4.—We are informed that "a fire occurred on Friday morning last" (would be Feb. 1, 1793) at the house of Mr. William Potts, tanner, east side of Paxtang creek, now Eleventh street and Paxtang, "but with the assistance of some citizens who exerted themselves in a remarkable manner, it was in a short time entirely extinguished." John Cannon was paid $48 by the House of Representatives for expenses in the contested case of King against Brown from Dauphin county. Cannon was the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House,
then sitting at Lancaster. It is said he removed to this place soon afterward.

February 11.—Thomas Forster offers to sell a "quantity of land about one mile above Harrisburg, part on the bank of the river, equal to any in Dauphin county." Mr. Forster then resided in Paxtang; his agent was "Alexander Berryhill, Esq," who resided at Third and Chestnut streets, in a one-story house that stood there fifty years ago. The land, part of Paxtang Manor, is just above Reily street. This Forster was probably Thomas Forster, Esquire.

Stacy Potts informs "the public officers and freeholders of Dauphin county that he has copies of the records of the Legislature of 1791-92, lodged at his house," for distribution. Mr. Potts was a vigorous friend of experimental ballooning, a man of intelligence, representing the county in the Legislature. He soon after removed to Trenton where he was born, and there died. Godfrey & Kelso, "intend removing their store to the new range of brick buildings, a few doors below the sign of the Bear on the Bank." Kelso was the husband of "Kitty Chambers" mentioned in 1792—and died in Harrisburg about eight years after. Godfrey I can find no trace of.

The "New Range" was below Chestnut, above Cherry alley. All the houses are standing as we write. The "Black Bear" was a noted hostelry, and it must have been at the corner of Front and Chestnut. The sign followed its owner, and is next heard of on Front and Cherry alley; then below the Harris stone house; then at the corner of Locust and Front, and from there vanishes.

February 18.—We find the first notice of a sheriff’s sale. Jacob Weirich, a Lebanon man, then held that position, and notifies the public that "I will sell, Saturday, March 2, at the dwelling house of Thomas Atkinson in the town of Lebanon, county of Dauphin," the property of Atkinson. Atkinson was a printer, died at Meadville, at an advanced age, and was held in great respect. In the same brief notice we learn the "Sheriff’s office is now kept in Walnut street, Harrisburg, near Mr. Conrad Bombaugh’s tavern—conveyancing done at said office as usual." The deputy and conveyancer was Anthony Seyfert, ancestor of some excellent citizens of Harrisburg. Hugh Stephen and Henry Fulton offer as administrators of "the late Robert Stephen," a lot for sale "on the street leading to Middleton, Hummelstown and Landis’ mill, 30 feet front, and extending 210 feet to Clark’s alley."

John Clark offers for sale a house and lot "on the bank" adjoining Mr. Robert Harris’s, on the corner of "Clark’s alley." Where was this Clark’s alley? I have not been able to trace its locality on the map or upon other early posts. It must have been below Chestnut
street; as I have learned that Mr. Harris always resided below that street. John Norton offers a dwelling house and lot, corner of Mulberry street and Raspberry alley. This house is yet standing, owned by Mr. Gohl. It was then the property of Caleb Armitage. John Romgue offers "a lot and two-story dwelling house, opposite Mr. Bombaugh's tavern in Walnut street." That was at Second and Walnut, southwest corner, the present lots divided from the rest of the square by an alley now known as "Fahnestock alley." This issue is entirely occupied with news from Europe, Congress and the State Legislature.

March.—The local events noticed during this month are: an application of Andrew Stewart and other commissioners named by John Harris "to lay out Harrisburg," asking the Legislature to be allowed compensation. The claim was incorporated in the court house law. Thomas Smith, afterwards a respected citizen, the compiler of Smith's map, married Ann Moore in Middletown—Jeremiah Sturgeon married Anna Ritchey—Samuel Elder married Margaret Espy. The old jail was sold on the 13th by public outcry. This prison was of stone and logs, occupying the ground on the Strawberry alley front of the present county prison lots. Its dimensions were about 30 by 30 feet. The sheriff never occupied it. George Whitehill opened a store "a few doors below the sign of the Bear on the Bank." Mr. W. kept this store for many years. He was a gentleman of integrity, successful in his business. The house is the second one below Cherry alley. Up to 1830, stores and taverns were in all the houses "on the bank" from Mulberry to Market street. This was the business part of the town until the construction of the canal and railroad, then it took upon itself an air of fashion which it has retained ever since.

A bit of humor intended to hit some limb of the law, enlivens this number of the paper. It reads:

The jacket—Johannas Straw,

Who forty years followed the law:

When he died

The devil cried—

"John, give us your paw!"

A correspondent in Mifflin county sends an effusion to the editors—a couplet explains its object to have been a new year's greeting:

"Once more this dusky ball, with speed immense,

Its annual revolution does commence." &c.

On Friday, March 1, "a young man named Peter Ensminger," was
breaking ice "off the wheel at Landis's mill; the wheel in vibrating upon its axis as the ice fell, caught him, and pressed him so forcibly upon his stomach as to deprive him of life in a few minutes." The mill here mentioned was the one about which there was so much complaint the next year. Its dam was then destroyed by the citizens of the town. The mill stood nearly at the point where Sycamore street now crosses Tenth. There is a great flood of advertisements in this paper. A long one signed by the commissioners, John Kean, Henry Buehler, of Lebanon, Valentine Hummel, of Hummelstown, offering sundry unseated lands for sale in Upper and Middle Paxtang and Derry. Hamilton & Kean "have an extensive assortment of merchandise." This store was in the house next the corner of Market street and square." The house long known as the sign of Washington, on the corner, now Jones house, was then occupied by William Crabb, as a tavern. Both houses were erected by Capt. John Hamilton, and in their early history were a great ornament to the growing town. Mr. Kean was his son-in-law. The only local occurrence we have during the remaining days of March is the notice of a riot on the Quitopahilla creek on the 8th. The rioters were brought to jail at Harrisburg on a charge of "further felonious intentions."

April.—"The public in general" are informed that "the Oracle" will in future be published at "the house now occupied by Adam Boyd, Esq., on Mulberry street, between Front and Second streets, near the bank."

This portion of the town was then the center of population and business. I remember Mulberry as a beautiful street—not a bit like the present "porchic" row that it is. The postoffice was near the printing office on the same street, directly opposite the house into which my grandfather removed when he rented to Mr. Wyeth. John Montgomery was the postmaster. Samuel Hill, who then sold clocks and watches on Third street, informs "the public that he intends to remove to Walnut street, near Mr. Bombaugh's tavern." Anthony Seyfert, the deputy sheriff under Jacob Weirick, offers to rent "two or three commodious rooms belonging to Mr. Bombaugh, in which the sheriff's office is now kept." The places mentioned were all on the north side of Walnut, between Front and Second streets. The postmaster advertises the list of letters for the past quarter—34 in number. "John Kean, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Weir" offer to let "the four tenements on the corner of Second and Pine streets," presumably now occupied by the Baptist church. The same gentlemen offer a brick house on Second near the Market Square, "late in the tenure of Michael Stoner," probably the house yet standing, one door
above the Square on Second street, west side. Invalid pensioners are informed that they will be examined by a commission established at Harrisburg, composed of John Kean, Alexander Graydon and Joseph Montgomery as commissioners, and Andrew Forrest and John Dentzell as physicians and surgeons. Cornelius Cox, of Estherton, advertises “his beautiful Warrick Ball dark bay with a rach on his face.” David Harris, who was cashier of a bank at Baltimore, a son of John Harris, advertises “70 acres of excellent land adjoining the town.” William Wallace, then a young lawyer, a native of Hanover township, afterward first president of the Harrisburg bank, advertises “that large and convenient house on the southwest corner of Market and Third streets, with a good pump of water near the door.” John Hume kept the tavern. Mr. Wallace was one of his lodgers, and its owner for the next dozen years. The present Lochiel hotel occupies the premises. The pump is yet in the recollection of some of our old residents. Mrs. McCurdy informs us that she has opened a “sewing-school in Blueberry alley near Market street.” Where was this alley? Adam Boyd and John Luther, burgesses, notify the citizens not to commit nuisances, under a penalty of 40 shillings—about five dollars. A most severe fine for “casting mud or other annoyance on the pavements, sidewalks or streets.” Thomas Dickey “begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the business of a clock and watch maker next door above Mr. Weir’s tavern, Market Square,” probably half-dozen doors above Market street, east side of the Square. The new court house advertisement occupies a great part of the issue of the 29th. “John Kean, Robert Harris and Michael Kapp, then of Lebanon, are enjoined to commence in 1794 the construction of a court-house “twenty feet from the street line, with an office at each end thereof, and a cellar under the whole.” Jacob Avi, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, Joshua Elder and “the executors of William Brown,” were appointed trustees to see that the work was duly performed. This structure was commenced in compliance with the law in 1794, and completed in 1796. It was occupied for sixteen years by the county, when upon the removal to this place of the seat of government in 1812, it was tendered to the State government, and occupied as a State House until 1822. The present Capitol was then completed. The county re-occupied it until 1860. It was torn down about that time and succeeded by the present imposing building, so stately without, so inconvenient within. An excellent exterior view of the old court-house is shown in a map of 1858, and is a good representation. I have never seen a true picture of the present one. Its exterior is really to be admired. A. B. H.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—XIX.

GREER AND MINSHALL, PRINTERS.—Joel Harman had a singing school during the winters of 1827, 1828 and 1829 in a one-story frame building in Market street, on the ground now occupied by the postoffice.

Henry Minshall was the foreman in the composing room of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer from 1825 to 1828, then printed by Cameron & Krause. After the establishment was sold to John S. Wiestling, Col. S. C. Stambaugh, of Lancaster, established the Pennsylvania Reporter. Mr. Minshall continued in the same capacity until his death in 1832 or 1833.

I remember of Mr. Greer, but where the firm had their printing office I do not know, but as Mr. Harman was the author of music books, I suppose he had them printed by Greer and Minshall.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that Mr. Greer came to Harrisburg shortly after the removal of the seat of State government, and for a number of years was printer of the journals, etc. With John McFarland he published "The Commonwealth" some five years. He died about 1828. His wife was Miss Susanna Coleman, of Alexandria, Virginia.

As to Harry Minshall, he was the son of Thomas Minshall, of Middletown. He was a partner of Greer in certain printing—and subsequently foreman of the Intelligencer as stated by our correspondent. Those who remember Harry Minshall say that he was a fine, handsome-looking man. He died about 1831 at Steinman's hotel, then S. E. corner of Market and Third streets.

The location of Greer & Minshall's printing office, we are credibly informed, was at South and Third streets, now occupied by the residence of Major Hart.

LUDWIG LAMBERT GALL.—I.

In the month of August, 1819, there settled in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, Pa., a prominent German, born in and citizen of the city of Treves on the Moselle, in the Rhenish province of Prussia, Ludwig Lambert Gall. He had been a publisher and book-dealer in his native town, but became interested in an organized emigration of his countrymen to the United States. In some of the cantons of
Switzerland, especially in Berne and Basle, an "Emigration Society" had been formed in the year 1817, at the head of which were one Captain Steiger, from the town of Heiden, Canton Appenzell, and a Notary Reichenbach, resident of the city of Berne. With these Gall associated, and they founded the "Swiss Rhenish Colonization Society" (1818); Gall becoming the agent for the Rhine lands. In the Spring of the year 1819 Gall emigrated with a number of Germans and Swiss people to the United States; but failing to keep control over them—they scattered upon their arrival in Philadelphia—instead of accomplishing the intended colony in the West, he came to Harrisburg, where he leased from one Mr. Montgomery a small farm with a neat house thereon, which he occupied on the 26th of August, 1819, as appears from a journal kept by Gall at the time. Gall called his new residence "Bellevue" (Bellevue), had it nicely fitted up—the walls were decorated by a French artist, Mons. Decau — and lived here for about a year, when he left in disgust with everything American. It seems that he was soured, having lost all of his not inconsiderable means, being out-witted by land-jobbers and sharpers. Upon his return to Europe he settled in the city of Stuttgart, Germany, where he became the publisher of a newspaper.

In Stuttgart, Gall discovered a process of clarifying wine, which since is still known by his name, Gallicizing (gallisiren). Although recognized by the great chemist Liebig, as entirely harmless, even beneficial in its application to the poorer class of wines, the unfortunate Gall was prosecuted by the authorities of Wuertembergans an adulterer of wines, and had to escape in the night from Stuttgart, the same city in which the cooper, Erni of Esslingen, was executed with the sword on the public market-place, at the instance of the Duke Eberhard Ludwig, because he had, like Gall, introduced into the market an invention of his own to clarify impure wines.

Gall published shortly after his return from this country a work, entitled: "Meine Auswanderung nach den Vereinigten Staaten im Nord Amerika, im Fruehjahr, 1819, und meine Rueckkehr nach der Heimath im Winter 1820."* (2 vols., small 8vo., Treves, by H. A. Gall, 1822.) In this work Gall draws one of the darkest pictures of the United States, its people and their political, social and moral habits, which has ever been written, a true counterpart to the caricatures of Madame Trollope, Basil Hall, Capt. Maryatt and others. The second volume contains extracts from a diary kept by Gall on his trip to and residence in America, from which I translate for "Notes and Queries" a few interesting sketches.

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* ("My emigration to the United States of America, in the Spring of the year 1819, and my return home in the Winter of 1820.")
Historical and Genealogical.

I. HARRISBURG IN 1819.

BELLEVUE, AUGUST 30TH, 1819.

Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania, is but a mile and a half distant. * It is the place of residence of the Governor, and likewise the Legislature of the State which will assemble here in a few months.

The city is one of these wonders which the Europeans view with surprise, as these places grow up with unparalleled rapidity in midst of the wilds of America. Mr. Harris, its founder, is but a man in the fifties. With what noble pride must he behold his creation, which since four years [should be nine years—R.] has been elevated to the seat of Government of the State, as it is rising daily in population and wealth. Thirty-four years ago only the plans for its settlement were projected, and to-day it contains over five hundred, mostly elegant houses, the majority of which are built of brick; a courthouse and several fine churches. High on a hill, in the northwesternly part, the new and beautiful capitol building, almost completed, makes it known that this is the metropolitan city of the Commonwealth. On the same hill and in the vicinity of the capitol is another fine and extensive building, the arsenal, in which are stored the arms of the militia.

The five principal streets run parallel with the Susquehanna river, and are called, the same as in Philadelphia, Front, Second, Third, Fourth, &c., streets. These are crossed rectangular by other streets, which, in like manner as in Philadelphia, have been named after several of the domestic trees, such as Mulberry, Chestnut, Walnut, Locust and Pine streets.

Market street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, and Second street are 90 feet wide, all the other streets have a width of 52 feet. Where the said two streets intersect, there is a market space 195 feet wide and 520 feet long, in the middle of which two large market houses have been erected. Footwalks alongside of the houses are paved with bricks, the same as in Philadelphia and other American towns, which I heretofore (and since) have seen. As a continuation of Market street, a splendid covered bridge, leads across the Susquehanna, constructed by the same builder that erected the bridge over the Delaware river at Trenton. It differs, however, in the construction from the last named bridge in so much, that it does not hang in arches, but rests on them, which arches circle in the middle of the stream almost to the height of two hundred feet above the face of the water. There are in reality two bridges, connecting both shores.

* I am unable to discern whether he means English or German miles.—R.
of the Susquehanna with an island in the middle of the river. From these bridges a hundred enchanting views may be discovered from the many-formed shores of the Susquehanna, to the intricate chaos of the Blue Ridge, and the great Mt. Peters, covered with its beautiful green primeval forest. Unnumbered islands, more or less cultivated, and covered with luxuriant greens, rise from the crystal flood, which rolls here and there its rippling waves over the black, broken rocks. The scene changes on both sides of the river with each shift of the view; here rise naked cliffs abruptly from the water's edge, towering almost to the clouds*); there spreads a fertile valley, adorned with neat farmhouses, fields, meadows and orchards; farther on we perceive rolling plains, covered with groups of houses, called towns, such as Haldeman's-town, Warmli's-town, Cox's-town; and then the eye again rests upon wood-covered heights, prinking in the full splendor of that variegated shading of the foliage, which is the beautiful peculiarity of the American forest. Even on the Rhine I know of no region equal in dimension with the vicinity of Harrisburg, which surpasses the picture displayed here by nature, in its variety of scenic effects, its pleasant charms as well as its grandeur; and the impression created is more pure, more pleasing, because there are no ruins of castles or convents here, which constantly remind us of the horrid days of past ages.

II. Gall's Project of German Settlements in Pennsylvania.

The views entertained by Gall, of America, its people and its future prospect, were of a very gloomy character, and the coloring of his descriptions is of the darkest nature. Yet what he wrote is truthful and reliable. He only observed things from a wrong standpoint, and did not stay long enough to discover his mistakes. Already upon his arrival in Philadelphia he was defrauded by his colleagues Steiger and Reichenbach, of a large sum of money; and his stay at Harrisburg was caused by the desertion of the last of fourteen emigrants, for whom he had advanced the passage money, and who had agreed to pay him from their first earnings in America. He intended to take them along to the West—probably Ohio—there to make a settlement, and where these people should repay him in labor for his outlays; and now they had one after another deserted him. His applications to the civil governments, courts and magistrates, were fruitless, because the laws of Pennsylvania recognized no rights of anybody over

*It seems as though the river had bursted the rocks asunder, for we witness a complete adjustment not only in the direction of the various layers of the formation, but also in the fact that the elevations on the one wall are often equalized by exactly corresponding cavities on the other—(Note by Gall.)
the person of another on account of debts owing by the latter to the first. These people, that escaped from Gall, were probably not as bad as he thought them to be, and had he remained a sufficient time in Eastern Pennsylvania he undoubtedly would have been repaid for his outlays by a majority of them, with interest in full. As it were, Gall gained the opinion that this was a country where fraud was legalized.

His philanthropic mind, however, did, despite of this, not cease to think of something to make himself useful to his countrymen in America. As he entertained the view that they were all unhappy here, and were yearning for a return to their former European homes, friends and neighbors, and as he believed that this was caused by their being scattered among the English speaking people, so he thought that by settling them together in groups, where old neighbors would once more become new neighbors, and where their native language and their peculiar habits would again surround them, he would contribute to ameliorate their unhappy situation to a great extent. "I felt sensibly," he writes, "that to these undeceived people, for whom it was impossible to return, life in the United States could only be endurable there, where they would find, though not the native soil, at least the habits and customs and language of the land of their birth, and above all, the cordiality and honesty of the fatherland. Impressed with this conviction, I believed that I could not act better in the capacity of a benefactor of our countrymen than by assisting them in obtaining compact tracts of land in the populated portions of the States, where they might settle in larger numbers together, distant from the Americans [what a childish idea!] and enjoy at least a partial German life; and for this reason I addressed to the proprietors of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania the following propositions, which were published in the English and German newspapers of the State:"

**To the Proprietors of Large Tracts of Land in Pennsylvania.**

**Gentlemen:** When, caused by the sudden change, from the intricate condition of a 25 years' war to a complete peace, the over-population of Germany became visible to every unbiased mind, where every person, free and able to judge, is forced to the acknowledgment, that the comparative easiness with which an academic education—which in former times was only accessible to a few privileged classes, and to persons especially favored by fortune—may now be acquired in Europe, leads thousands of people to pretensions upon life, which
peaceful Europe is unable to satisfy, and that these thousands, who, caused by a false imagination of shame, at home are detained from such useful employment for which only physical skill is necessary, but who would readily and with gladness perform such labors in these American Colonies, if they could only find it here—then it becomes a problem for every humanitarian to assist in mitigating such an unhappy situation. For this purpose, and instigated by the aforementioned state of affairs, societies have been formed in many parts of Germany by prominent persons, humanitarians and patriots, whose object is not only to promote emigration, but to assist the emigrants with a helping hand in their embarkation, passage across the ocean and their settlements in the United States.

For this reason I came to the United States to act and co-operate with these societies; and you will therefore permit me, gentlemen to address myself to you as the owners of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, and to make you the following proposition, which you, I have no doubt, will find as well to your own private advantage, as suited to well-known interests of your country.

Partly informed by a personal inspection of the country,* and partly by the latest works of Darby, Hume, Cobbett, Thomas, Lorain, Melish and others, I have satisfied myself that the climate of the Atlantic States, especially of the southwestern parts of New York and the entire State of Pennsylvania, is best suited to the German emigrant—to which I also class the Swiss—and that the emigrant arriving in the Western States, after a troublesome and tedious voyage of 800 or a 1,000 miles across the mountains, the enormous expenses of which often consumes his entire means, is compelled to suffer a thousand hardships on account of the language, the great distance of mills and stores, and especially on account of the proportionate high prices of all articles of manufacture, and the circulation of the many counterfeit and doubtful bank notes, sufferings of which the settlers in the Atlantic States feel little or nothing; and for the reason that the prices of land in the Atlantic States have of late depreciated so greatly that they now are purchasable by the poorer emigrants; and finally, as the reduction in the exports in general, and to the inhabitants of the Western States especially, has almost entirely ruined the markets of farmer's productions, therefore, I deem it advisable for the German emigrant to settle in the State of Pennsylvania, instead of making expensive and difficult voyage across the mountains.

For this reason I shall endeavor upon my return home to counteract the fickle, romantic tales of Birbeck's travels, with their dangerous

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*Rall had been as far west as Cincinnati in the autumn of 1819.—R.
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consequences, and to lead the attention of my countrymen to the interior of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, the lands of which have been described in Europe as barren and unhealthy.

To meet and destroy, however, the principal objection raised by the enemies of emigration in general and the advocates of settlement in the West especially—which is rooted in the assertion that but very few of the landholders in Pennsylvania have a sufficient legal title to their lands—I desire, that such of the proprietors as are willing to settle upon their unoccupied lands in a few years thrifty German colonies, shall furnish me with well authenticated copies of their titles to such lands which they are ready to dispose of, certified to by the proper authorities.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XX.

Kelso.—The ancestors of the Kelso family, who came to Pennsylvania prior to 1727, locating on the Susquehanna adjoining the lands of John Harris, were Joseph Kelso, and Margaret his wife. The former died prior to 1737. One of their sons (we believe Joseph by name) afterwards owned the ferry house on the Cumberland shore, opposite Harrisburg. This building is the oldest in the Cumberland valley. It was built in 1734.

"Pextang to Menakasie."—As early as 1715 there was a road from "Pextang to Menakasie," a branch of the Potomac. Among the earliest surveys west of the Susquehanna after 1733 were some for lands "on the Road leading from Pextang to Menakasie." When was this road formally laid out, and what is the present location of it, as no doubt the original traders' or settlers' road formed the basis of that directed to be laid out by the courts?

Greer & Minshall.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania have lately acquired a work entitled "Musical Primer, containing a concise introduction to music, and a selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, adapted to the various metres in General use, arranged for two, three or four voices. Designed for the use of Worshipping Assemblies and Singing Societies, by Joel Harman, Harrisburg, Printed by Greer & Minshall." No date is given to this publication. Can any of our readers give us information concerning the author and the publishers?
THE FAMILY OF HULINGS.

I regret that I am unable to furnish any connected account of the Huling family; the following notes may, however, be of interest to your correspondent:

August 8th, 1711, Abraham Huling interred his son, Isaac, in Christ Church burial ground in Philadelphia; January 10th, 1733-4, his son, Peter; August 11th, 1734, his daughter, Mary; April 27th, 1736, Mary, his wife; and December 8th, 1736, his daughter, Sarah, were all buried in the same ground.

Michael Huling settled in Lancaster county about 1738.

Watson, in his *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania*, says: "The Swedish family of Huling came originally from Marcus Hook, and settled the fine island now called Duncan's. In the year 1755, Mrs. Huling, with her two children, all on one horse, forded the river and made their escape from the Indians, down to Fort Hunter, now McAllister's place.

In an extract from a letter dated Fort Pitt, August 12, 1763, published in *Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac*, in relation to the siege, it is stated: "Nine rank and file wounded and Hulings having his leg broke was the whole loss."

January 5th, 1763, Jonathan Huling married Mary Emson, and December 7th, the same year, Marcus Huling married Willamina Skillings. April 25th, 1768, Susannah Hulings and Joseph Cowperthwait were married.

January 31st, 1766, Michael Hulings was appointed Warden of the Port of Philadelphia.

May 20th, 1775, Michael Hulings was licensed as an Indian trader.

In 1776, John Hulings was a captain Col. Wood's battalion.

Gen. Richard Butler, one of the commissioners appointed to hold treaties with the Northern and Western Indians, in his journal of October 1st, 1785, says: "I fortunately recommended the employment of one Mr. Huling, who I find to be a very useful, active and ingenious man, he goes ahead with a small canoe to search out the channels, which we find very crooked." This was, no doubt, Marcus Hulings.

In the journal of Gen. Joseph Buell, the arrival at Fort Harmer, of "Uling, a trader on the river," is mentioned three times, Nov. 5th and Dec. 3d, 1786, and on the 4th of January, 1787. Col. John May, in his journal of May 7th, 1788, says: "Arrived at Hulens's, opposite Pittsburg." This was the large stone tavern and ferry-house of Marcus Hulings on the south side of the Monogahela river, opposite the foot of Liberty street; it was afterwards for half a century known as Jones' ferry-house. Col. May makes frequent mention of Mrs. Hulings.
October 26, 1789, Thomas Hulings was appointed one of the commissioners to view the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers.

In 1790 Samuel Hulings is mentioned as having a pre-emption right to an island in the Allegheny river called Hulings' Island.

For more than ten years subsequent to 1790, Marcus Hulings was employed by Major Isaac Craig, quartermaster at Pittsburgh, in transporting military stores up the Allegheny to Fort Franklin and to Presqu' Isle, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to the military posts on those streams. Major Craig's letter-books and papers contain ample evidence that Marcus Hulings was a faithful and reliable man in all his undertakings.

The tombstones in Christ church yard, and documents in my possession all spell the name of Hulings. I have many of Marcus Hulings' signatures very well written. One of the family represents Venango county in the Legislature.

Marcus Hulings was a member of the Committee of Safety of Northumberland county, from White Deer township, in 1776. The following documents may interest your correspondent "R."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1776.

To the Committee of Northumberland County:

Gentlemen: I have received from the Council of Safety in this city, seventy-seven bushels of salt for the use of the inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, which I have delivered to Marcus Hulings to forward up.

It is delivered to me on the express condition of being divided amongst those of the inhabitants who did not get any part of the former quantity; therefore, you will please take notice to inform the county of this exception when you advertise for the distribution of it.

Mr. Hulings has advanced all the money for the salt, together with all costs, etc.

I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant.

Robert Fruit.

The Committee of the County of Northumberland.

To Marcus Hulings, Dr.

For cash paid the Council of Safety in Philadelphia for 77 bushels
of salt at 15c per bushel. ........................................ £57.15s.0d
To cash paid for casks to pack said salt, .......................... 3.00.0
Porterage and cooperage, ....................................... 18.0
Cash paid Hugh Cook for carriage of 77 bushels salt from Philadelphia to Middletown, .................................. 13.9.6
Storage at Middletown, ........................................ 8.6
Carriage from Middletown to Northumberland, .................. 11.11.0

87.2.0

Allegheny, March 30, 1881.

Isaac Craig.
LUDWIG LAMBERT GALL.—II.

GALL’S PROJECT OF GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

My proposition then is as follows:
Each large landowner, who is in favor of and ready to aid in the colonization of well-recommended and worthy German emigrants in Jefferson, McKean, Clearfield, Potter, Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren counties should offer one or more tracts of land of not less than 5,000 acres each for such settlement. After the site of a town or village shall have been selected at the most suitable point in such tract, and laid off into town lots of one acre each to fifty of the farm lots, then the other lands should be laid out into farm tracts and the lots numbered in rotation, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. The owner would then have to make it known by publication in the newspapers here, that such emigrants, who can prove themselves by duly accredited certificates, say of their pastors, as honest, sober and industrious people, shall be permitted at once upon their arrival, without being compelled to continue for any length of time in the seaport where they landed, to repair to one of the districts, and select from the lands any one of such tracts as may bear the uneven numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c., together with the town lots thereto belonging, and to settle upon this land forthwith. The price to be paid for each lot of land should be fixed at a figure, say not exceeding one dollar per acre, and the settler should have the privilege to pay the first year only two-fifths of the price, and the other three-fifths in the next three years.

If the proprietors of large tracts of land would adopt this plan, then, undoubtedly, several such places would within a few years be thickly populated with Germans; and not with Redemptioners or other scum of the Old World, which in the last few years have likewise brought disgrace upon the heretofore, even in America, highly esteemed German character, but with quiet, thrifty farmers and their families, who do not emigrate at random into an unknown country across the ocean, but who pay for their passage in advance, and who only embark when they know the place of their destination beforehand, and are not compelled to expend their means in the seaboard cities where they land, nor upon great but fruitless explorations in the country, but who keep their money to pay for the costs of their new homes; and who by their orderly, industrious, honest and sober habits will soon acquire the esteem and well-wishes of their neighbors.

How advantageous such well-regulated immigrations and settlements would be for the State, needs no proof here. It is likewise un-
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necessary to explain the advantages which such colonies in the uninhabited parts of Pennsylvania would bring to the proprietors of the lands, if they know that of every 5,000 acres of their lands one-half would soon be changed by good thrifty farmers into fertile fields and gardens, whilst the other half, scattered in lots between these, would still remain their property; and that settlements of this kind, located in a healthy climate and populated by respectable German farmers, would soon after be sought by other more wealthy German emigrants, with a desire to settle upon the unsold lots numbered 2, 4, 6, 8, &c., and who would pay for them a tenfold greater price than they now are worth.

Landowners, who are desirous to adopt this plan, are respectfully requested to forward to me, postpaid, before April 20th next, a description of the lands they intend to designate for such purposes, together with a certified copy of their deeds and title to the same.

Ludwig Gall.

Bellevue, near Harrisburg, March 12th, 1820.

III. The German Society, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Gall's proposition received a favorable recognition on the part of the large landowners of Pennsylvania, for he writes that several prominent persons, proprietors of large tracts of land, ranging from 20,000 to 200,000 acres each, communicated their willingness to adopt his plans, and offered to support it with parcels of 6,000 to 50,000 acres respectively, conceding the low figures for the first sales fixed by Gall, although they claimed that their lands were worth from three to six dollars per acre. Gall was jubilant over the prospect, and viewed himself at once a second Moses, that was to conduct the children of Israel to the promised land of Canaan. He prolonged his stay at Harrisburg until the Autumn of 1820, to make more particular preparations for the large mass of his countrymen which he already, in his dream, was to lead into their future homes. During his stay in the months of May and June he wrote a pamphlet, which he published, I think, at Harrisburg, entitled: "Gutgemeinter Rath an meine deutschen Landsleute." (Well meant advice to my German countrymen.*) For the same purpose, and that the newcoming Germans might find friends and advisors here, he, with the aid of several of the prominent German-speaking citizens of Harrisburg, and especially assisted by Rev. George Lochman, Lutheran minister, founded on the 7th of August, 1820, the

*I have not seen a copy of this pamphlet, but Gall publishes in the second volume of "Meine Auswanderung, &c.," (pp. 373-391), extracts from the same.

—R.
"Deutsche Gesellschaft of Harrisburg."

The following is a translation of the Constitution of this Society, together with a list of its members and officers, as published in the second volume (p. 392) of Gall's "Meine Auswanderung, &c."

Constitution of the German Society of Harrisburg.

Object of the Society.

§ 1. The object of the German Society is to promote the settlement of Germans in Pennsylvania, by granting aid and assistance to the new immigrants, and to prevent, that the German, whom we desire only to see respected and independent in the free land of America, should sink down to the degraded position of a beggar—and finally to rescue those from the path of evil, who, as beggars and tramps, have already lost their shame, and to again make of them decent and respectable members of the community.

Organization.

§ 2. All those persons, who have signed the proposition for the organization of this society shall be considered the founders of the same.

§ 3. Who in the future desires to become a member of the society, must have his name proposed by an active member and submit himself to a balloting for admission.

§ 4. Two-thirds of the ballots cast decide the admission.

§ 5. Every person of a good moral standing in the community, and over 21 years of age, may be admitted as a member into the society; either:

(a) As an active member, if he resides in Dauphin county, or
(b) As a corresponding member, if his residence is in the State of Pennsylvania, or
(c) As an honorary member, if he resides without the State.

Privileges of the Members.

§ 6. Each member, as such, shall receive a copy of this constitution, a list of all the members, and a printed copy of all those transactions, the publication of which may be ordered by resolution of the society.

§ 7. Each active member shall have the privilege to demand the inspection of all the papers and books of the society, without, however, withdrawing them from the place designated for their keeping.
Dues.

§ 8. Each member, honorary members excepted, obliges himself to a quarterly payment of 25 cents, payable in advance.

Forfeiture of Membership.

§ 9. Whoever shall be in arrears with the payment of his dues for more than one quarter ceases thereby to be a member of the society.

§ 10. The membership is likewise forfeited if any one of the active members, without being sick or absent from the county, shall fail to attend the meetings of the society for more than a year.

Application of the Funds.

§ 11. The dues and voluntary contributions of the members, as well as all other moneys flowing into the treasury, shall be appropriated only according to the intentions of the society.

Election of Officers.

§ 12. The active members of the society elect annually, by ballot, from among their own members, a president, a vice-president, two secretaries, a treasurer and two standing committees, each consisting of three members.

Duties of the Officers.

§ 13. The officers elected assume their official functions one month after their election, excepting the first officers, who step into their positions forthwith.

§ 14. The President leads the transactions of the meetings, and in his absence, the Vice President; should he, too, be prevented, then the meeting shall elect a President pro tempore.

§ 15. The first Secretary keeps the minutes of the proceedings of the society, and likewise performs the duties of its correspondence. In his absence these duties devolve upon the second Secretary, who, besides, shall keep and preserve in good order all the papers and documents, prepare copies of all letters sent, and to file them and the letters received in a special register.

§ 16. The minutes of the proceedings, as well as the letters sent, publications, &c., are signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

§ 17. The Treasurer has under his charge the receipts and disbursements of all the funds of the society, and it is his duty to make a full report of all his transactions to the society every three months.

§ 18. All payments of the Treasurer shall be justified by an order signed by the President.
§ 19. The two standing committees are distinguished respectively by their names, "Land Committee" and "Relief Committee."

§ 20. The Land Committee shall continue and develop the negotiations with the large land owners in the State in the interest of German emigrants, as begun by Mr. Ludwig Gall, member of this society; it shall receive information of the location and condition of such lands, examine the legality of the titles thereto, and in case that emigrants, who desire to settle on such lands, shall arrive, the Land Committee shall aid and assist them in their purpose with advice, and, if necessary, substantial support.

§ 21. The Relief Committee shall provide for a locality in which such emigrants as may arrive in troops, shall find free and comfortable lodging if so required by them; and they shall likewise provide a magazine for the reception, and storage of all such provisions and seeds as the charity of our German fellow-citizens may contribute for the use of such emigrants, their support and relief.

The committee shall likewise have the supervision of the magazine, distribute the charities among the indigent German travelers, if, after careful examination, they shall be found deserving of support, or, if they shall be provided with an order of the President properly signed, that relief has been allowed them by resolution of the society.

§ 22. Both committees shall, every three months, make a full report of their doings to the society.

§ 23. Quarterly, to wit: On the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October in each year a general meeting of the active members of the society shall be held. The President may call, besides these, such extraordinary meetings of the officers or active members as he may see fit.

§ 24. The activity of the society, together with an account of its receipts and disbursements, shall be published at least once every year.

§ 25. This constitution shall be subscribed to by each active member, and shall be read at each quarterly meeting.

§ 26. This constitution shall only be changed or amended when propositions to that effect shall receive a support of at least two-thirds of all the active members of the society.

Adopted and subscribed to in general meeting, August 7th, 1820.

(Signed:)

Peter Brua,
Jacob Bucher,
Oded Fahnestock,
Abraham Fackler,
Ludwig Gall,
Christian Gleim,
George Heisley,
Frederick W. Leopold,
George Lochman,
Benjamin Kurtz,
Jacob Miller,
Charles Schaffhirt,
John Schoch,
Francis R. Shunk,
Melchoir Rahm,
John S. Wiestling,
George Ziegler.
Historical and Genealogical.

First Officers.

President, Rev. George Lochmann.
Vice-President, Jacob Bucher.
First Secretary, Ludwig Gall.
Second Secretary, Frederick W. Leopold.
Treasurer, Obed Fahnestock.
Land Committee, Francis R. Shunk, Ludwig Gall and Frederick W. Leopold.
Relief Committee, John S. Westling, Charles Schafhirt and George Heisley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXI.

Harman.—In reply to Notes and Queries of April 16, 1881, I have to say that in 1817 William Greer's printing office was located on North Second street, in a two-story log-house, two doors below Walnut street, where John H. Weiss, Esq., now resides. The same house was subsequently kept as a tavern by John Kelker, Esq. I attended Harman's singing school in a one-story frame building, on Market street, where the postoffice is now located, and my recollection of Harman is so distinct that I fancy I could sketch a pretty good picture of him. No doubt we used the hymn and tune book referred to.

A. K. F.

Ludwig Lambert Gall (N. & Q., xix.) is spoken of as locating on a small farm near Harrisburg, and calling the place Bellevue. He kept a public drinking-house, fitted up in quite an unusual style for this country; the walls and floors painted beautifully in great variety of colors. I presume he kept liquors of all kinds, and amongst them were mint, aniseed and perfect love cordials. Gall had a handsome daughter, who was a crack shot with the rifle. With all these attractions, it was no wonder that the place became a regular Sunday resort for young and old people.

My father was so much pleased with the inside painting of Gall's house that he employed Mons. Decean to paint the walls of his hall in bright yellow marble colors, and the woodwork mahogany, all of which was exceedingly admired.

After Gall left Bellevue it was rented by Moses Musgrave, cashier of the Branch Bank of Philadelphia, located where the Harrisburg Bank now stands. Bellevue was the same place now owned by Mr. Haehnlen, who has cultivated a splendid grapery thereon. On this same place I had my first experience in grinding apples and making cider. The grinding-mill and the press was somewhat different in construction from those made by our worthy townsman, W. O.
Hickok, Esq. If the mill and press could be loaded on one wagon, I suppose they would be a fair load for six horses to draw.

A. K. FAHNESTOCK.

Minshall's (N. & Q., xix.). Mr. Greer's printing office was in a frame building on Second street near Walnut, west side near where Mr. George Shoemaker now resides.

An interesting fact in the career of Mr. Harry Minshall is related by the gentleman who furnished the foregoing, and whose memory of the period he speaks of is good. Harry Minshall and Simon Cameron were seen on more than one occasion by him when in the employ of James Peacock at work at the same press—the one with the handle, the other with the balls. They remained steadfast friends to each other up to the time of Mr. Minshall's death. When Harry was lying on his death-bed and near his last, Gen. Cameron called to see him. The meeting was touchingly tender. "Harry," said the General, "you seem to be very much cast down. Now is there anything that I can do to relieve you?" "Oh," said Harry, "Simon, I know I must die, and my poor little boy has no one to whom I can leave him. His mother is dead, and relatives he has none." "Harry," said Simon, taking both hands of the dying man into his and gazing at him with a tenderness that was full of brotherly devotion, "let your mind be at rest on that subject; I'll take the boy and put him among my own children, where the mother of my boys shall be the mother of your boy." "Oh, Simon! Simon! may God bless you;" and the two men looked at each other steadily, the one with the glaze of death in his eyes and the other with all the intense feeling of devotion in his gaze, for which he has always been famous, and thus Harry Minshall died.

This promise was so faithfully fulfilled that one of Gen. Cameron's family, but a few years since, in conversation with our informant, told him that for many years he did not know but that this boy was his brother. Harry Minshall's orphan was reared and educated by Gen. Cameron, until old enough to be appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy. The general stood by the boy during all his examinations and was one of the last to bid him farewell when he left the country on board a United States ship of war on a cruise to the Pacific. This vessel encountered a tremendous gale, in which it was wrecked and every soul on board was lost.

In addition to the foregoing, we may state that Harry Minshall had married a daughter of Major John Benjamin. She is spoken of by those who were acquainted with her as being not only a very pretty woman, but accomplished. Mr. Minshall died July 20, 1830, aged 33 years.
THE FOUR TAVERNS AT THIRD AND MARKET STREETS, FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Harrisburg Inn, on the southwest corner—now the Lochiel Hotel—was a plain three-story brick house. It was kept by various landlords, namely: Michael Krehl, John M. Eberman, Peter Wenrich, Sen., Thomas Wallace, Conrad Knepley, John M. Hyneman and others. It was at this house that Joseph Jefferson, the actor, died. The theater was held there at an early day. The writer recollects being taken by his parents when a child to see the first Egyptian mummies which were shown in a large room upstairs; and also attending an exhibition of menageries of wild animals in the yard on Third street. A frame house stood on the corner of Third and Blackberry alley, where the Mayor's office is at this date—and adjoining was the stable, and between that and the hotel was the yard where shows were held. This tavern-house was torn down in 1835 by Matthew Wilson, who then erected the present Lochiel Hotel and moved there some time in 1836.

The Red Lion Tavern was kept on the southeast corner, now the Mechanics' bank. It was a large two-story log and rough-cast building, and had a large country business. It was owned and kept by Conrad Steinman, the father of Mrs. Eben Miltimore and grandfather of Mrs. Jos. Sayford, and subsequently occupied by Jacob Schell, John Lemer and John Hepford—Mr. Schell being the last owner previous to its becoming the property of the bank.

The Golden Cross Keys was on the northeast corner, now the Farmers' bank, formerly the City bank. It was a two-story log and rough-cast building, and was kept for a long time by George Stehley, the father of the late Jacob Stehley and Mrs. William Duncan.

The Sign of the Ship was on the northwest corner, now occupied by the Telegraph printing office, owned by the heirs of George Bergner deceased. The building was of logs, weatherboarded, painted white and was kept by different landlords, among whom were Hugh Rowland, Major John Benjamin and Major James Emerson. As the latter were military men, all the military elections were held there.

A. Burnett.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS.—IV.

Harris, Mrs. Cassandra, wife of Samuel Harris, Esq., one of the associate judges of Lycoming county, died at Loyalsock, April 4, 1804.

Hutman, Miss Polly, second daughter of Matthias Hutman, died on Tuesday, August 14, 1804, aged 9 years.
Huber, Mrs. Mary, consort of John Huber, and daughter of the late Charles Hurst, dec'd, of Philadelphia, died on Friday, Dec. 28, 1804, aged 27 years.

Harris, Edward L., clerk to the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, died at Natchez, Dec. 23, 1801.

Henry, Capt. Matthias, formerly of the U. S. service, died at Michilimakinac, May, 1804.

Hays, Mrs., consort of Mr. Allen Hays, of this town, died suddenly on Sunday, May 24, 1807.

Horter, Mrs. Polly, the affectionate consort of Mr. Valentine Horter, died Monday, Sept. 28, 1807, aged 59 years—a respectable inhabitant of this place for almost 22 years.

Hamperly, Mrs. Margaret, consort of Michael Hamperly, died in Middletown, January, 1809, aged 40 years.

Hummel, David, a young lad, was thrown from a horse into Swatara creek, where he had rode the horse to water, and was drowned, February 28, 1808.

Hess, George, cabinet maker of this town, died on Friday, May 20, 1808.

Hall, Dr. Henry, died in this town Monday, May 30, 1808.

Hoecker, Samuel, of Lower Paxtang, died on Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1808, aged 34 years. He left a widow and seven young children to lament his loss.

Hays, Miss Sarah, second daughter of Capt. Patrick Hays, of Londonderry township, died January, 1809.

Hill, Miss Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Hill, died on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1809.

Hoch, Mrs. Elizabeth, stepdaughter of Simon Snider, late of this borough, died on Sunday, April 6, 1809, in her 45th year.

Hays, Robert, an old and respectable resident of Derry township, died on Tuesday, June 6, 1809, aged 76 years.

Hill, Samuel, clock and watchmaker of this borough, died very suddenly while sitting in his chair, Monday evening, November 6, 1809.

Heffley, John, hatter, formerly of this borough, died at Elizabethtown, Nov., 1809.

Hink, Miss Ann, died in Cox’s town, January, 1810.

Huey, Abraham, of Lower Paxtang, died on Tuesday, April 3, 1810, aged about 29 years.

Huey, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham Huey, dec’d, died on Wednesday, April 11, 1810, in Lower Paxtang township, aged about 17 years.

Henning, Miss Peggy, daughter of Jacob Henning, of this borough, died at Hummelstown, on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1810, in the 33d year of her age.
Howard, Lewis, captain of the artillery, died at the island of Michilimakinac, Jan. 13, 1811.
Ingram, Major James, died on Monday, August 12, 1811, aged about 40 years.
Johnston, Capt. Christian, died in Lebanon township, Tuesday, June 5, 1804, of a wound received from the tongue of a buckle six months previous.
Kean, John, sen., died Friday morning, May 29, 1801, aged 73 years.
Kelker, Rudolph, jr., died in Lebanon, Saturday, May 30, 1801.
Kirkpatrick, Mrs., of Lancaster, died at Mr. Espy's in this county, at an advanced age.
Kurtz, Rev. John Wilhelm, Evangelical Lutheran preacher, died at Jonestown, May 27, 1799, aged 69 years. He was born at Geissen in Sarbrucken, but came to America when quite young.
Kelso, Master Thomas, a promising son of Mr. Wm. Kelso of Cumberland county, near this town, died February, 1807.
Kelso, William, died at his house, opposite this borough in Cumberland county, on Friday, May 22, 1807.
Kerr, Dr. Alex. Scott, of Harrisburg, first physician to the Dispensary at Philadelphia, died of yellow fever, September 14, 1798.
Kelso, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of the late William Kelso, died at Carlisle, Sunday evening, May 29, 1808.
Killinger, Mrs. Susanna, the worthy consort of John Killinger of Londonderry township, died August, 1808.
King, Mrs. Maria Magdalene, widow of the late Mr. John King, died at Middletown, Tuesday, February 21, 1809, aged 62 years.
Knatcher, Mrs. Barbara, of this town, died Sunday, February 26, 1809, at an advanced age.
Kelker, Miss Mary, daughter of Frederick Kelker, merchant of this borough, died Monday, March 12, 1810, in her 4th year.
Leech, Mrs., wife of Joseph Leech, wheelwright of this town, died very suddenly, Thursday morning, January 16, 1803.
Lewis, Mrs., wife of Major Eli Lewis, died at Lewisberry, York county, February 24, 1803.
Long, Mrs. Ann, consort of James Long, died at Lisburn, October 3, 1803, and on Tuesday, October 4, her remains were interred at Hanover.
Long, John, died in Lower Paxtang, January 27, 1804.
Luther, Mrs. Eve, consort of Dr. John Luther, died Wednesday, August 15, 1804, of a violent bilious colic, aged 38 years—an affectionate wife and a tender mother.
Lewis, Mr. Eli, formerly of this town, and editor of the first newspaper published in this borough, died at Lewisberry, York county, Sunday, February 2, 1807.

Lytle, Mrs., wife of Major John Lytle and daughter of Timothy Green, Esq., of Middle Paxtang, died very suddenly, April 9, 1807.

Lester, Mrs. Catherine, of Hanover, died November 20, 1807.

Lawyer, Mrs. Elizabeth, cousin of Philip Lawyer, of this town, died March 6, 1808.

Lytle, Major John, late proprietor of Lytle's Ferry, died at Halifax, June 1, 1808.

Lyon, Mrs. Jane, consort of John Lyon, of this borough, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Maclay, Esq., of this place, died Sunday, April 30, 1809.

Lauman, George, mason, of Middletown, died Tuesday, June 27, 1809, in his 66th year.

Larned, Mrs. Sabel, consort of William Larned, fuller, died on Wednesday, January 9, 1810, in Swatara township, near this borough. "In the death of this amiable woman her husband has to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife, and her relations that of a sincere friend and Christian."

Lover, Henry, Esq., died at Hummelstown, January, 1811.

Leidig, Major Michael, of East Hanover township, died August, 1811, "a respectable resident of that place."

NOTES AND QUERIES—XXII.

Wilson, Henry.—Recently inquiry was made concerning Henry Wilson, a native of Harrisburg, who represented the Northampton district in the 18th and 19th Congresses, and died at Allentown on the 19th of August, 1826. We have been informed that he was a son of ——— Wilson, a cabinet maker of this town. There were only two children, Elsie and Henry, the former of whom died suddenly at Lewisberry, York county, and is there buried.

Harman.—(N. & Q. xix.)—Joel Harman was a native of New York, and had been a prosperous merchant at Geneva, that State, but contracted intemperate habits which proved his financial ruin. He subsequently came to Harrisburg, and taught vocal music. He was then about sixty years of age. Quite a number of our older citizens re-
member him well, having belonged to his "Singing class." He taught in the old Church at the corner of Third street and Cherry alley. Besides Harrisburg, Mr. Harman gave instructions at Lancaster, York and other towns, usually travelling from one location to the other on foot. About 1831 he was overtaken by a severe storm on his way to York, was found in a dying condition, taken to the latter place, where he died a few days afterward.

Stewart, Capt. Lazarus.—Concerning this brave but impetuous officer, who figures so conspicuously in Provincial affairs from 1763 to the Revolution, we shall refer at another time. We have, however, been favored with the following record of his descendants:

Lazarus Stewart married Martha Espy, daughter of Josiah Espy, of Derry. Their children were:

I. James Stewart, m. Hannah Jameson, and had
   i. Martha, m. Abram Tolles.
   ii. Frances, m. Benjamin A. Bidlack.
   iii. Abigail, m. Abraham Thomas; she is still living at the age of eighty years.
   v. Lazarus, d. unm.
   vi. Mary, d. unm.

James Stewart's widow, Hannah Jameson, married Rev. Marma-duke Pearce, and had three children, Stewart, Cromwell and John.

II. Elizabeth Stewart, m. Alexander Jameson. They had
   i. William, m. Margaret Henry.
   ii. Robert, d. unm.
   iii. Minerva, m. Dr. A. B. Wilson.
   iv. Elizabeth, m. Rev. Francis Macartney.
   v. Martha, who died recently unmarried.

III. Josiah Stewart, m. Mercy Chapman and removed to the State of New York at an early day. They had two daughters, but no further information has been gained relative to them.

IV. Mary Stewart, m. Rev. Andrew Gray. Mr. Gray was born in County Down, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1757, and died August 13, 1837. He resided in Paxtang, but went to Wyoming, settling in Hanover, where he preached. He was a Presbyterian, and subsequently removed to Western New York, where he missionated several years among the Seneca Indians, finally locating at Danville, Livingston county, in that State. Their children were:
   i. James, m. Rebecca Roberts.
   ii. Margaret, m. Richard Gillespie.
   iii. Jane, m. Daniel Gallatin.
iv. William, d. unm.
v. Andrew, left home early in life, and was never heard from.
vi. Maria, m. James Jack.
vii. Martha, d. unm.
viii. Elizabeth, m. Robert Perine.

V. Priscilla Stewart, m. Joseph Avery Rathbun, who also settled in western New York. Their children were John, Lazarus and Joseph, all married, and their descendants reside at or near Almond, N. Y.

VI. Margaret Stewart, m. James Campbell; they both lived and died in Hanover township, Luzerne county. They had
i. Martha, m. James S. Lee.
ii. Mary, m. Jameson Harvey.
iii. Peggy, m. James Dillely.

There are descendants of the Lees, Harveys and Dilleys residing in the Wyoming Valley. Jameson Harvey is still alive and lives at Wilkes Barre hale and hearty in the 85th year of his age.

VII. Martha Stewart, died unmarried.

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GREER AND MINSHALL.

[The query relative to Greer and Minshall seems to have elicited quite a number of replies, and they show how much information may be gathered by proper "inquiry." Mr. Evans has kindly forwarded the following notes, which contain much of historic interest.]

"Billy" Greer was a Quaker and led a varied and eventful career. In June, 1804, he formed a partnership with Charles McDowell in the publication of a paper "devoted to Morality, Literature, Biography, History, Poetry, Agriculture." It was called The Hive, and printed on East King street, in the city of Lancaster, opposite the sign of the "Wm. Pitt." The first number of this paper was printed by McDowell, June 23, 1803.

In June, 1805, The Hive was enlarged and its title changed to The Lancaster Free American, McDowell & Greer publishers. After printing the second volume the paper seemed to have been discontinued. The paper was rather dull and uninteresting, and hardly creditable to the Capital of the State.

On the 10th day of December, 1814, he was chosen by the Senate printer of the bills. A committee was appointed to inquire as to the cause of the delay of Greer in not printing the bills. This committee reported December 22, 1814, "That they have attended to the business and find that Mr. Greer, when elected printer of the bills of the
House, resided at Columbia; that he had employed hands and hired a press in Harrisburg until he could remove his office here; that while he was engaged in the removal of his press, some of the hands employed left the work, thereby putting it out of the power of those who remained to complete it. "The bills are now nearly brought up and Mr. Greer, on his part, assure your committee that no further delay shall take place." On the 2d day of January, 1815, John Schoch went Greer's security. He boarded at Schoch's tavern.

Greer returned to Columbia and established a newspaper on the 24th day of July, 1819, called the Columbian. After publishing eighteen numbers its publication was suspended for want of support. After six or eight months it was again revived, but lived a short time. The subscription price was $2.50 per annum. No advertisements for runaway slaves were inserted. He continued a job printing office for some time. From Columbia he removed to Washington, D. C., where he carried on printing, but I believe did not publish a paper. After he ceased to publish his paper in Lancaster, he published a monthly magazine for a short time in that place. He was probably a good printer, but not much of an editor, as viewed from our present standpoint. He was probably a conservative anti-slavery advocate.

Thomas Minshall, the father of Henry Minshall was probably born upon his father's (Joshua Minshall) plantation, about one mile west of Wrightsville, York county. He married a Miss Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, the first sheriff of Lancaster county, and a resident at Wright's Ferry. He was a member of Assembly for York county in 1768, '69 and '70. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1764. Thomas Minshall was a Quaker, and a very prominent and influential citizen. During the French and Indian war of 1756-58, on account of his influence and to placate the Quakers who settled about Wright's Ferry, he was appointed a captain in 1758. He marched with his company as far as Bedford, and resigned his commission at that place. In a letter from George Stevenson to Richard Peters, dated at York, May 15, 1758, the following extract will explain some of the causes which led to that course: "Thomas Minshall's accepting a commission is very disagreeable to Mr. Jno. Wright, who is doing all he can against him, raising up one Ludwig Myer, a low-lived, worthless fellow, and Inhabitant of Conedoughela [below Wrightsville], holds under Maryland and never pd. one shill'g Tax, neither to support the war nor for any other publick use whatsoever; he has not sense enough to be a Sergeant. Mr. Wright solicited me warmly to give him a commission, & when he could not succeed himself he applied by Sr. John. I answered Sir John that I would pay great Regard to his Recommendation were I not certain
that he knew not the man, and that Jno. Wright’s Application was calculated to carry a Point, viz: to keep Minshall at home and there- by oblige the Women of Susquehannah, Quakers, who were against his going into Service & not at all because it was for the good of the Service. Mr. Wright insisted Myer could raise the Men. I then offered him (on that condition) a Lieutenancy under Captain Mc- Conaughy. Mr. Wright answered (without consulting Myer) that he would not accept of less than Captain. I then told him I thought his intentions were not for the good of the Service, but for some other End. Sr. John replied they should both go (Minshall and Myer meaning.”)

Stevenson declined to commission both. John Wright persisted in his opposition, and went to Philadelphia and appeared before the Governor and Council, and gave them so much trouble by his per- sistent opposition, and made matters so hot for Minshall that he left his company in disgust at Bedford.

Wright owned the land and ferry at Wrightsville. He was the son of John Wright, who settled at Columbia. He was also a promi- nent citizen. He represented York county in the Legislature ten or twelve years. He died about 1760. General James Ewing married his daughter. Thomas Minshall purchased a farm near Middletown and removed there about the year 1772. His father, Joshua Min- shall, was taken prisoner by the Marylanders and thrown into jail at Annapolis, where he remained for several months. He was a strong adherent of the Penns, and never weakened in his adhesion to their cause.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIII.

Contributions to Dauphin County Biography.—We propose to begin in the course of a few weeks another series of contributions of the Biographical History of the County of Dauphin, for which we are collecting data. We may have occasion to send certain inquiries to those who are competent to furnish us additional information, and it is to be hoped that these queries will be heartily complied with and complete biographical data given. It is our earnest desire to present a fair and impartial account of all the old citizens of the city of Harrisburg and county of Dauphin, without undue eulogy. It is a duty incumbent upon every one to preserve the record of our ancestors, and we shall be pleased to receive from any quarter all biographical facts whatsoever.
CONESTOGOE ASSESSMENT FOR 1718.

[We are indebted to Gilbert Cope, Esq., of West Chester, for the following earliest assessment list yet found, containing the names of the first inhabitants of this locality. It is to be seen that the settlers are distinguished as "English" and "Dutch inhabitants." The list is valuable, as it goes to prove that certain emigrants came here prior to 1720, which was only a few years ago questioned—our own John Harris among the number. The orthography is as in the original—Preneman for Brennan, Heer for Herr, &c.]

The assessment, or more properly Tax Rate, for 1718 for Chester county as preserved, contains the name of "Conestogoe" which included the section of county now occupied by Dauphin county. At that time the number of "residents taxable" was 129 and the amount of tax levied £40: 10s: 1d.

### Conestogoe Rate.

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<td>Edmund Cartledge,</td>
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<td>David Preece,</td>
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<td>Richard Carter,</td>
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### Dutch Inhabitants.

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<td>John Heer,</td>
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<td>Henry Carpenture,</td>
<td>7 5</td>
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<td>Wendall Bowman,</td>
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<td>Henry Hayne,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Miller,</td>
<td>11 3</td>
<td>Christopher Franciscus,</td>
<td>7 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Steman,</td>
<td>2  6</td>
<td>Peter Bellar,</td>
<td>5 0</td>
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DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

In Col. Samuel Miles’ Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment of the Revolution were two Dauphin (then Lancaster) county companies, those of Captains John Murray and John Marshall. The former was raised in Upper Paxtang, the latter in the Hanovers.

Capt. John Marshall, who commanded the Hanover company, was a native of Ireland, but he came to America and settled in Hanover township about 1770. He was an early associator and in March, 1776, was commissioned captain of the company raised by him. At the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, the company, like the battalions, was badly broken up. Owing to injuries received in that
conflict Capt. Marshall resigned in February following. After the close of the Revolution he removed with many of his Hanover neighbors to Washington county, Pa., where he died. He was on the Pennsylvania pension list as late as 1820. Concerning the other officers, we hope to refer at an early date:

**ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOHN MARSHALL'S COMPANY.**

**Captain.**
Marshall, John, appointed March 7, 1776.  
*First Lieutenant.*
Clark, John, appointed March 15, 1776; promoted captain, February 20, 1777.  
*Second Lieutenant.*
Gourley, Thomas, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted first lieutenant in Ninth Penn'a, December 6, 1776.  
*Third Lieutenant.*
Hannah, Stephen, appointed March 19, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, but declined service.

**Sergeants.**
McMichael, James, April 22, 1776, promoted lieutenant in Penn'a State regiment.
Douglas, Timothy, March 17, 1776.
Speer, Edward, March 19, 1776.
Herron, John, April 8, 1776.
Criswell, James.

**Drum and Fife.**
Campbell, John, April 18, 1776.

**Privates.**
Andrew, Robert, March 18, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.
Beam, Tobias, March 18, 1776.
Beaver, John, April 24, 1776.
Bell, James, May 26, 1776.
Brinkley, John.
Buck, Henry, surgeon's mate.
Buck, James, April 12, 1776.
Campbell, John, missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.
Carlton, Edward, missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.
Carson, James, March 19, 1776.
Chambers, John, March 18, 1776.
 Cotter, George, March 25, 1776.
Crane, Ambrose, March 25, 1776; promoted quarter-master sergeant, July 13, 1776.
Criswell, James, March 18, 1776, promoted sergeant.
Crowley, David.
Delaney, John, April 18, 1776.
Donnelly, Peter, April 11, 1776.
Dougherty, Barnett, May 8, 1776.
Douglas, Thomas, March 18, 1776.
Douglas, Timothy.
Drew, Michael, April 7, 1776.
Druffey, James, April 3, 1776.
Duncan, Robert, March 25, 1776.
Gallagher, Hugh, March 18, 1776.
Guize, Philip, April 7, 1776.
Halfpenny, Patrick, April 11, 1776.
Hammon, [Harmon.] Abraham.
Haney, Samuel, March 18, 1776.
Harrison, Thomas, April 9, 1776.
Humphrey, Robert, March 20, 1776.
Jeffries, William, April 26, 1776.
Kelly, Matthew, April 22, 1776.
Kyle, James, March 21, 1776.
Lackey, Thomas, April 29, 1776.
Lewis, Joseph, jr., March 28, 1776.
Lewis, Joseph, sr., April 8, 1776.
Lindsay, Archibald, March 25, 1776.
Linn, John, April 11, 1776.
Lyon, William.
Martin, Nathaniel, April 23, 1776.
McCay [McKay], John.
McCloughan [McClughan], James, April 9, 1776.
McCune, Samuel, April 2, 1776.
McClellan, Kerry, April 18, 1776.
McCobb, John, March 20, 1776.
McCullister, Charles, April 9, 1776.
McCullum, John.
McDormick, James, May 16, 1776.
McCullough, Joseph, March 18, 1776.
McEwen, John, April 15, 1776.
McFadden, Robert, April 1, 1776.
McGee, Patrick.
McGonagle, James, April 3, 1776.
McGough, Hugh, April 15, 1776.
McKinney, John, March 25, 1776.
McNeal, William, April 9, 1776.
Miller, Moses, April 7, 1776.
Moony, Patrick, April 28, 1776.
Moore, William, May 1, 1776.
Neal, James, March 24, 1776.
Neely, Joseph, April 19, 1776.
Nelson, John, March 22, 1775.
Night [Naight], Thomas, April 16, 1776.
Parks, Isaac.
Ritchey, David, April 18, 1776.
Ritchey, James, April 1, 1776.
Sleman, Robert, March 19, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.
Smith, Hugh.
Starret, Jonathan, April 8, 1776.
Steel, James, April 9, 1776.
Steen, James, April 28, 1776.
Taylor, John, March 24, 1776.
Walden, Patrick.
Wasson, James, April 5, 1776.
Whitmore, John, April 1, 1776.
Whitteker, Daniel, April 3, 1776.
Whitteker, Thomas, April 6, 1776.
Wilson, John, March 22, 1775.
Wilson, Thomas, April 10, 1776.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIV.

The First Letter Carrier in Harrisburg.—Fifty years ago Harrisburg had its letter carrier in the person of a Mr. Cogswell or Cogshall. Who can give us information concerning him? s. s.

Alcorn, James, had a warrant issued to him, by the Surveyor-General of the Province, “the 16th day of March, 1733,” for one hundred and ninety-nine acres “in the township of Paxtang,” adjoining land of John Harris, John Lowry, Jacob Littlemore and Margaret Kelsy (Kelso). Alcorn came here prior to the organization of Lancaster county and the formation of Paxtang township.

Campbell, James.—In an article on the “Campbell Family in America”—published in Notes and Queries several months since—allusion was made to the tombstone inscription in Derry churchyard of James Campbell. We find that there was surveyed to him on “the 2d day of March, in the year 1737,” two hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, “situate in Derry township.” He was no doubt the son of John Campbell, who was the ancestor of the family in Pennsylvania, and whose tombstone is also in Derry church graveyard. In our account, James, the son of John, is said to have died in England. Perhaps our friend Brock can disentangle this.

Woods.—Andrew Woods, of Hanover, died in August, 1756; he left a wife, Sarah, and the following children:

i. Andrew.
ii. John.
iii. Margaret, m. _______ Patton.
iv. Janett, m. _______ Calhoun.
Historical and Genealogical.

v. Jiles, m. —— McAlister.
vi. Sarah, m. —— Cochran.
vii. Martha, m. —— McClanahan.

The witnesses to the will were the Rev. John Roan and Rebecca Mayes; the executors, John and Andrew Woods. It would be interesting to learn somewhat concerning this family, and information is desired.

OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.

Admissions to the Congregation from 1807 to 1842.

[The following is the record of the Rev. James R. Sharon, pastor of Paxtang church for thirty-five years. We shall follow this with a list of dismissions during the same period. It is to be regretted that former lists of members of the congregation are not known to exist. It may be possible that among the papers of the Rev. Mr. Sharon, they may be found, as also a history of the church prepared by him. These documents if secured might throw much light on affairs in Paxtang. Who can give us information?]

October 18, 1807.
James Cochran,
Robert McClure,
Mrs. Robert McClure,
Nancy Awl,
Thomas Walker,
William Calhoun, sen.

[Added 6—total, 36.

October 29, 1808.
Rachel Crouch,
Arabella Bowman,
Frederick Hatton.

October, 1809.

Mrs. Calhoun,
Peggy Sherer,
Sidney Gilchrist,
Mary Mitchell,
Robert Gray,
Mrs. Robert Gray,
Margaret Collier,
Susannah Collier.

August 2, 1810.
Margaret Cowden,
Esther Dickey.

September 1, 1811.

William Espy,
Susannah Espy, wife of Wm. Espy.
Sallie Dickey.

August 23, 1812.
Patrick Hayes,

Mrs. Patrick Hayes,
Elizabeth Gilmore,
John Allison.
James Taylor (certif.,)
Jane Taylor (certif.,)
Joseph Campbell (certif.,)
Mrs. Joseph Campbell (certif.,)

October, 1813.
Betsy Hannah,
Eliza Hannah,
John McClure.

1814—No communion, on account of my poor health.

October 29, 1815.

Joseph Sherer,
Mary Sherer, wife of Joseph,
Mary Hannah,
Jane Wilson,
Sarah Wilson,
Mrs. Finley (certif.)

October 16, 1816.

Mary Cowden,
Elizabeth Sherer,
Martha Sherer.

September 28, 1818.

Robert Gilchrist,
John Foster,
Mrs. John Foster,
Jane Whitley,
Robert Simmons,
May 25, 1827.
Margaret McClure,
Rebecca McClure.
October 19, 1828.
Martha Rutherford.
October 19, 1829.
John McFarland,
Elizabeth McFarland, wife of John.
October 19, 1830.
Robert Wilson.
May 3, 1832.
Martin Kendig, from Middletown,
Rachel McCammon, " "
Ann Blattenberger, " "
Catharine McGlone, " "
Mary Milisert (certif.), from Harrisburg.
Mary Wilson, (certif.), from Harrisburg.

October 14, 1832.
Jane Simonton,
Ann McClure.
October 10, 1833.
Elizabeth Espy,
Mary Gray.
October, 1834.
Jane McClure.
1836. No Spring communion, because absent at General Assembly.
June 4, 1837.
Mary Ann Sherer.
October 15, 1837.
Ann Espy.
Mary Gilmore,
Mrs. Eliza Latta (certif.)
June 9, 1838.
Isabella McNiece,
September 15, 1839.

Davis.
May 17, 1840.
John Hamaker,
Ann Elder,
Mrs. R. R. Elder (certif.), from Harrisburg.
[There were no additions in 1841 and 1842.]

DERRY AND LONONDERRY TOWNSHIP LINES.

In the year 1817, when Smith projected his map of Dauphin and Lebanon counties, what is now familiarly known as Derry Church was in Londonderry township. The grant of the lands was made by the Penns "to the congregation of Derry," but on the 28th March, 1787, an act of the Legislature was passed "to incorporate the Pres-
byterian Church in the township of Londonderry," as the land, at that time, was in Londonderry (Bioren's Laws, iii., p. 201), and yet is now and was originally in Derry township.

By an act of the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, the county of Lancaster was erected on the 10th of May, A. D., 1729, and contained all the territory now included in Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon and a part of Berks county, &c. (Smith's Laws, i., p. 176.)

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster, at August term, 1729, confirmed the report of the magistrates and inhabitants of said county, fixing the boundaries of the several townships, in said county; and we find that Derry township was bounded by Conewago creek, the Susquehanna river, the Swatara creek, and "thence up to the mouth of the Quitopahilla, and thence south in a direct line to Conewago creek, embracing within its limits all the territory south and east of the Swatara creek in Dauphin county, and a part of Lebanon county.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, at their February session, 1768, confirmed a report of viewers, dividing the township of Derry "by a line running directly south, from the mouth of Quitopahilla, to the Conewago creek, along a certain road," leading from the Conewago creek to the Swatara creek. After which proceeding all the territory east of what is known as the old road to Elizabethtown was called Londonderry township, and all south and west of that road retained the name of Derry.

The Legislature afterwards, by an act of the 4th of March, 1785, erected a part of Lancaster county into a separate county, called Dauphin (Smith's Laws, ii., p. 285), and on the 16th of February, 1813, the Legislature constructed Lebanon county out of the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster and Berks, a considerable portion of the township of Londonderry, as it then existed, was within the bounds of Lebanon county.

As the country became more densely settled, the inhabitants of Derry and Londonderry townships complained that those townships made inconvenient election districts, and on the petition of a number of citizens, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, at December term, 1816, appointed Thomas Smith and two other persons as viewers, to make a survey and plot of the townships of Derry and Londonderry, and report the most proper place for a division line between said townships. (Sessions Docket, p. 81.)

The viewers agreed in their report, that what is now known as the division line between said townships, was the most convenient and proper place for the said line (Sessions Docket, p. 99), but on the 8th of
May, 1817, the report was set aside, and no further action had on the premises until the 15th of April, 1825, when, on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of said townships, the Court appointed John Roberts, Esq., of Harrisburg, and two other persons as viewers to re-survey and mark a division line between the said townships (Sessions Docket, p. 10). The reviewers made their report to November sessions 1825, and the report was subsequently confirmed absolutely; and the Court denominated the northern section Derry and the southern section Londonderry (Sessions Docket, p. 13). The line thus adopted and marked by Col. John Roberts has ever since remained the division line between the townships of Derry and Londonderry, except as since modified by the erection of the township of Conewago, therefore Derry Church, as it is called, has ever since the year 1825, been in Derry township.

The antiquary will find a valuable book of maps in the Prothonotary's office of Dauphin county, showing the boundary line of Dauphin and Lebanon counties, and of the several townships in this county, not only as they now exist, but also as every one of the said lines, at any time heretofore existed, accompanied with full explanatory notes.

HERMAN ALRICKS.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XXV.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.—Seven of the city churches, composed of colored people, propose to hold a joint picnic this season, and at a recent meeting to compare opinions, the following apparently official data was made known:

Colored population, 3,300
Seven Sunday Schools, 500
Church Membership, 600
Children from 3 to 16 years, 1,100
Contributions yearly, $6,000

The last is about $10 for every church member, and if correct computation, shows surprising liberality upon the part of a portion of the population not remarkable for its wealth or thrift. A. B. H.

THE THREATENED WAR WITH FRANCE IN 1798.—The aggression upon our commerce commenced by the French Directory in 1797, and subsequent insults offered our ambassadors, aroused such a great indignation in our country, that Congress, on the 28th of May, 1798,
passed an act authorizing the President to raise a Provisional army. Gen. William Irvine was appointed by Gov. Mifflin, Commander-in-Chief of the quota of 80,000 militia requested from Pennsylvania, and took active measures to organize his troops. When the Directory became aware that their conduct would not be tamely submitted to, they began suddenly to retract their measures, and there was no necessity for bringing the Provisional army into the field. The following letter was in answer to one from Gen. Irvine to Mr. Elder intimating his desire to have him for aide-de-camp.

Harrisburg, Dec. 28, 1798.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th inst. came lately to hand with the friendly assurance that in case a vacancy occurs in your appointment of aide-de-camp, I shall receive your preference in supplying the place; for which you will accept my unfeigned and most respectful thanks, with the assurance on my part, that any confidential trust or appointment whatever you may think proper to do me the honor of granting shall with pleasure receive my active attention, and as far as my capacity will admit be discharged with promptitude and fidelity.

I am, sir, with sentiments of regard,

Your humble serv’t,

Tho. Elder.

Major Gen. William Irvine, Carlisle.

WILLIAM PENN AND HIS PROVINCE.

In this era of centennial celebrations, and especially on the eve of the bi-centennial of the founding of our grand old Commonwealth, so rapidly reaching to the head of empire in the Union, anything which relates to the great and good William Penn, is not only appropriate, but interesting. Among the papers of autograph collectors are many unpublished documents concerning Pennsylvania. These are gradually given to the public to substantiate some opinion or statement, and recently we have come across the following, which gathered from the flotsam of the current news of the day, we transfer to Notes and Queries. The letter was written to Gov. Markham by the Proprietary, and is strikingly characteristic of the latter. In a historic point of view it contains an item which we have nowhere else seen, and among all the records of Provincial commissions we have never been made aware that William Crispin was appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Unfortunately the minutes of the early courts have been lost and the names of the judges on printed lists
have wanted verification: The letter we believe is from the invaluable collection of Mr. Dreer, of Philadelphia, and can be properly authenticated. It is not only worthy of perusal but preservation:

"LONDON, 18th, 8th mo., 1685.

"Cosen Markham: My sincere love salutes thee, wishing thy prosperity every way. With this comes Instructions & Concessions, with some Company. I hope thou hast made convenient provision for them. I have sent my Cosen, William Crispin, to be thy Assistant, as by Commission will appear. His Skill, Experience, Industry and Integrity are well known to me, & particularly in court keeping, &c.; so that it is my will & pleasure that he be as Chief Justice, to keep the Seal, the Courts & Sessions; & he shall be accountable to me for it. The profits redounding are to his proper behoof. He will show thee my Instructions, which will guide you all in the business. The rest is left to your discretion; that is, to thee, thy two Assistants & the Council.

"Now, I shall tell thee that, if thy Inclinations and others run to a sea-life, I shall put thee in Commander of a vessel to carry People & goods betwixt this Country & that; which if thou thus except, come with all the Speed thou canst, that thou mayest be here before I goe, & command a vessel backwards: the profit is more, & I think the credit not less. But this is left to thee to come or stay till I come theither.

"Pray be very respectfull to my Cosen Crispin. He is a man my father had great confidence in and value for. Also strive to give Content to the planters, and with Meekness and Sweetness, mixt with Authority, carry it so thou mayst honour me as well as thy selfe; and I do hereby promess thee I will effectually answer it to thee and thy

"Give the inclosed, in Sweed, to the Sweed Preist to read to the Sweedes; it comes from the Sweedes' ambassador in England, the Lt. Liembergh, whose lady is lately dead. Also myn to the Natives and Inhabitants, and be tender of my credit with all, watching to prevent all fals Storys; and inculcate all the honest and advantageous things on my behalf that may be, in which be diligent.

"I can say no more, but wish you all prosperity, in the fear of the Lord, to whom I commit you all, and rest

"Thy true Frd. and Affect. Kinsman,

"WM. PENN.

(P. S.)—"I mention the ship because it was thy motion to me."

The address of the above letter, also in William Penn's handwriting, is:

"For William Markham, Dept. Govern'r of Pennsylvania."
It may be here stated that William Penn did not always spell Pennsylvania as on the address here given, as will be seen by the following brief missive, written three days subsequent:

“For my trusty and beloved frds. the President and Provinciall Councell at

"Philadelphia, in PENNSILVANIA."

"Friends: With the Salutation of my Love to you, & best desires to God for you and the people under your care, thys are to lett you know, that after three full hearings with the Lord Baltimore, before the Committee of Lords for Trade and Plantations, on the 17th instant, in a full presence, he was cast, and the lands of Delaware declared not to be within the Ld. Baltimore's Patent. This I thought would please you and the Country, to whome communicate it in wisdom, avoiding indecent joye. I even beg it of you, punish vice, cherish vertue, and study peace, & the God of peace be with you. I hasten to you when I can, and am wherever I am

"Your true Friend,

"WM. PENN."

"London 21st 8th mo. 1685."

On a seal attached to this brief letter the Province is denominated “Pensilvania,” so here we have three ways of writing the goodly name of our Commonwealth. William Penn was as careless in his orthography as other great men are now-a-days, and we are surpris-ed that he ever occasionally got it correct. One thing was certain, however, that in all his printed documents and commissions Pennsylvania was as we now use it, and as it has been spelled for two hundred years—“Penn,” after the father of the founder, “Sylvania,” for woods—meaning Penn’s woods or grove.

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AN OLD TIME ROAD VIEW.

The legal story of the extension of Second street in 1805 is to be found in the Court records in a few words, but that does not give the whole of it. With the original draft in my possession, are some vouchers which show how the laborious duty was performed. From these it appears that Mr. Samuel Laird, with Mr. Hugh Hamilton, were attorneys and surveyors in the case. The jury was composed of Messrs. Moses Gillmor, merchant; George Fackler, farmer; John B. Cox, farmer; Richard Fulton, farmer; James Cochran, farmer, and William Murray, merchant; gentlemen of highest esteem in the
county, and so highly confided in, that the Court passed their work bills, and all, without objection, and that is the way Second street came to be a near route to the river road before 1860.

Upon reference to the papers it is found that this view was held on the demand of the guardian of William Maclay, junior, and was to assess damage for opening a road from South street, as an extension of Second street, to a point near the west end of the present Herr street. The damages were assessed at £350. These gentlemen enlivened their dry work by incurring bills paid by "Adam Boyd, Esq., guardian of William Maclay, jr., to Andrew Berryhill," of the Golden Eagle.

These gentlemen's bills:

A right jolly party it must have been. The "guardian" and other parties do not appear to have been present at the dinner of these serious forefathers of ours.

Symposias of this character are not permitted in these days at the expense of an estate, yet the fashion and practice of 1805 are sometimes indulged in, and the charges find their way into accounts under other names. In the case before us, the extra charges amounted to nearly 8 pounds or 21 dollars. The lawyer was paid $10, the surveyor $2.

A B H.

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**McCall's Ferry Bridge—1815.**

**How They Got up the Long Arch of the Great Bridge.**

[The writer of the letter following, was Theodore Burr, the builder of the Harrisburg bridge, and a relative to the famous politician, Aaron Burr. Theodore erected a house in Harrisburg, now occupied by Mrs. John Haldman, where his family resided many years. About 1809 the Legislature incorporated companies authorizing the construction of bridges at McCall's ferry, Columbia, Harrisburg and Northumberland. In 1811, the State extended material aid to each
of these enterprises. The history of the original bridges at the three latter points, and their subsequent destruction by flood or fire has often been told. The erection of the one at McCall's was a difficult, tedious, yet brilliant architectural operation, the details of which are lucidly narrated by Mr. Burr, was destroyed by accumulated ice in the contracted gorge which it spanned, within a short time of its erection, and it has never been rebuilt. At one time it was the Winter line of communication between Philadelphia and Washington. The experience gained by Mr. Burr at Mr. McCall's enabled him to erect the other three bridges to the great satisfaction of their stockholders and the public. They were all completed before 1820.]

HARRISBURG, February 26th, 1815.

Dear Sir: I can now inform you with a considerable degree of satisfaction that I have at length succeeded in getting up the long arch at McCall's ferry. This arch is without doubt the greatest in the world. Its length between the abutment and pier is 360 feet 4 inches; the cord line of the arch 367 feet; the width of main part of the bridge is 32 feet; the wings of their piers are 11 feet 8 inches on each side, which makes a base of 55 feet 4 inches. At the abutment the wings spread 17 feet each, which makes a base of 66 feet, the altitude or rise of the arch is 34 feet. The arch is double and the two segments are combined by king-posts, 7 feet in length between the shoulders, and are united to the arch by lock-work; between the king-posts are truss-braces and counteracting-braces. The arch stands firm and remarkable easy, without the least struggling in any part of the work.

It will be difficult to convey to you by description the process by which we finally succeeded in surmounting the almost unconquerable difficulties opposed not only by nature, but all the elements combined, to its erection.

In the first place, we raised it on floats lying in the water, ranged along the shore nearly a quarter of a mile below the abutment. These floats were placed at proper distances, with their ends to the shore, and on each of them were raised two bents or frames varying in height to correspond with the curve of the arch. This made 16 bents on which the grand enormous structure was raised amidst tremendous storms and tempests, accompanied with floods and whirls and the bursting of waters. The sceneat times was truly terrific; frequently on the darkest nights we were under the necessity of going between the floats, and from one to the other on small timbers, over a depth of 100 feet water, in order either to shorten or lengthen out the ropes by which they were fastened and to brace off or haul in the floats, as the water rose or fell. It
took $1,500 worth of ropes to stay the works against the floods and storms which we had to contend with; and you must understand that storms of wind are much more frequent and tremendous at this place than almost any other, owing to the great height of the mountains which closely border the river on each side.

From the time we commenced till we got the arch on the floats was ten weeks, during the whole of which time the water was never stationary, but continually either rising or falling; at one time it was 20 feet above common low water mark, but in general it rose and fell from 10 to 12 feet.

You will now observe that the arch stood lengthways up and down the river, along a shore of a huge and uneven projection of rocks, which kept it always in jeopardy in consequence of the rising and falling of the water as I have before observed. Although on Wednesday, the seventh day of December, we had the whole in readiness to move up to the abutment, and on the same day the anchor ice began to run a little. The next (which was the day we had decided upon to move the arch to its place) the ice ran in still greater quantities, and about 1 o'clock it stopped for the space of half a mile and began to crown the floats. It continued to move for more than 100 miles above, where the river is from one and a-half to two miles wide, whereas at this place you will observe it is only 600 feet in high water, and in low water the river runs in the space of 348 feet. In this state it has been sounded by Drs. Preston, Marshall and Bailey, gentlemen interested in the bridge, and ascertained to be 150 feet in depth, and it will perhaps not be improper to observe here, that taking a view of the great extent of the country through which the Susquehanna runs, the number of the streams, great and almost innumerable smaller, that empty into it in its course, there is in all probability running in the space of 348 feet, and under the lower arch at least fifteen times the quantity of water that passes under the Union bridge at Waterford.

The ice continued to run during the ninth, tenth and eleventh, and pressed so hard against the floats that it raised up the outer end of some 1 foot, others 3 feet, some less, and some none at all, so that the scaffolding began to stand in all directions, the braces breaking and bursting out the spikes and bolts, and the arch careening heavy towards the shore, touching only here and there upon the timber which supported it; but as yet it sustained no injury. The only chance of saving it now depended on the ice either becoming strong enough to support it or gradually melting away so as to go off easy without tearing the whole with it. I determined upon trying it on the ice, and on the twelfth we fixed our capstans on the ice and fas-
tended ropes to it and to the arch to sustain it from falling, also put some braces between it and the rocks on the shore.

From this time until Christmas we could do but little in consequence of a thaw which took all the ice out of the river except about half a mile that first stopped, which we also expected would go, but did not. Soon after the weather became severe and hove in a mountain of ice upon us, the average height of which for a mile above and below us was 10 feet above the surface of the water and the shores. It did not, however, affect our works so much as might be expected. The outer ends of the float had settled down about a foot by the thaw, but this hove them something worse than they were at first. At the same time the whole body of ice moved down from 25 to 30 feet, which bore so hard against the rocks that it broke and mashed more than half of them to pieces; still the arch remained unhurt and the scaffolding stood beyond expectation. On the twenty-eighth we commenced levelling the ice in order to take scaffolding and arch off the float on to it; I had eighteen men employed at that business and I presume that on an average they were in up to their arms forty times each in one day. But it will be necessary to explain to you the nature of the ice here. It is made up of floating ice from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, it forms from 50 to 250 miles above the bridge, where the water is not very rapid but very wide, and in some Winters run constantly for three or four weeks without stopping. From the head of Turkey Falls to within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the bridge, a distance of about 16 miles, there is almost one continued fall, the bed of the river abounding with rocks that break the ice very fine. The river being so long and wide above, there is an immense quantity of this ice formed, and so very narrow at the bridge that there it becomes an immense mass of from 12 to 15 feet deep before it stops; when this takes place, all the ice from above drives beneath into the deep water until it becomes from 60 to 80 feet deep, and you may, by digging down 8 feet, take a pole 60 feet long, and with the strength of your hands run it down the whole length and find no termination of what is called mush ice.

On the twenty-eighth we began to bridge a span of about 50 feet from the floats, which was soft, in order to move the arch sideways, where the arch was stronger. It took us from the twenty-ninth to the eighth of January to prepare one-half of the arch for moving. This was Sunday, and by evening we had capstans with each a double fold tackle fast to it, and with the assistance of about 50 citizens of the vicinity we made a move of 4 feet.

On the morning of the ninth we four guided all the capstans except one and moved the one-half of the arch on sideways, 47 feet on
the runners 185 feet long. On the tenth we fixed the cross runners (upon which we moved it sideways), on to the runners that extended lengthways with the arch and confined all tight together. On the twelfth in the forenoon it rained; in the afternoon we levelled the ice before it would free again. The thirteenth we moved the arch 77 feet, the weather soft; fourteenth we made some rollers, the weather was still soft but snowing; fifteenth had but few hands, moved the arch 50 feet; sixteenth we introduced the rollers every-where and moved the arch 217 feet in three hours; seventeenth made a move of 300 feet; eighteenth and nineteenth got up one-half of the arch.

We now commenced on the other half, which we fitted and got up in 8 days. Now we wheed to the right and left one-half of the arch to the abutment and the other half to the pier, fitting the butts to their places, cut off the scaffold posts at bottom, some more, some less, from 1 to 12 inches, so as to bring the whole arch to its perfect height and curve, and then united the center. On Monday, the 30th, at about 9 o'clock at night, we had the arch everywhere keyed up, and on Tuesday morning it stood of itself; along the middle way of the arch the scaffolding had fallen away 6 or 7 inches, but less and less toward the abutment and pier; to have an idea of the cause of this, you must understand that there is a regular ebbing and flowing in the river at this place, once in 24 hours, of from 2 to 3 feet, which has a proportionable effect on the ice, causing it to rise from 15 inches to 2 feet, which at the same time is continually working itself down stream slowly and imperceptibly to the eye.

On Tuesday morning as I observed the arch supported itself, we examined every part of it, drove some keys and made every thing right as possible; in the afternoon we began cutting away the scaffold- ing and got down two-thirds of it before dark, then stopped an hour for refreshment, and before we began again had two large fires made on each side about 60 feet from the abutment on shore. We then set to cutting down the remaining part of the scaffolding, which was completed about 8.30 o'clock. The whole now exhibited the grandest spectacle the world ever saw. Aided by the light of the fire we would see the shore, and the arch rising from the abutment and extending itself west out of sight; it was joyful moment to my brave fellows, and you may well suppose they gave way to the impulse in loud and repeated hurrahs—the next day was set apart as a day of rejoicing.

The centre of this arch is 61 feet from common low water to the lower, and 76 feet 4 inches to the upper segment, and 52 and 61 feet and 4 inches from the surface of the ice when it was put on. During the whole of the struggle, the humane feelings and kind disposition
of the inhabitants for 12 to 14 miles distant on both sides of the river, was manifested to a degree that I believe was scarcely ever equalled. They voluntarily assisted from day to day, so that from the eighteenth of January to the first of February I had of this class from 40 to 120 men every day, and none ever discovered more zeal or behaved with more order and decorum in any service where the most exact discipline was rigorously exacted. They came early, staid till dark and returned home after night—some attended every day, whilst others at time would ride day and night to notify & bring on troops.

One day we would call on Lancaster county, the next on York, and sometimes on both in the same day, and for the most part we did not want for men. To move an arch of such an enormous weight 50 or 60 feet in the air was no small business and had it not been for the friendship of these people, I almost doubt whether I should have affected the object. What is perhaps remarkable is the fact that (although liquor was handed around in great abundance) there were but two persons during the whole time that were the least intoxicated.

And what is still more remarkable, there was but one man injured, and that was Augustus Stoughton. He fell 54 feet, hit on the braces twice and then into the water. He in a few days was again at work—and no other person hurt.

On the whole we were from the first of October till the first of February in doing what might have been done in four weeks of steady weather without floods. It is a long arch and you have a long letter; yet it does not explain to you one half the difficulties we had to encounter in getting it to its destined place.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

Theodore Burr.

Mr. Reuben Field.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XXVI.

The First Letter Carrier (N. & Q. xxiv.)—When the postoffice was in the house now occupied by the widow of the late John Halderman, on Front, near Market street, from 1825 to 1830, J. Newton Hetzel was the letter carrier. He was succeeded by Frederick Houseman, who remained until the office was removed to Second, near Walnut street, adjoining the residence of Dr. J. P. Keller, in
1830 or 1831. Calvin Hetzel succeeded Houseman; Henry Ramsey, brother of ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, succeeded Calvin in 1833; the late Jonas Rudy succeeded Ramsey in 1834, and continued until his death a year or so since. I never heard of Wm. Coggshall. Possibly some of our older citizens can inform you.

F. K. Boas.

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WHEN WAS THE KITTATINNY OR CUMBERLAND VALLEY SETTLED?—I.

In presenting this subject, reference to a considerable section of the valley of the Susquehanna river is indispensable. In the early days of the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, it was the principal route for western exploration—the artery for the commerce of the infant settlements. Its lower course was known at a very early date, 1635, as far north as the mouth of the Juniata. This, therefore, was before the Dutch settlement at Minisink, the Swedish on Delaware, or the English on the Chesapeake—long before Penn's charter. The head-waters of this grand stream were explored by the French soon after that power secured American possessions. The localities on either bank will be best understood by supposing the observer to be looking "up stream," thus making the right bank on the northeast side, the left would be southwest.

There has been so much written, spoken and printed in recent years, respecting the valley upon the east as well as that on the west bank, that considerable interest is developed in relation to its early settlement. Perhaps it may be said that this recent investigation is not of historical value. This is not our opinion.

Investigation of the course of immigration on the southeast border of the valley from 1700 to 1730-31, has established the fact that permanent settlements were made within that period, and many of them have been occupied since the earliest of these dates. William Penn visited the Swatara region in 1701. He found Indian towns all about him and "some cultivated land."

To discuss the subject of the course of immigration at large is not our purpose. It would demand more time than we have, besides great labor, much quotation, elaborate reference and research. The subject will therefore be confined to incidental events connected with the permanent settlement on both banks of the Susquehanna, and its tributaries, going to show, not, however, in any spirit of controversy, that what is now known as the Cumberland Valley was not a sealed book after 1705.

An examination of the maps of Captain John Smith of 1608, and
its supplement, published in London some years after, presents the course of the Susquehanna and its affluents, as far north as Northumberland, almost correctly as a chart of the present day.

The Swedish maps of 1643 to 1653, show the valley of the river to a point "93 miles from Christiana"—the present Wilmington—bringing in the Yellow Breeches, or the Conedoguinet creeks. The whole course of the Yellow Breeches is plotted, in connection with the hill south of it, on the Maryland maps of 1640–45. The Swedes and other settlers made "yearly journeys" up the Susquehanna and down the Cumberland Valley towards the Monocacy and Potomac rivers, as early as 1643. The Maryland prospectors went up "the valley toward the mouth of the Yellow Breeches," about the same date.

In 1650, or about that time, a noted massacre of Indians took place on the Juniata, and within a couple of years thereafter, the Indians sold their lands on the southwest to Maryland traders. The Indians were pretty much exterminated on both banks of the Susquehanna as far as the Juniata as early as the arrival of Penn. Careful charts of the valley and officials surveys then began to be made. Those yet existing are highly prized for their general accuracy.

The counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Dauphin border both banks of the Susquehanna. The territory called Cumberland Valley had its first Pennsylvania immigration from the northeast side. On the southwest the supposed good claim of Maryland attracted settlers. On the York county or South Mountain border, by "permission of the Pennsylvania council," settlements allowed on the "Newberry; and "Springetts" manors, in 1720–23; the official reason being that that part of the claim of Penn might be protected against that of Baltimore, in the frequent disputes incident to an uncertain boundary. The north border of the Newberry manor was in the Cumberland Valley.

From the Susquehanna to the Maryland border the valley is about sixty miles long. In breadth, it extends from the Kittatinny mountain, six miles south to Harrisburg, a central point, and from thence to the South mountain, thus making its total width about twelve miles.

To a clearer understanding of this pleasant land it may be proper to state that the general course of the Conedoguinet is three miles from the Kittatinny, or the Blue or North mountain; the "Endless Hills" on early maps. The general course of the Yellow Breeches creek is three miles north of the South or Antietam mountain—the "Conewago Hills" of our great grandfathers. The course of the Conococheague is near the center of the valley. The location of both was on the maps as early as 1662.
In 1679 there were between fifty and sixty houses at Newcastle-on-Delaware, a wagon road to the Head of Elk, missionaries, Quakers, Labadists and Swedish Lutherans, traveling west among the Indians; all this before Penn came, or before the accepted history of Pennsylvania took the imperfect form it has.

It may be observed that the tone of early Pennsylvania history has been made to rest upon the special pleadings of Logan and his contemporaries, preserved and presented in the form of Government papers. He was followed by other provincial administrators whose story is recorded, by themselves. Up to the period of the vigorous disputes between the Proprietary Governors and the Assembly, we have no formal official shadow upon these recorded public transactions. Subsequent records and private correspondence respecting it, overflows with suspicion. The conduct of Penn himself may be considered humane, consistent and upright; not so that of his agents and surveyors, or of those who followed them.

Fearing some injury to the fair fame of the founder, historical sentimentiality has held the place which should have been occupied by the facts relating to our early transactions with the Indians. A brief statement of some incidents will illustrate wherein we think our early history in relation to Indian treaties is very imperfectly understood.

The "London company in 1680-85 held more than 700,000 acres of allotments." These were sub-divided, passing from hand to hand, allowing the holder to take his claim wherever he could find it. Capital illustrations of how this was done, is shown in the cases of John Harris at Paxtang, James Silvers in Pennsboro', and John Hendricks at Conewago, all in Conestoga, Chester county, before 1714. Besides, upon the formation of new townships, after 1689, Penn ordered Logan to set apart "500 acres of the best land" for the Proprietary, and to be "particular in requiring the surveyors" to do so.

In addition to these allotments the manorial surveys included upwards of 650,000 acres. Of this in York and Adams, 150,000; in Cumberland Valley, 19,267; in Dauphin, 25,282; more than 200,000 acres from a surface not exceeding 1,000,000 acres, including mountains, rivers and all that was usually excluded from the surveys of manors. This was the order to Taylor and other official surveyors, when they were assigned to survey the choicest spots for manors, or for the owners of allotments of the London company. Thus quite one-fifth of the good land in the Susquehanna valley, from Conestoga to Conedoguinet, was opened by the action of provincial agents anterior to the formal so-called purchase from the Indians in 1733-36, and settlements making with marvelous rapidity, many years before the treaty was consummated—and warrants issued, "according to the form" of the land office.
That purchase was a cheat of the first quality, eminently characteristic of the Provincial authorities. It had taken and occupied the land for at least thirteen years, and the poor Aborigines were happy in obtaining any compensation for what they were powerless to regain. From the day of the "long walk" to the time we write of, the Proprietaries stole first of the Indians, then held up their hands in horror at the presumption of the Scotch-Irish immigrant, who settled without permission upon land, his, by as fair a title as any held by the speculators who surrounded the council. Both took, and held by both the strong, often the red hand.

After the death of Penn his creditors set out to get good land, no matter how. So did the enterprising emigrants; with forms when convenient; when it was not, form was omitted. The Penn family and their successors, were always poor. To any one who had money they would sell land, whether they had "purchased it," as the phrase was, "of their Indian brothers," or not. Most of their policy was very much as we have it at present under the Federal Government.

The first inhabitants on the Chesapeake and Delaware bays explored and settled on their shores, forming plantations extending from the ocean 125 miles inland. The Presbyterians erected two churches before 1690, on the peninsula of these estuaries.

It is not reasonable to imagine that there was no further western exploration between 1675 and 1725—a period of more than fifty years. It could easily be shown that the course of the tributaries of the Delaware and Susquehanna were very well known as early as 1690.

On the 12th of January, 1696, Thomas Dongan rents William Penn "all the lands on both banks of the Susquehanna, from its course to the Chesapeake, for a thousand years." The next day, January 13th, Dongan sold the fee to Penn. On the 13th of September, 1700, this purchase was confirmed by certain Indian chiefs, thus "confirming Gov. Dongan's old deed to Gov. Penn."

In 1735, Aug 21, James Logan, deposed to the correctness of all the above transactions, and the papers were recorded. In this year John Taylor made a copy of the draft of a portion of the course of the Susquehanna, which is in our possession. The original, he states, was "well-known to his father fifty years before." Thus the date of the draft is before 1700. The fragment fallen into my hands shows both banks of the river, and several of its tributaries, from below the mouth of the "Suattaro," to a point above "Mikquar Town," or the present Sunbury. It is difficult to fix one or two points on this draft, comparing localities on both sides of the river. An imperfect description of it may enable any one interested to reach a fair com-
prehension of this rare paper, descriptive of a portion of the great
valley of the interior Pennsylvania. It commences at the present
"Hill Island" or just above it, near Middletown. On the east bank
is shown "Suattaro," then at a mark "18" an "Indian town," then
the Kittatinny and Peter's mountains; then a mark "10," then
"Quatoo-chatoon" creek, with the mark "70" at its junction with
the Susquehanna, then "John Skulls store," then "Great mountain,"
then "Mik quar Town." The draft here terminates on the northeast
side. Taking the figures for miles, 18, 10, 70; a course of 98 miles.
This must be an error in distance of at least 18 miles, when com-
pared with what is shown on the southwest bank, now to be described.
The first tributary shown above "Suattaro," is the Conadoquanott,
creek, then the Kittatinny and Peter's mountains, then "S. E's store,
then an "Indian town," above the mouth of the "Cheniaty" river,
which is directly opposite the figure "10" on the east bank, Duncan's
island is shown; then at some distance, probably near the present
Halifax, a large island, possibly Clemsons, on which is another
"Indian town;" then opposite the figure "70" a stream called "Sequo-
sockcoo;" then the "Great mountain;" then "Chinasky or Sho-
oakin;" then in the forks north, "J. LeTort's store;" up the western
stream "Indian towns." We suppose this to be the west branch of
the Susquehanna, and the towns the "Muncy towns" of later times.
It cannot be the present Shamokin creek, as it is on the east side
of the river below Sunbury.

The whole chart was probably intended to comprise 18 miles—10
miles—70 miles, or in all 98 miles. The figures 70 are on the east
bank at the forks of "Quatoo-chatoon," probably Kind, or Mahantongo
creek. It is nearly this distance from Conewago Falls to Mahan-
tongo.

It is recorded (1707) that Mitchell, Clark, Bezalion, Glover, Le
Tort, Frank and Chartier had seated themselves on branches of the
"Powtowmack," within Pennsylvania. They had already erected
and resided in houses. Referring to the Maryland records, it is found
that these men were on the Antietam, Conecocheague, and their
branches. Evans, then Governor of Pennsylvania, permitted this
settlement, although the Penns had no better title to it than the
squatters. Their location was in the neighborhood of fine iron ore
banks, and appears to have been in occupancy since 1705.

One of the most interesting notices of the early examinations of
the valley of the Susquehanna, is the official account of the journey
of Governor Evans, from Octorora to Paxtang. The adventure is in
detail in Vol. II, of the Colonial (Provincial) Records of Pennsyl-
vania. This journey was in the late days of June and first to fourth
of July, 1707, when the country was in its supreme loveliness. The
narrative is not much known, even to historical inquirers. As an episode of contemporary manners it is worth repeating. It is characteristic of the day, and as it is an official paper it may be taken as authentic. It is proper to observe that the commands of the authorities against selling rum to the Indians were strict, and repeated from year to year. Here we have the Governor openly violating his own order, and in a manner not calculated to add to his reputation as an officer or a man of honor. The record says:

"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 Govr. had received information at Pequehan [Pequa] that one Nicole, a French Indian trader, was at that place, agst. whom great complaints had been made to the Govr. of which he acquainted the chief Indian of Peixtan [Paxtang] as also of his design to seize him, who willingly agreed to it, but advised the Govr. 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 their first being told of it; for this reason we lay short of the village that night, but early in the morning we went within a half a mile of the town, and leaving our horses, march'd afoot nearer the same; from whence the Governor 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 and 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 his intent of taking Nicole, telling at the same time, he had spoken with to the Uncle of one of them upon that head, who ordered the Indians to submitt to the Govr's Commands, with which they were contented, tho' we perceived too well the contrary, by there 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 were concealed, and asking him to drink a dram, he seized him, but Nicole started from him, and ran for it, when immediated 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 hand, who looked much displeased at what we had done, but we being in readiness against any suprise, they thought it not fitt to attempt anything; but we stayed obot half an hour, and then parted for Turpyhocken [Tulpehocken]; 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 fryday morning, and about 7 the Govr. went to the town, from thence we went to Manatawny that night, and the next day to Philadelphia."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXVII.

ISAAC MOORHEAD, OF ERIE.

Another correspondent of Notes and Queries, has passed from earth to the Unseen Land beyond. We refer to the late Isaac Moorhead, of Erie. Related to the Allens, Barnetts and Greens of old Hanover, he took a warm interest in whatever historical data could be gained concerning the early families of this locality, and to him we were indebted for many genealogical facts. Mr. Moorhead was the son of Thomas Moorhead, whose parents, Thomas Moorhead and Ann Clark, removed from this section to Erie county over eighty years ago, and whose descendants are quite numerous in the old Presqu' Isle settlement. Isaac Moorhead was born at Erie in January 1828. He received a good academic education, entered mercantile pursuits for a few years, but relinquished the same owing to his delicate constitution, and accepted the appointment of conductor on the Lake Shore railway, a position he filled acceptably almost twenty-eight years, with the exception of several winters, when obtaining leave of absence, he served as Transcribing Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. About eighteen months ago he was appointed by President Hayes postmaster at Erie. Accommodating, attentive and polite, the appointment was an exceedingly popular one. The relinquishing of an active railroad life for the humdrum cares of official position, no doubt, was the primary cause of the disease of which Mr. Moorhead died at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, on June 4, 1881, whither he had gone for the restoration of health. A wife and two children survive. And thus closed his busy life.

An intimate friend for years, we can bear testimony to Mr. Moorhead's scholarly accomplishments. We are in possession of a number of his articles, which go to show depth of thought, power of description, and that artistic effect which a gentlemen of letters can
alone acquire. In historic research he was deeply interested, and the citizens of Erie are indebted to him for many pleasant reminiscences of their city over the signature of "John Ashbough." He wrote for the Centennial year a historical review of Erie county, and was the author of the Erie county sketch in Egle's History of Pennsylvania, which contains the best and most lucid account of Perry's Battle on Lake Erie extant. In the performance of a great duty, he prepared a genealogy of his own and allied families; and few in our State possessed as full knowledge as he of the French occupation in Western Pennsylvania. He had made this subject one of study and research, and it was confidently expected that in due time the results of his investigation would have been given to us. He was much interested in our Notes and Queries, for they related to the homes of his ancestors—to them, their neighbors and friends. But the deeds of men live after them, and the memory of the good shall be preserved for ages. With a geneality and amiability few possess—faithful, honest and true—our friend Moorhead has passed to his reward.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. MOORHEAD.—At the monthly meeting of the society held on Thursday, June 9, 1881, on motion of Rev. Dr. Robinson, the following was unanimously ordered to be placed upon the records of the society:

The members of the Dauphin County Historical Society having heard of the sudden death of their former fellow-member and friend, Mr. Isaac Moorhead, of Erie, Pa., would put on record their sense of his high worth as a man and a friend, and would bear testimony to his deep interest, especially in historical researches. His genial and gentlemanly bearing, and his unquestionable integrity in all the relations of life, had won for him universal respect and confidence. We tender to his widow and family assurances of our sympathy in their great bereavement.

WHEN WAS THE KITTATINY OR CUMBERLAND VALLEY SETTLED?—II.

In 1705-6, Bezalion had a house at "Peixtan." The year after John Harris, the elder, came with authority to locate. That Harris was known to Penn as early as 1701, we have evidence (Penn Archives, p. 43, vol. 1), where he is addressed as "John Hans," about a breach of a faith with Penn, "directly contrary to our laws." Now, this John Hans is as plainly John Harris in the original record, as any name can be. In the plate of Indian autographs, in the same
volume, "I H," the signature of the so-called John Hans has been taken to represent an aborigine. It is, however, the identical I H, "John Harris," which is the attestation of Harris to his will; to a contract with the Province in 1728, "before Tobias Hendricks," as well as to other writings yet in existence. The Editor of the first volume of the Archives, Mr. Hazzard, a most careful and competent gentleman, his proof-reader, or the transcriber, committed an unfortunate error. It has happily been detected by Dr. William H. Egle, and will prove of much value in future researches into the early history of the valley of the Susquehanna. How soon after his permanent location Harris opened his tavern and ferry, we have no exact data, but it was soon after the erection of his first house. To maintain such an enterprise required travelers. We know that in 1722 his ferry and his tavern were a source of considerable income to the enterprising proprietor. Here we have two well known men brought face to face with the rich region west of the Susquehanna. Does any one suppose that these two men were entirely isolated from the stream of immigration that settled the Tulpehocken, Quitopahilla, the Conewago, or the Swatara regions, crowding, with ceaseless tramp, towards the grand valley of the Susquehanna river, or farther West? We hear of frequent occurrences along the Monocacy road and on both banks of the "Big River," as it was then called, every year up to 1717, when the Governor held a conference with the Indians at Conestoga. He and his company saw "apple trees in full bloom," many "settlers from Susquehanna," unfortunately not specifying from which bank of it, a scrap of information very desirable at the present day. Keith, agent for the Penns, had a pamphlet printed in London, describing the fertile country he had visited.

In 1718 the taxables in Conestogoe, Chester county, were, "so far as known, 146," besides women and children—a population approaching 1,000 souls, with fixed habitations. The "wanderers in search of homes" quite as numerous. The names of them all have recently been printed in Notes and Queries.

In 1720–21 an order dispossessing certain squatters on lands of, or near Newberry Manor was issued. This included persons as far up on the west side of the Susquehanna as Conedoguinet creek. One family, that of Joseph Kelso, opposite Harris' Ferry, was driven off.

In 1722 Keith had the Manor of Springett [York county] surveyed. It contained 75,520 acres. Part of this survey was occupied by Maryland squatters. The north border of it was on the Newberry Manor, and the north boundary of the latter, some 5,000 acres, was near or at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek. Many permanent improvements were made upon it in 1723.
In 1724 Silvers made his location in one of the most fertile portions of the Cumberland Valley, within a few miles of the Susquehanna. He erected a mill on the famous spring known by his name, and some of his improvements are to be seen to-day. Grist mills are usually erected as an auxiliary to an agricultural settlement in full cultivation.

In 1724–25 upwards of three thousand immigrants, nearly all Presbyterians from the northern counties of Ireland, arrived at New Castle and Philadelphia. These people and their descendants are the true founders of the institutions of Pennsylvania. This accession of population placed the Quaker element in a minority, but as the machinery of government was in their hands, it remained there for perhaps forty years longer, when it yielded to the popular will.

In 1725 Richard Parker had a permanent location and "clearing" two miles west of Carlisle.

In May, 1726, James Macfarlane located about seven miles west of Carlisle, "on the creek," and erected a house. The same year Andrew Ralston was established "at the Big Spring."

In 1727, May 13, Tobias Hendricks, the younger, settled "three miles west of the river." These families had sons and daughters born to them in the years of their settlement. Descendants are upon, or in the immediate vicinity of the farms of their great-grandfathers. It is unnecessary to extend this list of permanent inhabitants to prove how early the fertility of that great region had attracted public attention, and was settling rapidly, in spite of the impediments of the Proprietary agents to delay it. Most of them had not yet picked out the choice lands. As soon as they had, the old blind of an Indian treaty was resorted to, and the lands opened to purchasers at second hand.

In confirmation of the foregoing we quote the following from a note of Judge Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, "It was not until October 11, 1732, that that part of the State now embraced in the county of Cumberland was ceded by the Indians to the Penns, yet by tolerance settlements were actually commenced as early as 1726."

On the northeast side of the river the brothers Chambers, in 1725–26, erected a mill at what is now known as Fort Hunter. One of them "prospected westward " as early as 1728.

In 1729 the northwestern corner of the new county of Lancaster was fixed at Peter Allen's house at the base of the Kittatinny mountain near Hunter's Falls in the present Dauphin county. This was a stone structure and is still standing. He sold his property on Conoy in 1727 to Rev. James Anderson. This is established by the deposition of Alexander Mitchell taken March 16th, 1770, in relation to
the settlement of Allen in Conestoga "before 1719," the disposal of his land to Rev. James Anderson for £70, in 1727; its survey by Isaac Taylor in 1720; its conveyance to William Wilkins, in 1728. In this transaction Anderson ferry was the consideration. Allen planted an orchard in 1720 on said tract, removing soon after he had disposed of it, up the river as above. Thus Anderson ferry or "Vinegar's Crossing" seems to be established as early as 1725. It was near the site of the present Marietta, directly communicating with the manors on the west bank of the Susquehanna.

In the same year "traders on Allegheny" were warned not to sell liquor to the Indians, or to "allow whites" among the Indians to do so.

In the Spring of 1727 Presbyterian clergymen began their labors on the southwest bank of the Susquehanna "above the Conewago creek." Within a year or two self-supporting churches were organized in the valley—the earliest in 1732. After this date the specific instances of settlement are of historical record that has never been questioned. Anderson, Craighead, Bertram, Boyd and Blair "missionated" in the present York and Cumberland counties previously to the founding of any congregation. The gathering of a self-supporting congregation is strong evidence of a permanent as well as a prosperous community. The "entire immigration to the valley was Presbyterian for twenty years, before and after 1720." Their first object was a dwelling, the next a meeting-house and school; the chief characteristics of the people of this religious profession.

In 1731 the provincial officer was required to ascertain the number of persons liable to taxation "west of Susquehanna," residing there in the year 1730. He forwarded the assessment, and it contained the names of upwards of 400 families, which would demonstrate the number of inhabitants to have been nearly or quite 2,500, occupying the manors and the present Cumberland Valley south of the Kittatinny.

It is established in the tradition of many of the families of the valley that their fathers "drank home cider," before Taylor made his survey of 1733, from "Susquehanna to Conegochege." This is an excellent testimony touching the habit of those emigrants to plant fruit as they destroyed the natural forest. "Old apple trees were in Shearman's Valley" in 1750. MSS. before me testifies to all this. We know that it takes many years for apple orchards to produce crops fit for cider.

The inference is, that a number of hardy adventurers were permanently settled on the southwest bank of the Susquehanna, in the present Cumberland Valley, very early in the eighteenth century,
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probably in its very first decade. These settlers were of various nationalities, and within ten or fifteen years others came—the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. They were not the style of men to surrender a location if it was satisfactory. If they were on the east bank they had the Indians and the traders to set forth the advantages west of them, and, by observation from the eastern hills, a sight of the fruitful land beyond; glorious in its verdure, well watered, and just sufficiently elevated to be easy of drainage, to tempt them to it. They saw this, they came to it, and remained where their descendants are to-day.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XXVIII.

THE HAYES OF DERRY.—Patrick Hayes, born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1705, came to Pennsylvania in company with his brothers Hugh, William and James, about 1728, all of whom took up land in what is now Derry township. On the assessment list for 1751 the name of James is wanting. He probably died prior to that period, while Hugh and William followed the Virginia and Carolina migration of the few years subsequent. Patrick remained and died in Derry on the 31st of January, 1790. His wife, Jean ———, whom he married in 1729, died October 15, 1792. Both are buried in old Derry church-yard. They had children as follows:

i. David, b. 1731; m. Martha Wilson, daughter of James Wilson; he inherited what is now the Felty farm.

ii. Robert, b. Feb. 2, 1733; m. March 25, 1762, Margaret Wray, of Derry; was an officer of the Revolution; he inherited what is now the Longnecker farm; he built his house in 1762, and his stone barn in 1772; the latter was torn down in 1850. Robert and Margaret Hayes had—Jean, b. 1763, d. 1817; John, b. 1765, m. Margaret Gray; Patrick, b. 1767, m. ——— Mickey, of Cumberland county; Margaret, b. 1769, m. William Thom, of Hanover; Robert, b. 1771, m. 1st, Jean Hayes, daughter of Captain Patrick Hayes, and 2d, ——— Henderson, of Shippensburg; David, b. 1773, d. Oct. 8, 1796; Samuel, b. 1775, d. unm.; James, b. 1777, d. 1795; William, b. 1779, removed to Virginia; Solomon, b. 1781, d. s. p.; Joseph, b. 1783, m. and went to Equality, Ill. Robert Hayes d. June 6, 1809; his wife Margaret, January 6, 1820; aged 77 years. Their grandson, James Hayes, resides at Hummelstown.
iii. *Eleanor*, b. 1735; m. Feb. 6, 1755, Patrick Campbell, son of John Campbell, of Derry; their daughter married the Rev. Joshua Williams. See biography.

iv. William, b. 1737; m. Oct. 6, 1767, Jean Taylor, and removed to Virginia.


vi. Samuel, b. 1741; m. and removed to Virginia.

vii. Patrick, b. 1743; m. — McAllister, sister of Captain Archibald McAllister; was Captain Patrick Hayes of the Revolution; removed to Lycoming county and died there about 1812; he inherited the farm in Derry, now owned by Mr. Hershey.

We invite additions or corrections to the foregoing, reference being had to the *Campbell Family* already printed in *N. & Q.*

**Tasistro.—** A correspondent of London *Notes & Queries* for December, 1880, page 445, noting the death of Thomas T. Stoddard, of Kelso, Scotland, remarks that the announcement of his death recalls a memorable plagiarism, which he proceeds to relate. In 1831 Constable, of Edinburgh, published a poem, entitled, "The Death-Wake, or Lunacy, a Necromaunt, in Three Chimeras." It is now a very rare work, as the edition was limited. In 1842 it was republished in four successive issues of "Graham's Magazine" of Philadelphia, under the title of "Agathe, a Necromaunt; in three Chimeras, by Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro." Then the correspondent inquires "whether such a person as 'Tasistro' ever existed?"

I know that Tasistro was a clerk in the State Department at Washington, was a writer on both sides of any public question for the press of Philadelphia, and was looked upon as quite a literary lion by some of his circle. Whether he yet lives I am not able to say, but if he does it will be in order for him to explain a plagiarism so stupendous as this.

A. E. H.

[The writer of the foregoing has some of Tasistro's MSS., and the editor some of his poetry carefully preserved in a scrap-book. Tasistro was a translator in the State Department while Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State under the Polk administration. He wrote for the Washington *Union*, then just established by Thomas Richie, of Richmond, and was for a period the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*. He was regarded at Washington as a man of great accomplishments—the associate of Edward Wheeler, Dr. Huston, Dr. King and other short-hand writers. Dr. King's house, who was also a painter of considerable reputation, then being the resort of the literati of Washington. Tasistro and Capt. Frank May, the fa-
mous cavalry officer who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, had a difficulty at one time which excited Washington society very much. Mr. Buchanan, who valued Tasistro's services very highly, was instrumental in having the antagonism settled through Wm. L. Marcy, then Secretary of War. Rev. E. W. Hutter was the private secretary of Mr. Buchanan, and had a part to play in bearing the messages between the two secretaries for an amicable adjustment of the affair. Tasistro regarded himself as the hero of the transaction. He subsequently left Washington and went to Richmond, Va., where he was connected with the "Enquirer" of that city. From there he removed to Baltimore where he probably died.]

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MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

It has been aptly considered, respecting Notes and Queries, that in addition to the positive knowledge and unquestionable facts given, they serve as hints and afford opportunities to draw out further information from persons who are not voluntarily disposed at first to venture upon contributions on their own account. Thus I propose herewith to embark upon a topic which, though I am competent to record the facts of my own day at Harrisburg, I call upon such of my illustrious predecessors as Geo. P. Wiestling, John A. Weir, Geo. H. Small or D. W. Gross to write the musical history of the preceding years. Let them do it "while it is called day."

Being then in my seventh year, I have shadowy memories of an institution called the "Harrisburg Band," in which Captain Wm. Watson played the clarinet, Mr. Olewine the trombone, Van Haag the bugle and D. W. Gross some instrument. I recall them as seated on the top of a square single truck railroad car, the first one Harrisburg saw, about to start toward Middletown, on an excursion probably incident to the opening of the road. This was in the Summer of 1836, when the road bed began in the angle between Second and Paxtang streets. I have no doubt the music was fine; but let the survivors tell about it.

The first vocal music of a public character, that I can recall in the natural order of things, was our Presbyterian choir, in the old, old church at Second street and Cherry alley. Among its members were John A. Weir and wife, Mrs. George Whitehill, Joel Hinckley and wife, Alexander Sloan, James R. Boyd and Andrew Graydon. It was before the era of instrumental accomplishment, and what it may have lacked in "style," it doubtless made up in earnestness and devotion.
The first glee club organization I remember was composed of Fred V. Beisel and R. J. Fleming, 1st tenors; Geo. H. Small, alto; David Fleming and Geo. P. Wiestling, bassos. Their music was very simple—compared with our present standard—but their singing was quite effective. They gave frequent concerts in the old Court House and Shakespeare Hall, to large audiences, at a "levy" (12½ cents) per head. One of their sure hits was "Ah, how Sophia!" which being made to sound as "a-house a-fire," (with a good deal of "fire! fire!" ) was deemed the smartest thing possible in those days.

To my knowledge Harrisburg never produced a phenomenal singer or player. The only extraordinary voice I recall was that of George P. Wiestling, bass; and had he been heard in the city instead of a country town, his fine organ might have been cultivated "to the bent of its compass," and made famous. If there were others they were like the flowers, "born to blush unseen"—and unseeing.

Whilst none attained any high degree of excellence—principally for the want of scientific training—there were, however, many good, and some very good, natural singers and pianists. But the musical status was too low to support thoroughly first class resident teachers, and those who aspired to a higher degree of instruction were obliged to go to Philadelphia.

The teachers at that time were Jno. H. Hickok (father of W. O.), E. L. Walker, J. A. Geize, Father Weber, J. K. Stayman, Miss Frazer, Hugh Coyle (blind), J. T. Croft. — Fisher, and others besides those to the manor born. [It is scarcely proper to include such as Professor Knoche in this list.] Among them all, however, there never was a vocal instructor who pretended to develop the voice scientifically, or according to true and proper methods.

Old Mr. Weber was the most thorough instructor of principles, and produced some of the best instrumentalists, especially of the violin. Edward L. Walker was the best pianist.

The best native pianists were Misses Isabella Tod, Caroline Heisely, Priscilla McClure, Anna M. Wiestling, Eliza and Ella Roberts, Glorvina Elder, Mary McCormick, Annie Buehler, Sybil Fahnestock, Julia DeWitt—whom I name, as I knew them.

Endeavoring to bring together some of the names of those who were conspicuous among the singers of the long ago—leaving the present generation to trace out those whose names have been changed by marriage—I record without regard to the order of time:

Sopranos—Misses Sarah, Margaret and Louisa Carson, the Misses Lochman, Catherine and Adeline Gross, Elizabeth Depui, Ellen Bucher, Anna M. Wiestling, Eliza Espy, Caroline and Maggie Barnitz, Eunice Parke, Sophie Jones, Eliza J. Ayres, Esther Doll, Mrs.
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Walton, Lizzie Heisely, Laura Lawrence, Lile Jacobs, Mary Eldred, Jenny Stehley, Mary Dougherty, Mrs. Jno. J. Maglauchlin, Lucia Simmons, Nancy Shunk, Regina Greenawalt, Harriet Henrie, Elizabeth and Annie Boyd, Louisa Berryhill.

**Altos**—Susan Mowry, Glorvina Elder, Ellen and Annie Roberts, Viney, Emma and Jennie Brumbaugh, Susan B. Ayres, Mary J. Partch, Josephine Smith, Ellen Graydon, Annie Steel, Emma Parke, Virginia Cameron, Annie Wallace, Mary Hummel, Elizabeth Hickok.


The four vocal parts were best represented by Misses (Sarah) Carson and Mowry, and Messrs Beisel and Wiestling. They were good for their day, having excellent natural voices, but never received any skilled training. Indeed there was not then a scientifically educated singer in the town. To read the music and sing as best you can, constituted the vocalist of that period.

The musical ability of the town was not confined to individuals. There were families, containing several—singers and players—that I now propose to enumerate, though I must include some names already given. I do this partly because my recollection is not sufficient to designate the particular voice, and include them in the list given:


These families contained sometimes three or four singers—like the Carson’s (female) and Fleming’s (male), or like the Simonton’s, having six, of both sexes.

As I have observed in a former paper, the advent of Silas Ward, in 1851, marked a great change—for the better—in the character of music in Harrisburg. He and I originated the Musical Convention of 1853, co-incident with which was the organization of the Musical Union (now Harmonic Society) and the introduction of oratorio and classical music. Mr. Ward’s singing of “Now vanish before the holy

*Two families of the same name.*
beams," (tenor aria, Creation), at one of our society’s concerts, was probably the first oratorio solo ever given by a resident singer. It is not saying too much, either, that Mr. Ward had the best tenor voice, in his first years there. The present and future singers of Harrisburg, though they may be unconscious of the fact, owe much to the musical intelligence, taste, pertinacity and enterprise of the late Silas Ward, and he deserves to be gratefully remembered.

- The first grand piano in town was presented to Miss Sybil Fahnestock, by her uncle, who was a player of force and intelligence. Miss Tod was decidedly the best of her day; after her came Eliza McCormick, Alice Hickok and Miss Bronson, one of Mrs. Leconte’s teachers, who played with considerable strength.

Organ playing, worth mentioning as such, was unknown at Harrisburg during the thirty years of which I write. True, there were those who manipulated the key-boards of such instruments as the town contained—during church service, and the like—but that is not organ playing. The executants were unskilled in stop-combinations and harmonic effects, as contra-distinguished from piano playing; and the first true-school organ playing heard was doubtless when Prof. A. N. Johnson handled the German Reformed instrument (then the newest and best), in 1853.

I never heard a resident player attempt such a thing as an overture, grand march, fugue or any organ piece, strictly speaking. Mrs. James Worrell served very acceptably at the Episcopal church during a number of years.

The first music store was opened by J. T. Croft, who was a fair singer, in a frame house, standing No. — Market street. For a musical person, this individual’s assurance was sublime; he would have undertaken to sing for Damrosch or Arditi.

In the earlier years the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches possessed the only organs in town—such as they were. The Lutheran church, burned in 1838, I think, had one also. The instrumental aid to the choirs was most usually a violincello; at the Lutheran church it was a double-bass, played by Wm. K. Verbeke and George Barnitz. At the Presbyterian church I led the treble with a flute, Col. Roberts the alto with a violin, and Dr. Fleming or H. Murray Graydon the bass with a violincello. This, with Edward Perkins’ flute occasionally on the tenor, was regarded “the leading combination” of the town. Theodore Thomas was nowhere.

Indeed, this instrumental superiority had so conquered old prejudices that we conceived the notion of introducing a trombone player, then in town, as an adjunct to the bass. A definite understanding was accordingly had, that the player should use great discretion, and in no manner attempt to “show off.” A curtain of
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dimensions equivalent to the extended length of this ungodly instrument, was erected at the rear of the choir, and all things went serenely. But alas one Sunday when we were singing the tune "Ward," the man forgot himself—as any player might—and could not resist connecting the second and third strains with a pom! pom! pom! whose blast indicated an amount of "circus" upstairs which the old folks wouldn't stand, and the unfortunate trombone was ousted.

I think it was the same individual—through revenge, no doubt,—who obtained an amount of money from the congregation toward getting a musical instrument to be called a serpent; but the fellow snaked off with the money.

I remember at one time the Baptist choir—on Front street—was led with an accordeon, played by a lady. Fine!

The introduction of melodeons, however, was a great advance and a great relief.

Among choir leaders, Geo. P. Wiestling, at the German Reformed; Andrew Keefer, Lutheran; and R. J. Fleming, Presbyterian, had the longest periods of service. Silas Ward was engaged many years at the Presbyterian, as also at the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.

In conclusion, I doubt not my readers will mark numerous omissions and deficiencies. It is not easy, at this length of time and depending entirely on memory, to draw specific lines of position and merit through a whole generation. Let my critics, if I have any, try it. If what I have written shall induce others to amend or correct—for the sake of historical accuracy—and thus obtain the proper record, I am content.

GEORGE B. AYRES.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIX.

THE CRAWFORDS OF HANOVER.

In searching for material for a biographical sketch of Major James Crawford of the Revolution, a member of the first constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, from Northumberland county, a native of Hanover township, this county, we have come across certain data which may possibly be of value to many of the readers of Notes and Queries.

John Crawford, a native of the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, emigrated to America about 1728 and settled in Hanover township. With him came several other members of the family, brothers no doubt; James, who located in Paxtang township, and had sur-
veyed to him in March, 1738, 258 acres of land on the bank of the Susquehanna river, adjoining Robert and William Renick's land. This location was subsequently secured by Joseph Chambers, James Crawford removing to Hanover. Robert and Hugh Crawford settled in the same neighborhood. The brothers probably removed from this locality. John Crawford had at least three sons, James, John and Richard.

I. James Crawford, son of John, born about 1730, in Hanover, seems to have removed to the West Branch in Northumberland county about 1770. He was a member of the convention of July, 1776, which framed the first Constitution of the State, and on the 8th of October following commissioned major of Col. Wm. Cooke's regiment of the Penn'a Line. He resigned October 12, 1777, on account of being deprived of his rank, but proposed to serve through the contest at his own expense. He afterwards filled the offices of sheriff, commissioner and justice of the peace. He died about 1812 or 1813, and was buried in the old Pine Creek burying ground, near Jersey Shore. Major Crawford was twice married—first to Rosanna, second daughter of John and Ann Allison, of Lancaster county. She was a superior woman. Her sister, Margaret Allison, a notable woman in her day, married Col. Hugh White, a soldier of the Revolution, who lived near Chatham's Run, Lycoming county, and from whom are descended the Whites of Williamsport and Wellsboro'. Through the first marriage of Major Crawford comes the connection with the Allisons of the Juniata Valley, one of whom, Robert, was a distinguished lawyer, a captain in the Black Hawk war of 1812, and subsequently a member of Congress. The children of James Crawford and Rosanna Allison, all born in Hanover, were:

i. John, who served in the war of the Revolution; went to the lower Mississippi, where he died unmarried.

ii. Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Quigley. Through her comes the relationship with the Quigleys, Cranes, Custards, Deis, and others. Robert was palsied late in life, and died about 1836 aged seventy-six. He was buried in the Pine Creek burying-ground. His children were:

- Ann, m. Levi Packer.
- George, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Weitzel White.
- Nancy.
- Frances, m. Robert Shaw.
- James Allison.
- Eliza, m. Thomas Condon.

iii. Thomas, removed to North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where his descendants reside.

Major Crawford married secondly, Agnes, daughter of Capt. McDonald, of Cumberland county. She survived her husband several years and is buried in Pine Creek graveyard. They had one daughter, Elizabeth, who removed after the death of her mother to Erie county, where she died many years ago, unmarried.

II. John Crawford, Junior, married and remained in Hanover. He was born in 1736; died April 8, 1789, and is interred in old Hanover church-yard. His children were:

i. William, m. Patty Crain.

ii. Ann, m. Samuel Finney.

iii. Violet.

iv. Mattie (Martha), a character in her day—concerning whom Notes and Queries have had something to say on several occasions.

v. John, who died February 18, 1811.

III. Richard Crawford, the youngest son of John Crawford, was born about 1740; he married in 1765 Elizabeth ——, b. in 1745; d. June 12, 1810. After the death of his wife Richard Crawford went to reside with his daughter Ann in Anthony township, Columbia—now Montour—county, Pennsylvania, where he died about 1813. He was buried at Warrior Run graveyard. His children were, among others—

i. Paul.

ii. James, m. Mary Finney.


The first John Crawford had a large family, but save those here mentioned we have no record. As with other families, the removal of one member and another to different sections of the Union, renders the researches of the genealogist almost a fruitless task.

AN IMPORTANT DEPOSITION.

[The following “deposition of Alexander Mitchell” throws considerable light upon some early settlements in this locality. It confirms certain statements which have been made in Notes and Queries, and hence we give it as it is in the original.]

Lancaster County, ss:

The deposition of Alexander Mitchell, of Donegal township, in the
county of Lancaster, yeoman, taken before me, the Subscriber, one of his majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the said county, this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini, 1770, in the presence of James Wilkins, of Peters township, in the county of Cumberland, yeoman, and John Little, of Donegal, county aforesaid, in the county of Lancaster afs’d, yeoman, and by and with the approbation and consent of the said James Wilkins and John Little.

The said Alexander Mitchell being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that he, the deponent, in the year 1719, on his arrival from Ireland into the Province of Pennsylvania, came up to Donegal township aforesaid, and there saw one Peter Allen in possession of a tract of land, late and now in dispute between the heirs of William Wilkins and the heirs of Nathaniel Little, both deceased; that the said Peter Allen erected a cabin thereon in which he lived, and had cleared about an acre of land thereon; that he, this deponent, afterwards, in the year 1720, was present when one ——— Taylor surveyed the said tract of land for the said Peter Allen, and Richard Grier and Martin McKinley carried the chain; that the said Allen afterwards cleared six or seven acres of plough land, five or six acres of meadow land, and also planted an orchard on the said tract; that the said deponent, in or about the year 1727, was present when the Rev. James Anderson, of Donegal township aforesaid, purchased the aforesaid tract of land of the said Peter Allen, and agreed to give him seventy pounds for the same; that James Mitchell, the deponent’s father, drew the bill of sale or conveyance, as appears from an entry in his father’s books, wherein said Allen stands charged with eighteen pence or two shillings for drawing the bill of sale, or conveyance aforesaid, which said conveyance this deponent remembers to have seen when executed; that the said deponent in or about the year 1728 was present when the said Anderson exchanged the tract of land aforesaid with a certain William Wilkins, now deceased, for the tract of land whereon the ferry commonly called Anderson’s Ferry is kept, and said Anderson agreed to give said Wilkins twenty pounds by way of boot; that he saw Anderson’s conveyance to Wilkins for the tract first above mentioned, and well remembers the name subscribed thereto to be said Anderson’s handwriting, having often seen him write his name; that said Wilkins then put a tenant on the same place who continued to live thereon for one year and upwards, and afterwards the said William Wilkins moved to the said tract of land and thereon continued to live till the 9th of April, in the year 1734, when he died, having first built a barn and made additional improvements of ten or twelve
acres of plough land, and six or seven acres of meadow land; that in or about the year 1733, the deponent carried to Philadelphia a letter from the said Wilkins to Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of the said city, now deceased, requesting the said Lawrence to deliver to this deponent a bond of the said Wilkins executed to him, the said Wilkins, having shortly before sent down a quantity of skins to Mr. Lawrence for and in exchange of the said bond by a certain John Bomgardner; that the said Mr. Lawrence acquaintied this deponent that he had received said skins and that the bond aforesaid was very nearly paid off, further telling the deponent that if he would call next morning at his house he would deliver him the bond pursuant to said Wilkins' request, but that this deponent went out of town early the next morning and therefore did not get the bond of said Lawrence. This deponent on his oath further saith: that the said William Wilkins had at the time of his death a servant girl six or seven years of whose servitude was then unexpired, also a large grindstone with two iron handles, which cost and was worth three pounds, and likewise a bay horse, afterwards sold by Nathaniel Little to a certain John Galbraith for six or seven pounds, which said three several articles this deponent understands and is informed are not comprised in the inventory returned into the Register's office for Lancaster county by the administrators of the said William Wilkins, deceased; and likewise an iron jack for roasting of meat was not comprised in the said inventory, of which the said William Wilkins died possessed; this deponent further saith: that when Samuel Blinston, Esq., (now deceased) run the lines of the tract aforesaid in or about the year 1737, he warned the said Blinston not to run the same, alleging that the said Taylor had already surveyed the same as aforesaid for the said Peter Allen. This deponent further saith: that in the year 1734 he brought from Virginia at a certain place called Bull-Skin Marsh, the sum of fifteen pounds, which he received from a person at the said Marsh who purchased some cattle of the deponent belonging to the said William Wilkins, and paid the sum to the widow of the said Wilkins after his death, which he also understands was never accounted for by the administrators of the said Wilkins; and further this deponent saith not.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year first within named.

ROBT. BOYD.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXX.

"Pounds, Shillings and Pence."—The business of Dauphin county was conducted in "pounds, shillings and pence," Pennsylvania currency, until 1804. On the 4th of February, that year, on settling the accounts of the treasurer, Adam Boyd, the statement made by the county auditors was as follows:

Cash on hand, .......... £1133 8 5
Outstanding debt, .......... 632 14 5½

£1766 2 10½

Equal to, ........... $4,709.71

From that time onward the accounts were rendered in dollars and cents.

MEMBERS OF DONEGAL PRESBYTERY.

From 1732 to 1761.

[For the following list of members of the Presbytery of Donegal, we are indebted to the Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D. The list is a valuable one for reference, and it was our intention to supplement the same by giving brief biographical notes, but considering that labor an herculean task which it will take time and research to accomplish, and as it is desirable that brief information be obtained relative to the individuals named, we present the list at this time.]

The first Presbytery met at Donegal on the 11th of October, 1732, at which there were present:


Elders.—Richard Allison and Alexander Robertson.

At the subsequent meetings there were present as follows, both of ministers and elders. To the latter we have appended the place of meeting and the year when present:

Ministers.

Anderson, James,  
Alexander, Daniel,  
Bertram, William,  
Black, Samuel,  
Boyd, Adam,  
Bell, Hamilton,  
Beard, John,  
Caven, Samuel,  
Creaghead, Alexander,  
Creaghead, Thomas,  
Craig, John,  
Duffield, George,
Elders of Donegal Presbytery.

Allison, Richard, first meeting, Oct. 11, 1732; Donegal, 1733; Philadelphia, 1738; Pequea, 1739.

Alison, John, Philadelphia, 1740; Donegal, 1741.

Alexander, James, Octoraro, 1740.

Allen, Samuel, Paxtang, 1738.

Anderson, James, Donegal, 1760; Chestnut Level, 1761.

Andrew, John, Octoraro, 1740; Derry, 1743; Hanover, 1744.

Atchison, William, Nottingham, April 1734; Hanover, 1738; Philadelphia, 1743.

Barkley, Hugh, Derry, 1736.

Bell, Samuel, Pequea, 1739.

Bell, William, Carlisle, 1761.

Biggar, William, Carlisle, 1760.

Blackburn, Benjamin, Carlisle, 1751.

Bowman, Thomas, Derry, 1743.


Boyd, Thomas, Donegal, April, 1735; Paxtang, 1738; Middle Octoraro, 1740.

Buchanan, James, Nottingham, April 2, 1734; Chestnut Level, 1736; Nottingham, 1735, 1737; Pequea, 1738.

Buchanan, John, Donegal, 1760.

Buchanan, Samuel, Chestnut Level, 1739.

Buchanan, William, Octoraro, 1736; Donegal, 1738.

Calhoun, Patrick M., Octoraro, 1789.

Colwald (or Colwall), John, Chestnut Level, March 28, 1733; Middle Octoraro, May 16, 1733 and 1738.

Caldwell, Andrew, Middle Octoraro, 1740.

Campbell, Samuel, Conewago, 1748.

Carothers, James, Hanover, 1738; Donegal, 1743; Hanover, 1744; Paxtang, 1745.

Carothers, Walter, Donegal, 1741, 1742 and 1744.

Chambers, Richard, Donegal, 1741.
Forster, Arthur, Donegal, 1744; Hanover, 1745.
Galbraith, Alexander, Octoraro, 1734.
Galbraith, Andrew, Swatara, Nov. 15, 1722; Chestnut Level, 1735; Derry, 1736; Donegal, 1736; M. Octoraro, 1737; Pequa, 1737; Derry, 1739.
Galbraith, James, Phila., 1736; Derry, 1743.
Galbraith, Robert, Chestnut Level, March 28, 1733; Nottingham, April, 1734.
Galt, James, Chestnut Level, 1739.
Gloman, Thomas, Chestnut Level, 1735.
Geat, James, Upper Octoraro, Sept. 5, 1733; Pequa, Nov. 1, 1733; Donegal, Oct., 1734.
Graham, G., Nottingham, 1735.
Graham, Jared, Carlisle, 1760.
Graham, John, Donegal, 1740.
Gregg, Andrew, U. Octoraro, Sept. 5, 1735; Octoraro, 1739; Pequa, 1738; Donegal, 1742.
Grey, Andrew, Phila., 1738.
Grier, Robert, Paxtang, 1742.
Givin, John, Donegal, 1743.
Hall, Hugh, Chestnut Level, 1744.
Hamilton, Alexander, Pequa, 1736.
Hamilton, Andrew, Nottingham, 1759; Phila., 1736.
Hamilton, John, Forks of Brandywine, 1738; Phila., 1710.
Hayes, Hugh, Donegal, 1743.
Hays, Thomas, Chestnut Level, 1742.
Hays, David, Nottingham, April, 1734; Donegal, 1740.
Harris, John, Esq., Donegal, 1760.
Henderson, Daniel, Hanover, 1738; Phila., 1740; M. Octoraro, 1740; Octoraro, 1741; Chestnut Level, 1741; Donegal, 1742; Hanover, 1744; Phila., 1743; Donegal, 1748.
Henderson, John, Pequa, 1738; Forks of Brandywine, 1740; Donegal, 1747; Donegal, 1750.
Hoge, David, Donegal, 1743.
Hope, Thomas, Forks of Brandywine, 1738; Forks of Brandywine, 1740.
Hutchison, Joseph, Donegal, 1744; Derry, 1745.
Innes, Bricc, Derry, 1741; Donegal, 1744; Hanover, 1746.
Irwin, Robert, Pennsborough, 1746.
Irwin, Samuel, Chestnut Level, 1737; Nottingham, 1739.
Irwin, Moses, Carlisle, 1760.
Jack, James, elder at Carlisle (Duffield's), 1761.
Johnston, Matthew, Derry, 1737.
Johnston, William, Donegal, 1744.
Kerr, James, Phila., 1741; Paxtang, 1742; Donegal, 1745; Pennsborough, 1745; Donegal, 1759; U. Marsh Creek, 1760; Carlisle, 1761.
Kerr, Joseph, 1741.
Kilgore, Charles, Donegal, 1740, 1741; Derry, 1742.
King, Robert, Donegal, 1740; Octoraro, 1741; Donegal, 1745.
King, Victor, Carlisle, 1761.
Kirkpatrick, James, Phila., September 19, 1733.
Kirkpatrick, Hugh, Upper Octoraro, Sept. 5, 1733.
Leeper, Allan, Donegal, 1759.
Lackie, John, Paxtang, August, 1734; Middle Octoraro, 1737.
Lemon, Thomas, Derry, 1736.
Logan, Thomas, Middle Octoraro, 1737; Donegal, 1760.
McClellan, Hugh, Donegal, 1740.
McClelland, John, Donegal, Oct., 1734.
McCnamahan, Paxtang, 1742; Chestnut Level, 1744.
McClimont, David, Paxtang, 1738.
McClore, Robert, Nottingham, 1755; Derry, 1745; Pennsborough, 1745.
McConaughy, Robert, Phila., 1738.
McConeil, John, Nottingham, 1736; Chestnut Level, 1739.
McCord, William, Middle Octoraro, 1735; Donegal, 1740.
McCreight, Alexander, Donegal, 1742, 1744.
McCullough, James, Donegal, 1743, 1744; Hanover, 1744.
McCutchcheon, John, Nottingham, 1737; M. Octoraro, 1739.
McDowell, James, Donegal, 1744.
McEwen (or McCown), John, Forks of Brandywine, 1740; Chestnut Level, 1741; Donegal, 1743; Philadelphia, 1743; Donegal, 1745; Derry, 1745.
McPerson, (McPherson), John, Philadelphia, 1741.
McElroy, Hugh, Donegal, 1740.
McKinley, Henry, Donegal, 1759.
McNaught, Alexander, Forks of Brandywine, 1740; Philadelphia, 1741; Derry, 1741.
McNeil, Adam, Donegal, 1760.
McNitt, Alex, Paxtang, Aug., 1734.
Mayes, James, Upper Octoraro, Sept. 5, 1738.
Maxwell, William, Nottingham, 1735; Derry, 1736.
Matthew, Robert, Octoraro, 1736; Philadelphia, 1740.
Middleton, John, Donegal, Octoraro, 1734 and 1736; Forks of Brandywine, 1738.
Mitchel, George, Pequea, 1738; Chestnut Level, 1739.
Mitchell, Jno, Donegal, 1736; Pequea, 1739.
Montgomery, Alex, Chestnut Level, 1739.
Montgomery, John, Nottingham, 1735; Pequa, 1737; Philadelphia, 1740; Carlisle, 1761.
Morrison, J., Derry, 1745; Derry, 1745.
Morrison, William, Conewago, 1748.
Morrow, John, Nottingham, 1735; Donegal, 1740; Forks of Brandywine, 1741; Donegal, 1744.
Murdock, John, Octoraro, 1734; Nottingham, 1737; Derry, 1741; Paxtang, 1742; Donegal, 1753.
Murray, (?), John, Middle Octoraro, 1759; Donegal, 1743; Chestnut Level, 1744.
Padan, James, Donegal, 1748 and 1761.
Patterson, Anthony, Chestnut Level, 1739.
Patterson, Arthur, Middle Octoraro, May 16, 1735.
Patterson, P., Philadelphia, 1743.
Porter, Robert, Chestnut Level, 1739; Chestnut Level, Oct., 1739; Forks of Brandywine, 1741; Pequea, 1741; Philadelphia, 1741.
Porter, William, Pequea, 1737.
Reed, John, M. Octoraro, 1737.
Renick, George, Phila., Sept. 19, 1738.
Renick, William, Donegal, 1740, 1741.
Renkins, Richard, Donegal, 1760.
Rippey, Hugh, Derry, 1743; Donegal, 1747.
Robinson, John, Donegal, 1736.
Robertson, Alex., first meeting, Oct., 1732; Chestnut Level, 1735, 1737; M. Octoraro, 1739; Chestnut Level, 1741, 1744.
Robb, John, Phila., 1738.
Rodgers, Alex., Pequea, 1739.
Scott, Hugh, Donegal, Oct., 1734; Nottingham, 1735; Hanover, 1744.
Scott, William, Chestnut Level, 1739; Conewago, 1745; Upper Pennsboro', 1749.
Sharon, William, Phila., 1736; Donegal, 1738; Phila., 1738; Donegal, 1742, 1743; Upper Pennsboro', 1749.
Sloan, Andrew, Paxtang, 1760.
Simpson, William, Upper Marsh Creek, 1760.
Smith, Samuel, Chestnut Level, March 28, 1733, and 1737.
Smith, Walter, Paxtang, 1738.
Snodgrass, James, Donegal, 1743.
Spier, Robert, Donegal, 1759.
Steel, Andrew, Pequa, 1739.
Stephenson, William, Donegal, 1740, 1741; Hanover, 1744.
Stevenson, Joseph, Nottingham, 1736.
Stewart, Lazarus, M. Octoraro, 1753; Donegal, Oct. 26, 1736.
Swain, James, Phila., 1740.
Swan, John, Phila., 1741.
Swansy, John, Donegal, 1740.
Taylor, Robert, Conewago, 1748.
Thomson, William, Phila., 1745.
Vance, Charles, Pequa, 1739.
Wallace, Robert, Donegal, 1743.
White, John, Chestnut Level, 1739.
Whitehill, James, M. Octoraro, 1735; Chestnut Level, 1761.
Whiteside, William, Pequa, Nov. 1, 1733; M. Octoraro, 1737.
Wilson, Alexander, Donegal, 1759.
Wilson, John, Nottingham, 1735.
Wilson, Moses, Donegal, 1759.
Wilson, William, Paxtang, August, 1734.
Wright, James, Paxtang, 1742; Donegal, 1745.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXI.

HARRISBURG DIRECTORY FOR 1839.—Through the kindness of Mr. Henry L. Harris we have had an opportunity to examine the first directory of Harrisburg—the title of which is as follows:

“The Harrisburg Directory and Strangers Guide with A Sketch of the First Settlement of Harrisburg by P. Sturtevant Harrisburg, Printed by the Author, 1839.”

This directory contains forty-eight pages—four pages of which are devoted to a “Sketch of the First Settlement of Harrisburg,” eleven pages of advertisements, fourteen pages containing names of the officers of the Commonwealth and of the borough, and trades and professions, concluding with fifteen pages of an alphabetical list of citizens. Of the 603 persons on this directory only 53 are on the directory of to-day. Of the officers of the several departments of State but one survives, Henry W. Scott, of this city, then messenger in the Executive Department; of the county and borough officers, all have passed away. Of the eleven newspapers then published here but one survives in name—the Telegraph, then printed by R. S. Elliott & Co., on Third street between Market and Walnut. There were ten churches, while of clergymen there were eight. With the exception of the list of barbers, the names of all colored inhabitants were omitted. The fact is the directory referred to is in strong contrast with the directory of 1880, and a comparison is exceedingly interesting, showing what immense progress Harrisburg has made in forty years. We shall take occasion to again refer to this subject.

THE SLOANS OF HANOVER.

The death last year of Dr. William J. Sloan, surgeon U. S. Army, called to mind the fact that he was a representative of one of the more prominent families of Hanover in the olden time, and with certain data in our possession we give such as may prove interesting and valuable for preservation.

Several members of the Sloan family settled in Hanover as early as 1730, but in the absence of the assessment lists, it is difficult to fix the exact dates. John Sloan, who died in September, 1741, left a wife, Jean, and children, James, Robert, William, John, George, Sarah and Cinquas. It was John Sloan, the first, who was the ancestor of
the Sloans of Hanover, but the connecting link we have no knowledge of. Several of the family followed the Rev. Mr. Sankey to Virginia, and hence the prominence of the name in the South.

On the tax and other lists for 1751, 1756 and 1759 we have only the names of John and Samuel Sloan. In 1769, the next list, John disappears, and Samuel, James, Archibald and Alexander come upon the stage. Samuel died during the Revolutionary era, in October, 1777, leaving brothers John, James, Archibald and William. Archibald Sloan, who married first in 1759, Margaret Sloan, and secondly in 1766, Mary Craig, of Hanover, died in 1793. Concerning Alexander Sloan, we have the following record:

**Alexander Sloan**, b. in 1744; d. in January, 1812; m. Jean Moor. They had issue:

1. *John*, b. 1767; m. Elizabeth French, sister of Capt. James French; removed to Ohio in 1832, and died there at an advanced age, leaving a large family.


3. *Alexander*, b. 1771; m. Jane French, sister of John's wife; d. at Williamsport, Penna., at an advanced age.

4. *Isabella*, b. 1773; d. in 18—, unm.


7. *Jean*, b. 1781; m. Alexander Bell, of Hanover; d. in 1832, in Ohio.

**Robert Sloan**, a native of Hanover township, born in 1769, was brought up on his father's farm. He subsequently applied himself to mechanical pursuits, and carried on the business of cabinet-making. On the 30th of March, 1799, he was married by the Rev. James Snodgrass to Miss Sarah McCormick, of Hanover, daughter of James McCormick and Isabella Dixon. Shortly after he removed to the city of New York, but about 1812 permanently located at Harrisburg, where he pursued his avocation. He became one of the old borough's prominent citizens—esteemed by all for his industry, energy and uprightness of character. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church thirteen years, "possessing," says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "the confidence of the Church as a man of God, noble and blameless in his uprightness." He died at Harrisburg, December 4, 1833, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Sarah McCormick, was one of the most amiable of women, whose life was characterized by a faithful devotion to all the high-born virtues of Christian womanhood, only ending with her days on earth, which closed on the 5th of April, 1843. The children of Robert and Sarah Sloan, who reached maturity, were as follows:
i. *Eliza*, m. 1st, Thomas Baird; 2d, James Rutherford Boyd. Mrs. Boyd survives and resides at Harrisburg.

ii. *Alexander*, m. Mary Todd, of Hanover, daughter of Capt. James Todd and Sally Ainsworth. Mr. Alexander Sloan survives and resides at Harrisburg.

iii. *Isabella*, m. Matthew P. Kennedy; d. in 1877 at New Brighton, Penn'a.

iv. *John*, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1874.

v. *William*, b. 1815; studied medicine with Dr. Luther Reily, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army. He served through the Florida and Mexican Wars. During the War of the Rebellion he was Medical Director of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York city. After the war he was transferred to the Department of the Northwest and stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died on the 17th of March, 1880, aged sixty-five, the oldest surgeon in continued service in the army.

vi. *Mary*, m. D. Craighead; d. in 1866, at Indianapolis, Ind.

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'SQUIRE WEITZEL'S MARRIAGES, 1806 TO 1830.

[We print the following list of marriages, as they relate chiefly to families in the "Upper End," although performed at Sunbury. They will no doubt prove valuable to many of our readers in that section. They were taken from the docket of John Weitzel, Esq., justice of the peace.]

Nov. 25, 1806. John Brady to Catharine Shipman, in presence of Christian Shipman and wife, Joseph Brady and others.

January 20, 1807. Solomon Coldren to Elizabeth Miniger, in presence of Miniger and wife, Henry Yacom and wife and others.

March 31st. George Fulmer to Nancy Bacon, in presence of Jer. Bacon and wife, Isaac Martain, Ezekiel Bacon, Jacob Lantz and others.

April 7th. Jacob Melick to Elizabeth Burchett, in presence of David Melick and wife, Casper Snyder and wife, John Burchett and others.

May 10th. John Camel to Elizabeth Shipman, in presence of Christian Shipman and wife, Joseph Brady and wife and others.
Historical and Genealogical.

May 12th. John Hay to Elizabeth Hall, in presence of Geo. Hall, David Melick and wife and others.

June 30th. George Zimmerman to Elizabeth Yoxheimer, in presence of Henry Yoxheimer and wife, Cor. Lamison and wife and others.


October 6th. Edward Dawson to Molly Yoxheimer, in presence of Henry Yoxheimer and wife, Cor. Lamison and wife.

December 16th. Obeliah Camel to Deborah Reeder, in presence of Benjamin Reeder and wife, Jesse Reeder and wife, Sam. Thurston and wife, Philip Hope and wife.

January 24th, 1808. Adam Rheim to Letitia Kerlein, in presence of Catharine Snyder, George Snyder and James Kerlein.

March 17th. William Brady to Sarah Thurston, in presence of Samuel Thurston and wife, Benj. Reeder and wife, Walter Brady and wife, Joseph Brady and wife and others.

July, 1809. Jacob Nevill to Mary Fullmer, in presence of George Fullmer and wife, George Fullmer, Jr., and wife, John Fullmer and wife and others.

May, 1810. Isaiah Bacon to Harriet Tucker, in presence of Augustine Tucker and wife, Cornelius Lamison and wife, Ezekiel Bacon and wife.

July 17th. Peter Fritz, Jr., to Elizabeth Williams.

Geo. Yoxheimer to Dawson, in presence of Henry Yoxheimer and wife, Isaac Martin and wife.

1811. John Melick to Elizabeth Cooper, in presence of Adam Fryling and wife, David Melick and wife.

March, 1812. Peter Kerlein, Jr., to Elizabeth Hull, in presence of James Kerlein.

James Camel to Porter, &c.

Dec. 25, 1813. Daniel Robinutt to Sarah Renn, in presence of Bernard Renn and wife, Isaac Steffey and others.

April 16, 1815. James A. Campbell to Rachel Parker, in presence of John B. Campbell, John Campbell, John Aregood, Elias Campbell and others.

July 14, 1816. Henry Chitester to Sarah Cooper, in presence of Gabriel Cooper and wife, Henry Cooper and wife, &c.

August 11, 1816. Elisha Barton to L. Shipman, in presence of Christian Shipman and wife, John B. Campbell and wife, Wm. Shipman and wife, &c.

August 13, 1816. Samuel Sholl to Mary Gillam, in presence, &c.

August —, 1816. John Stiver to Pevv Rhoads, in presence of
Thomas Mendenhall and wife, L. Henninger and wife, John Mertz and wife, &c.

October 20, 1816. Frederick Renn to Grace Brannon, in presence of Daniel Robinutt and wife.

March 30, 1817. Bennett Cooke to Betsey Gorman.

1817. John Msseller to Mary Woodrow.

Sept. 16, 1819. William Fisher to Margaret Bucher, in presence of Jacob Ruch and wife, Christian Bower and wife, Henry Bucher, &c.

January, 1820. William Harrison to ______ Hileman, in presence of Hunter Scott, &c.

August 16, 1820. John Hein to Elizabeth Mowrer, in presence of Philip Shaw, &c.

Dec. 3. Jesse Bastian to Barbara Mertz, in presence of Jonathan Mertz and wife, John Sinton and wife, &c.

January 6, 1822. John Druckemiller to Polly Burns.

March 17. Valentine Savidg to Mary Reed, in presence of Mrs. Reed, Henry Reed, &c.

March 30, 1823. Peter Simonton to Susannah Mertz, in presence of Jonathan Mertz and wife, Jacob Moore, Thomas Mendenhall, &c.

1824. Charles Flemming to Mary Clark, in presence of Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Clark, Barbara Fryling, &c.

Aug. 22, 1824. John Hafer to Barbara Ann Fryling, in presence of James Reeder and wife, Mrs. Fryling, Mrs. Seisholtz, &c.

Oct. 13, 1830. John Bartlow to Susannah Farnsworth, in presence of John Farnsworth and wife, Jesse Bastian, Jon'n Farnsworth, &c.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXII.

OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.

DISMISSESIONS FROM 1807 TO 1842.

[The following account of dismissions from Paxtang congregation from 1807 to 1842, completes the record of Rev. Mr. Sharon's ministry in Old Paxtang.]

1807.
Martha Cowden (alias Boyd), Jane Wilson.

April 4, 1812.

John Ross, Elizabeth Ross.

March 5, 1814.
James Taylor, Jane Taylor, his wife.

August 3, 1814.
John McClure, William Whitley, Mrs. Wm. Whitley.
Historical and Genealogical.

April 29, 1816.
Mrs. Snoddy (alias Jane Wilson),

James Hannah,
Mrs. James Hannah,
Elizabeth Margaret Hannah.

May 1, 1820.
Dinah Carson,
Mrs. Mary Jordan (alias Cowden),
Alexander Hannah,
Mrs. Ann Hannah, wife of Alex.

April, 1821.
Joseph Wilson,
Mrs. Ann Wilson, wife of Joseph,
Sarah Wilson, dau. of Joseph,
Mary Wilson, dau. of Joseph.

March 27, 1824.
William Boon,
Margaret Boon.

December 20, 1825.
Julia Sherer.

June 27, 1827.
Samuel Kearsley,
Samuel Hood.
Rebecca Hood.

May 5, 1828.
Catharine Nevin.

October, 1830.
Margaret Collins,
John Buffington.

October 18, 1832.
Margaret Calhoun.

April 16, 1834.
Mrs. Hugh Wilson (alias Martha Rutherford).
Mrs. Rebecca Brown (alias Rebecca McClure).

March 10, 1836.
Mrs. Catharine Slough (Catharine McCallum),
Mary Millesart,
Rachel McCammon,
James Simonton,
Mrs. Ann Simonton, wife of James.

October 5, 1840.
Ann Kerr, dau. of Robert McClure.

May 16, 1841.
Mrs. Mary Sherer,
John Hamaker,
Mrs. Mary Ann Hamaker.

April 16, 1842.
Miss Isabella McNeice.

EARLY SETTLERS.

[It is from depositions like the following that we are enabled to obtain satisfactory information of the early settlers of this locality. The absence of public or parish records, which in other sections of the Union, are of immense advantage in historical and genealogical research, frequently renders the labors of the industrious antiquary futile or at least of exceeding difficulty. Capt. William Laird, whose deposition follows, located, as will be seen, on the Swatara in 1737. He became a very prominent man in Hanover, and at the outset of the Revolution commanded a company of Associators. He had previously served in a military capacity on the frontiers during the French and Indian war, and was a brave and intrepid officer. He died about the close of the War for Independence, and is buried in old Hanover grave-yard.]

Capt. William Laird, being Sworn according to Law, deposeth & saith, that about forty-two Years ago he came into America in Company with his Father, Mother & family, & upon their landing at Cecil Court-house, his father sent Hugh Laird, one of his sons, & a Servant Man, up to Swatara for his Son-in-Law, William Snoddy
Notes and Queries.

(whom he tho' t was then alive) to come down and help him & his family up; & upon their coming to where said Snoddy lived, they found he was dead & his Widow was about to be married to James Ireland, & as soon as they were married, they came & helped the said Laird & his family up to where the said Snoddy formerly lived, where this deponent lived three years & lived in Neighbourhood ever since. And when he (this Deponent) came there he saw three fields of Upland cleared on the place where said Snoddy formerly lived, being the land now in dispute, to the amount of twenty-five acres, & about seven acres of Meadow Ground. This Deponent further saith that William Snoddy had two sons then living, Viz: James & John; that John lived till he was bound an apprentice to learn the Art of Mill Wright, & died in his apprenticeship by the discharge of a Gun, & that James Snoddy lived till he was about twenty-seven years old & then died of aConsumption, being sickly several years before he did die. And further saith, that Mary, the widow of William Snoddy, had three Children by James Ireland, her last husband, named William, Elizabeth & Mary, & that William & Elizabeth both died in their Minority, & Mary the youngest since Intermarried with John McFarland.

This deponent further says, that he always heard it as the opinion of the people in that Neighbourhood that the place in dispute was the property of the heirs of William Snoddy, dec'd, & not of James Ireland. 

WM. LAIRD.

Lancaster county, ss:
Sworn & Subscribed the 9th day of June, 1779, before

JOSHUA ELDER.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL'S DECLARATION.

The facts brought out in Alexander Mitchell’s deposition are of some interest. I infer from A. B. H.’s notes and those of the Editor of Notes and Queries (p. 107.) that the parties named and the locations referred to were located at or near Harris’ Ferry, and the Rev. James Anderson’s ferry farm. Mr. Mitchell undertakes to state some facts from memory which took place fifty years before he made his deposition. Although he was evidently correct in the main, I think he was mistaken in some matters, or his deposition does not clearly define the facts as he understood them.

The Peter Allen tract of land laid along Donegal Meeting House run, about one mile above the mouth of that stream which empties into Chickies creek a few hundred yards from the river. This tract
probably ran up and joined the land of John Galbraith, who kept an ordinary, and built a grist mill and brewery prior to 1726, where the Marietta and Mt. Joy turnpike cross the run before mentioned.

Robert Wilkins, the father of William, Thomas, John and Peter, took up and settled the land afterwards sold to the Rev. James Anderson in 1727, and owned and occupied by him and his descendants without a break of litigation for ninety years. I have a copy of Mr. Taylor's survey made Nov. 14, 1719, for the tract of land referred to in Steel's letter:

"Phila...phia. 6th, 1st mo., 1729.

"Loving Friend, Isaac Taylor: Some time in September, 1718, Robert Wilkins obtained a warrant for 150 acres of land near Conestoga, as it was then called, and some time after he paid ten pounds of the purchase money, upon which he was allowed to add 50 acres more.

"Now Robert Wilkins having sold his rights in the said land to James Anderson, the Presbyterian minister in those parts, who finding the survey begun but not finished, he desires the same may be completed, and if there be any vacancy adjoining that may accommodate him, I desire thee to include it for him, and send a return into the Surveyor General's office.

"I am thy real well-wishing friend,

"James Steel"

It is the same tract known as Anderson's Ferry. It was composed of two tracts front and back, and contained 318 acres. Immediately above this tract, Mr. Taylor surveyed on the same day another tract containing 212 acres for Thomas Wilkins. Twenty-five years later it came into possession of the Lowreys, and remained in possession of that family for one hundred years.

Thomas Wilkins purchased 300 acres adjoining Donegal Meeting House, which he sold to Gordon Howard, an Indian trader, who resided upon the land now owned by J. Hershey, about a mile southwest from Springville. He died March 2d, 1747, leaving sons Andrew and John, and daughters Mary and Elizabeth. Andrew Boggs was his administrator. His plantation on the west side of the river was sold for £12. It was probably hill land and not of much value.

Peter Wilkins died Sept. 28, 1748, in Cumberland Valley. He was an Indian trader. His estate was large for that time. He left a large number of horses, cows and sheep. He left a widow Rachel, sons William and James, and daughter Margaret. His father Robert in his old days resided with and died at his house.

John Wilkins owned several hundred acres of land adjoining Gordon Howard's land. He was an Indian trader and a prominent man of his time. He died in 1741, leaving a widow Rachel, who was a
Notes and Queries.

daughter of Gordon Howard, and son John, who was born in Donegal in 1733, and removed from there to Carlisle in 1763, where he became a dry goods merchant. I presume there were other sons, probably Thomas.

William Wilkins was also an Indian trader and dealt with those in Virginia and upper Susquehanna, while his brothers generally went to the Ohio. He died April 9th, 1734, in Donegal, leaving a widow and children. James Smith and Hugh McKean, who resided north of Maytown, were the appraisers of his estate. Nathaniel Little was his administrator. He resided along Little Chickies creek, below Mt. Joy. His descendants spelled their name Lytle.

The descendants of John Wilkins reside at Pittsburg or the vicinity.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, July 12, 1881.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIII.

"Der Hundertjahrig Calender."—We have been handed a copy of a calendar printed at Strasburg, York county, by Ludwig Kurtz in 1846. The calendar extends from the year 1846 to 1950, and as a matter of course good yet for nearly eighty years. We believe a translation of this almanac was made by Jonathan Heilman, of this town, about 1848, and printed at the Telegraph office, a copy of which the Dauphin County Historical Society desire to obtain.

["Hunting for a Town."—That indefatigable antiquary, 'Squire Evans, has been in search of "a town," and in a recent number of the Lancaster Examiner and Express gives a vivid description thereof. He was after "Gainsburg" "among the granite boulders of the Conewago Hills," in quest of "Lot No. 143," "fronting on Fairview Alley, running back to Cherry Alley," and he found it:]

"I started on my mission on Tuesday of last week. Having passed the 'running pump,' two miles northwest from Elizabethtown, I was told that the town I was in quest of was two miles further up on one of the most execrable turnpikes in this or any other county. I finally came to a hamlet, containing six or seven houses, and upon inquiry
as to the name of the place, was told that I was at my destination. This took the wind right out of me and I stood speechless, gazing at the few houses, and wondering where I would find the streets and alleys as laid down in the town plot by the founders of the place in 1811 or 1812. The fields on the right and on the left of the road where the town was supposed to lie, were covered with a fine crop of wheat, waiting to be garnered. I took a retrospective view and went back in my imagination seventy years, when the age ushered in a mania for building turnpikes, and erecting towns every four or five miles along their route, the farmers selling their broad acres and investing their hard cash in town lots. This was well calculated to overdo the town business and bring on a financial crash. The town of ‘Gainsburg’ doubtless died before it emerged from infancy, for I was told that several of the houses I saw there were erected by the present generation.

“The town of Gainsburg was laid out by Conrad Crim, cordwainer; John Fulweiler, potter, and John C. Kramer. Finding that their venture was likely to prove a failure, they caught the speculative fever which was then raging in Marietta, and the three men moved to that place in 1812.

“Crim, after carrying on shoemaking for two years, turned his attention to tavern keeping. Fulweiler carried on a pottery for two years, and then commenced distilling whiskey. Kramer opened a dry goods store, and was probably the only one of the trio who saved his means from his Gainsburg speculations. These parties all went down with the crash in Marietta, and they stayed down.”

[“Gainsburg” (why not say Geinburg) is not the only town in Dauphin county “that was extensively laid out.” Newville and Williamsburg were similar speculative ventures. We are glad the Squire had the opportunity to ride on one of our “execrable turnpikes.” He may be thankful that they are as good as they are, considering that tolls are still collected from the poor traveler.]

APPLE TREES IN THE LONG AGO.

In a recent article by A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., apple trees in Perry county are mentioned as evidence of early settlements. Is this always a conclusive proof? Is it not probable that a wild fruit, different from and superior to the wild crab apple, was to some extent cultivated or at least propagated by the natives? It is certain that after coming in contact with the white man, apple trees were planted from seeds or sprouts by the Indians. Old apple trees in Perry county
in 1750 were not the planting of settlers, for it is morally certain there were no such settlers there to have planted them. I have not preserved references to apple trees in my readings, but feel confident I have met repeated mention of them where no white man had planted. The following references will prove of interest on the subject.

In the Remonstrance of Van Der Donk, 1649, in discussing the "fruits," &c., of this country on the Hudson and Delaware rivers, he mentions "small apples."—Pa. Arch., N. S., vol. v., p. 15.

In 1684, we are told that "around the lake (Ontario) are to be found wild apples, &c."—Vol. vi., p. 15.

In 1718, on an island near Detroit, we are told "there is an extra-ordinary quantity of apple trees on this island, and those who have seen the apples on the ground, say they are more than half a foot deep; the apple trees are planted as if methodically, and the apples are as large as small pippins."—p. 50.

And again, in speaking of the whole country as west of the Mississippi, among the fruits found "in all those countries," we have named "very fine apples."—p. 52.

No man will ever tell how long prior to the patent to William Penn there were white people settled in the Minisinks above the Delaware Water Gap. They were possibly there even before the Swedes settled on the lower part of the river in Pennsylvania. These settlers did not know themselves that they were in Pennsylvania until 1720, nor did the authorities of the Province prior to this date know of their presence. Surveyors Nicholas Scull and John Lukens went to look after them in 1730, and were surprised to see "a grove of apple trees of a size far beyond any near Philadelphia." Samuel Deupi, one of the settlers, told them he took "wheat and cider" to Esopus, now Kingston, on the Hudson, for "salt and necessaries," and he seemed to know nothing of Philadelphia nor whither the Delaware ran. His father, Nicholas Deupi, had settled there before him, and traditions received by him from a descendant of an original settler were to this effect: In a former age a body of rich Hollanders opened a road some hundred miles in length from Esopus to the Minisinks, to a mine which they operated. Afterwards some Dutch people being persecuted on account of their religion in the Old Country, came to New Netherland, and following the "old mine road" to the large flats on the Delaware, found "here the smooth cleared lands and an abundance of large apple trees suited to their views," so they purchased lands from the natives and settled there.—Gordon's Hist. of Pa., p. 396; Day's Hist. Coll., p. 474.

Again, we have evidence that in the year 1671, only thirty-seven
years after Maryland was founded, and when her population was yet insignificant, that "a large quantity of syder" was made in Maryland that year.—Jeffries' North America.

Again, the early settlers of America brought apple trees, and an island in Boston harbor where they were planted still bears their name. The Indians helped to spread the fruit through the country, and Indian orchards are common throughout New England.—Appleton's American Cyclopedia.

The authorities tell us that varieties of crab apples are known to be indigenous to Europe, England, China and the United States, and that our common apple was produced from the European crab apple, and was cultivated extensively by the Romans, who introduced it into Britain. The word itself being derived from the Sanscrit is still older than the Romans. It means "water-fruit," being probably the most juicy fruit known. The Siberian crab differs from our common apple and from the wild crab apple. The common crab is scarcely edible even to a half-starved person.

In the above extracts the terms "small apples," "wild apples," "very fine apples" and "apples as large as small pippins" all show that the references are to edible fruit, and not to the common wild astringent crab, which can hardly be called a fruit. It is clear that at least some of the apples referred to were not of European planting, and though the Indians may have early planted the fruit from seeds or sprouts received from the white people, as we have shown they did in New England, and no doubt did also in other regions; yet it may be possible, judging from the above extracts, that there were some wild edible apples that were indigenous to our soil at the date of European settlement. Though scientific writers do not mention any such edible apple as in use among the Indians, as these extracts would seem to indicate, yet there may be facts which they did not observe. They tell us the peach is a native of Persia, but peaches are also mentioned as growing on the Delaware at the earliest visits to that river.

If the natives did not have edible wild apples, then these extracts (and I have seen many other similar ones) go to prove how rapidly and extensively the Indians carried the seeds or sprouts of the cultivated European forms into the interior to their towns. It is well-known that the Iroquois had extensive orchards at the time, 1779, when General Sullivan devastated them. In fact, there were "Indian orchards" everywhere.

There are other thoughts of interest. The Tuscarora Indians lived largely on the Juniata after they left Carolina and Virginia in 1714, and before they were adopted by the Iroquois, and they had a settle-
ment in the valley still named after them as late as 1762; and it is well-known that they cultivated corn largely, and no doubt also fruit, for they depended more on such products than on fish, which made the Algonquins hug the coast.

Finally, as the ubiquitous Indian trader traversed Perry county for twenty-five years certainly (and even possibly eighty years) previous to 1750, we need be at no loss to account for a few apple trees in that region. These traders may have carried apples with them, and the seeds cast aside would grow in favorable places. It is known also that where the fruit is used it is propagated and spread spontaneously, so far as human effort or design is concerned. If it has a chance, it will at least keep pace with, if not go in advance of civilization, like the honey bee. Apple trees are not the conclusive proof of the handiwork of a new settler.

A. L. Guss.

LEGISLATIVE SKETCHES HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Persons yet living will recognize traits of personal character in the following morceau, as may the modern reader, who perhaps never heard of these men and their daily associates, who governed the State so well in their day and generation. We are much indebted to the gentleman who has allowed its use, as well as for the sketches of the characters who figure upon the canvas of this "rejected address." It is impossible to give the author. The letter was on such paper as was used in the best class of taverns of the date; addressed in an assumed handwriting, "Hugh Hamilton, Editor of Chronicle, Harrisburg," endorsed "1825, Sketches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Session 1825-26." This was in the early days of Internal Improvement, when bills for that purpose always brought out orators, their peculiarities and the critics of the lobby, as well as an army of visitors to Harrisburg, from Philadelphia and the "back settlements," before the modern innovation of weekly legislative recesses. In that year it occupied eighteen hours to reach Philadelphia from the seat of government, and three times as long to get to Pittsburgh:

"Mr. Hamilton: I take the liberty of sending you a few specimens of miniature painting; carelessly sketched in the lobbies on a casual attendance in the Capitol a few days since. My intention is to complete a gallery of paintings of the whole Legislature to decorate Delaplaine's old Panzographia if I should meet with sufficient encouragement. I should take it as a favour, if the members would call and see me at Mr. Nagle's hotel, where I will be a few days. I will be enabled to give but a rough sketch of those who will not
favor me with a personal interview. I wish also to publish the whole collection by subscription. My separate prices are: one-half length portraits, $10; whole length, $15. Excuse this writing, as some time ago I fell over and tramped on my hand.

N. B.—I have nearly finished sketches of Mr. Clarke, the distinguished canal commissioner, Mr. Roberts, Dr. Sutherland, Gen. Scroggs, Mr. Kerlin and Gen. Ogle.

Yours, Solomon Gundy.

Bill Lehman, Bill Lehman,
You're always a dreaming.
Divining new schemes of some kind,
Then letting them float,
Like an abandoned boat,
Before you can make up your mind,
Bill Lehman.
Before you can make up your mind.

Captain Smith, Captain Smith,
You're as tough as a withe,
But not in your speaking or drinking,
Let me just say
In my own simple way,
Your toughness lies all in your thinking.
Captain Smith,—
Your toughness lies all in your thinking.

And yet Capt. John Smith
You are tough as a withe,
In the speech which you made for the nigger,
Her African blood
Was powder and wad
When snap went your eloquent trigger,
Captain Smith,—
When snap went your eloquent trigger.

Judge Heston, Judge Heston,
What mould were you cast in,
That you move the House so when you're talking,
Not their eyes and their ears—
Their sighs and their tears—
But their spitting and laughing, and walking,
Judge Heston—
But their spitting, and laughing, and walking.

Cox Ellis, Cox Ellis,
There is no one can tell us,
To what point of the compass you're bound,
Now here and now there,
And now anywhere,
You are always a sailing around,
Cox Ellis—
You are always a sailing around.
Sir Stephen Duncan,
Your credit is sunk-
By running 'gainst mortmain and coals,
And thinking no pity
While residing in city,
To vote at the country polls.

Sir Stephen—
To vote at the country polls.

And Mr. Dunlop,
You're a whirligig-top—
Playing Demo or Fed gives no bother,
But watch and you'll note
How he'll give in a vote
On this side whilst he speaks upon t'other,
Mr. D——
On this side whilst he speaks upon t'other.

Bob Lawson. Bob Lawson,
Do pray shut your jaws soon,
Quit hunting "the unfinished item."
Your constituents
Have surely more sense
Than to permit the journals to bite 'em,
Bob Lawson—
Than to permit the journals to bite 'em.

Calvin Blythe, Calvin Blythe,
How much you're alive
To increase your influence and pelf—
You will never be done
Till you have "the line run"—
And "weasel" struck off for yourself,
Calvin Blythe—
And "weasel" struck off for yourself.

Dave Huling, Dave Huling,
You're always a puling,
And puking your speeches about,
You frighten the House,
Like a comb does a louse,
When you rise up they're all in a rout,
Dave Huling—
When you rise up they're all in a rout.

McLean, McLean,
Why is it we've seen
Since you have quit your vagaries and grogs,
That your coat and your shirt
Displays as much dirt
As tho' you had been 'mong the hogs,
McLean—
As tho' you had been 'mong the hogs."

James Clarke, of Indiana, after a period of legislative service, was appointed a canal commissioner, and as such was perhaps as widely
known all over the State as any man in it. He was a man of positive character, of clear mind, unsaddled reputation, and greatly esteemed by all classes of his contemporaries. Gov. Shunk used to say he was one of the best men he ever knew, and Gov. S.'s acquaintance was as extended as that of Mr. Clarke. Mr. C. died at Blairsville.

Jonathan Roberts, a native of Montgomery county, and until advanced age, very prominent and successful as a politician; broad shouldered, large framed, active, he was a force, physically as well as mentally, in both branches of the Legislature, in Congress, in the United States Senate, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1838; a first-class specimen of the politicians of a past generation. He died at his farm in the county of his birth at a very advanced age.

Joel B. Sutherland, author of "Sutherland's Manual," a native of Philadelphia, which he represented for many years in the Senate and House; was speaker of the latter; was in Congress for several terms; served as Colonel in the war of 1812, of fine presence and agreeable address, and one of the best abused politicians among his contemporaries.

John A. Scroggs was probably a native of Cumberland county, removed to and represented Beaver county. His course as a politician ended in a defeat for the office of Canal Commissioner. He was fond of military affairs, took great interest in a good military system, and was quite an authority upon that subject of legislative speech making. He was a Brigadier General.

John Kerlin represented Chester county, in which he was born. He was owner of some property at Harrisburg, a fine specimen of manhood, much respected among his associates, not by any means a prominent man, and why this savage Solomon Gundy threatened to impale him in half dozen lines of doggerel no one at this time need pretend to guess.

Alexander Ogle was a character in his way, much observed and criticised both at Harrisburg and Washington. He was about the last successful "frosty son of thunder." He undertook a warfare against Jackson, soon discovered that it was to be at his own charges, failed to sustain himself, yet left such a legacy of popularity among the people he served so long and well that both his sons represented his old district in Congress. He served in both branches of the Legislature. He died at Someret, where he had his residence.

Dr. William Lehman, a native of Philadelphia, a bachelor, member of a leading firm of wholesale druggists of considerable wealth. He was a leader in urging internal improvements, by water or land,
was a good deal laughed at for his enthusiasm, yet highly esteemed, both for his earnestness and success. Just as his hopes were realizing, he died in 1829, after twelve years of service in the House of Representatives, and is buried on the northwest side of the Zion Lutheran church on Fourth street, Harrisburg, where a stately monument has been erected to his memory, having upon it a canal boat.

*John R. C. Smith* was a captain bold of a volunteer corps, a successful man of business, of the first respectability, not much of an orator, a tough man in the House and hard to "put down" as a boon companion. He had probably rendered himself conspicuous by advocating some claim for the negro, then not the most popular topic in the Legislature or before the people. There were five Smiths in the Legislature in 1825. Capt. Smith was the one the poet chose to immortalize in verse.

*Jacob F. Heston* represented Philadelphia for many years in both branches. His personal appearance was awkward as well as his manner, but he was a man of good mind, of large legislative experience, and popular address. He had been an Associate Judge of Philadelphia county. He died there at an advanced age.

*William Cox Ellis*, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the best talkers in the House; represented Lycoming, a county then as large as half a dozen modern ones; was a great improvement man, and his enemies said, ready to sacrifice a good deal of political influence rather than miss a vote for the West Branch canal. He was a successful lawyer, lived until within a few years and died at Muncy aged more than eighty years.

*Stephen Duncan*, a native of Cumberland county, brother of Judge Thomas Duncan; represented Philadelphia in the Senate, in which body he made quite a reputation, by successfully advocating the repeal of several primogeniture laws of provincial days. He was a lawyer and died in Washington city. The point of the verse is the story of his opponents, that he always voted in Cumberland county instead of his residence in Philadelphia.

*James Dunlop*, of Franklin county, a lawyer, ready speaker, of fine education, with a tendency to theorize both in public and private. He was a popular politician, at different periods in early life representing his native county both in the Senate and House. He is best remembered among his profession as the author of Dunlop's Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, very much referred to yet by educated lawyers.

"Bob" may have been a slang term for *David* Lawson, who represented Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson in the House several
years before, and at the time this squib was penned. Mr. Lawson's motions respecting unfinished business is found on many pages of the Journal—but no "Robert" Lawson. It is not worth while to even guess how the error was made.

Calvin Blythe, a native of Adams county, represented Mifflin county. Beside his service in that capacity, he was Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, a Judge of Dauphin and Lebanon district, at last collector of the port of Philadelphia, and died in that city. The allusion "weasel," is to the division of Mifflin county, a question of high moment then. Judge Blythe resided at Mifflintown which was to be the seat of justice of the new county of Juniata. He was a gentleman of easy temper, pleasant manner, not of great force of talent, yet had unusual fortune in the political contests of his day.

David Watts Hulings, a native of Cumberland, now Perry county, represented Mifflin county, a lawyer of good culture, in business affairs of astonishing energy, else he had not accomplished frequent appropriations for and the construction of the Harrisburg and Lewistown turnpike. It was a difficult enterprise, bringing far greater odium on its projectors than profit to their purses. Until the canal was constructed to Lewistown, it was the only possible route to the valleys west of the mouth of the Juniata river. Mr. Hulings died at Baltimore, Md.

Moses Maclean, a native of Adams county, of remarkable powers of mind, an acute lawyer, poet and wit. He represented Dauphin county, and so far as his habitual idleness permitted, was a leading man in the House. He died at Huntingdon.

George Nagle kept the house on the S. E. corner Market Square. He was a native of Berks county and died at Philadelphia.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIV.

Queer Relationship in Early Days.—Robert Allison, of Derry, who died in March, 1766, thus speaks of his legatees: "Cousin Patrick Allison, son of my brother William;" "Cousin Jenny Clarke and Margaret Allison, children of brother John." James Allison, of Donegal, who died in November, 1762, in his will uses the expression, "my nephews James and John Defrance, sons of my daughter Annie." Were nephews called cousins and grandchildren nephews by others, or was this simply a queer freak with this family?
MARCUS HULINGS AND HIS FAMILY.

From data in our possession we are able to give the year of the location of an early settler at the mouth of the Juniata, that of Marcus Hulings in 1753. Day and Rupp, relying upon tradition, give the time "possibly as early as 1735." It is a matter of history that all the settlers on Shearman's creek and the Juniata had been removed by the sheriff, Andrew Work's posse in 1750, and the houses of the settlers burned; so that it was not for two or three years at least afterwards that the hardy frontiersman ventured to build his rude cabin on the forbidden land. It is stated by Watson that Marcus Hulings came from Marcus Hook on the Delaware. Nevertheless, the Hulings were among the earliest settlers on that river, locating there long before the founder came over and constituted the grand old Commonwealth called for him. The name is spelled Uhling, Hewlings and Hulings, and is Swedish.

A few years after locating on the Juniata, came Braddock's defeat, and all the horrors of an Indian war followed. In the Spring after (1756) the savages had reached the Susquehanna; but the few scattered frontiersmen were unequal for the conflict, and were obliged to flee. Some lingered too long, for the wily red man came down suddenly and the tomakawk and scalping-knife were reeking with the life-blood of the hardy, but unfortunate, pioneers. Mr. Hulings, on being apprised of the near approach of the savages, hurriedly packed up a few valuables and, placing his wife and youngest child upon a large black horse (the other children having previously been removed to a place of safety) fled to the point of the island, ready to cross over at the first alarm. Forgetting something in the haste, and thinking the Indians might not have arrived, Mr. Hulings ventured to return alone to the house. After carefully reconnoitering, he entered, and found, to his surprise, an Indian upstairs "cooly picking his flint." Stopping some time to parley with the savage, so that he might retreat without being shot at; the delay, to his wife, seemed unaccountable and, fearing he had been murdered, she whipped up her horse and swam the Susquehanna. The water was quite high, but, nowise daunted, she succeeded in reaching the opposite shore in safety. Mr. Hulings soon appeared, and finding the animal with his wife and child had disappeared, in turn he became alarmed, but a signal from the eastern shore of the stream relieved his anxiety, and he himself, by means of a light canoe, was safe from pursuit. The fugitives succeeded in reaching Fort Hunter, where the Baskins and others of their neighbors had congregated and the inhabitants of Paxtang had rallied for a defense.

It was not until the fall of Fort Duquesne, and the erection of Fort
Pitt, that Marcus Hulings returned to his farm with his family. A year after, however, we find him at the Forks of the Ohio, where he took up a quantity of land. In the meantime, encroachments were being made upon his lands on the Juniata, and in 1762 we have the following letter, protesting against the same:

"Fort Pitt, May the 7th, 1762.
To William Peters, Esq., Secretory to the Propriatories in land office in Philadelphia, &c.:

"The Petitioner hereof humbly sheweth his grievance in a piece of uncultivated land, laying in Cumberland County, on the Northeast side of Juneadey, laying in the verry Forks and point between the two rivers, Susquehanna and the Juneadey, a place that I Emproved and lived on one Year and a half on the said place till the enemeyes in the beginning of the last Warrs drove me away from it, and I have had no opertunity yet to take out a Warrant for it; my next neighbour was one Joseph Greenwood, who sold his emprovement to Mr. Neaves, a merchant in Philadelphia, who took out a warrant for the same place, and gave it into the hands of Collonel John Armstrong, who is Surveyor for Cumberland County; and while I was absent from them parts last Summer, Mr. Armstrong runed out that place Joyning me, for Mr. Neaves; and as my place lays in the verry point, have encroached too much on me and Taken away part of my Improvements; the line Desided between me and Joseph Greenwood was up to the first small short brook that empyped into Susquehannah above the point, and if I should have a strait line run'd from the one river to the other with equal front on each River from that brook, I shall not have 300 acres in that survey; the land above my house upon Juneadey is much broken and stoney. I have made a roug draft of the place and lines, and if Your Honour will be pleased to see me righted, the Petitioner hereof is in Duty bound ever for you to pray; from verry humble serv't,

"Marcus Hulings,"

With the foregoing he sent the following note to Mr. Peters:

"May ye 17th, 1762.
Sir: I have left orders for Mr. Mathias Holston living in Upper Merrion of Philadelphia county, to take out two warrants for me, one for the Point between the two Rivers, and one for the Improvements I have in the place called the Onion bottom on the south side of Juneadey right aposite to the other, where I lived six months before I moved to the other place; from your humble servant.

Marcus Hulings."

Direct to "William Peters, Esq., Secretory to the Propriatories land office In Philadelphia."
With these letters is the "rough draught" of the land at the mouth of the Juniata, which would be worth reproducing, as no description we can give will convey an accurate idea of it. Three islands are noted. One now known as Duncan's Island is marked "Island" and house as "Widdow Baskins." The large island in the Susquehanna known as Haldeman's Island containing three houses—the one to the southern point "Francis Baskins" one-third further up, on the Susquehanna side, "George Clark," while about the center that of "Francis Ellis." On the north point is the word "Island." Almost opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is "James Reed's house; while between the center of the island and the western shore is a small triangular "Island," so marked. On "the point" between the "Susquehanah River" and the "Juneadey River," near the bank of the latter stream, is "Hulings' house." Some distance from "the point" is a straight line running from river to river on which is written "this is the way I want my line; while beyond on the West Branch of the Susquehannah nearly opposite "James Reed's" house is "Mr. Neave's house." Farther up the river, opposite a small island is "Francis Ellis'" house. A circuitous line denominated "Mr. Neave's line," crosses the straight line referred to which included "Part of Hulings' Improvement." On the south side of the Juniata below the mouth thereof is "William Kerl's" house; opposite the point of Duncan's Island, "James Baskins" house, while "Hulings' house" (another improvement) is farther up—in what is named the "Onion bottom." Beyond this on the same side of the Juniata is a house marked "Cornelius Acheson, who has encroached upon Hulings' Improvement in the Onion bottom—settled there last Spring." Opposite the islands on the east bank of the Susquehanna are "Peter's mountain" and "narrowhogs." We suppose Mr. Hulings was "righted," as he desired.

Becoming discontented with the situation at Pittsburgh, Hulings sold his claim for £200 and returned to his home at the mouth of the Juniata, where he made considerable improvements. He established a ferry, and built, says Watson, a causeway at the upper end of Duncan's Island for pack horses to pass.

Marcus Hulings' homestead is now in the possession of Dr. George N. Reutter. He originally owned all the land between, the Susquehanna and Juniata below New Buffalo, and had also a tract of land at the mouth of Shearman's creek, then in Rye township, Cumberland county, but now Penn township, Perry county.

Mr. Hulings died in September, 1788, and is buried in a graveyard near Losh's Run. Mrs. Hulings, whose maiden name has not come down to us, was a remarkable woman, and on more than one
occasion forded the Susquehanna and wended her way to the mill at Fort Hunter with a small bag of grain—when waiting till it was ground, she hastened homeward. This, however, was only in the first years of their pioneer life, for shortly after a grist mill was erected on Shearman's creek. She was a brave and intrepid pioneer woman, and a noble wife for the hardy frontiersman. She died prior to the Revolution and is buried in the same graveyard with her husband, but their graves are unmarked. They had five children who survived their parents:

I. Marcus, the eldest, born in 1747, possibly never returned with his father from Fort Pitt. He erected a large stone tavern and established a ferry on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite the foot of Liberty street, Pittsburgh. It was afterwards, says Mr. Isaac Craig, for half a century known as Jones' ferry house, and as frequently noted in the journals of travelers about the commencement of the present century. He seems to have been quite prominent on the Western frontier and is frequently made mention of. Gen. Richard Butler, one of the commissioners appointed to hold treaties with the Northern and Western Indians, in his journal of October 1st, 1785, says: "I fortunately recommended the employment of one Mr. Huling, who I find to be a very useful, active and ingenious man, he goes ahead with a small canoe to search out the channel, which we find to be very crooked." This was no doubt Marcus Hulings. In the journal of Gen. Joseph Buell, the arrival at Fort Harmar of "Uhling, a trader on the river," is mentioned three times, Nov. 5th and Dec. 3d, 1786, and on the 4th of January, 1787. For more than ten years subsequent to 1790, Marcus Hulings was employed by Major Isaac Craig, quartermaster at Pittsburgh in transporting military stores up the Allegheny to Fort Franklin and to Presq' Isle, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to the military posts on those streams. Major Craig's letter-books and papers contain ample evidence that Marcus Hulings was a faithful and reliable man in all his undertakings. We have no knowledge as to his subsequent career, although we are informed that he died in Tennessee. He left descendants.

II. Mary, b. in 1749; m. 1st, Thomas Simpson; 2d, on January 18, 1780, William Stewart. They had four children. She d. February 22, 1790. Mr. Stewart afterwards m. Mrs. Martha Espy, widow of James Espy.

III. Samuel, b. in 1751, also located on the Ohio. He owned an island in the Allegheny called Hulings', and we presume is yet known by that name. Samuel Hulings married and left issue.

IV. James, b. in 1753; we have no knowledge whatever.

V. Thomas Hulings, youngest son of Marcus Hulings, who suc-
ceded to the paternal estate, b. March 3, 1755; died in Buffalo township, Perry county, March, 1808. He was a prominent man in the locality, and served on several important State commissions. He was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Frederick Watts, of the Revolution, and Jane Murray, his wife, b. July 7, 1749; d. July 15, 1801. They had issue:

i. Rebecca, b. March 25, 1789; m. May 21, 1811, Robert Callender Duncan, son of Judge Duncan, of Carlisle, from whom Duncan’s Island derives the name. She d. in April, 1850, leaving two children: Dr. Thomas Duncan, who d. in 1879, without issue; and Benjamin Styles Duncan, who d. in 1870, leaving four children now residing on Duncan’s Island. It may be here remarked that Mrs. Duncan, in her will, says, “of Isle Benvenue.”

ii. Marcus, b. February 11, 1791; removed to the South; m. and left issue.

iii. Frederick Watts, b. March 9, 1792; m. and settled in Tennessee, where he became quite prominent, being at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. He was a captain in the Confederate Army, and while attempting to get on a train of cars during the Rebellion was severely injured, from the effects of which he d. at his then residence, New Orleans. He left issue.

iv. David Watts, b. 1793; m. Maria Patton, of Lewistown. He studied law and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar April 21, 1823. He became the possessor of the old homestead, but afterwards disposed of it and purchased largely near Lewistown. He bought Hope Furnace, which he greatly improved. He represented Mifflin county in the Legislature. Subsequently he removed to Baltimore, where he died, leaving children, Thomas, Maria, Ellen, Mary and Lizzie. Thomas married a daughter of Gen. Thomas, of Washington, D. C.; was a colonel in the Civil War, and killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. Maria married Lloyd Williams, a lawyer, of Baltimore. Ellen married Charles Denison, of Wilkes-Barre. Mary married Goodwin Williams, of Baltimore, and Elizabeth married Chauncey Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre. The latter are both widows, residing at Baltimore.

v. Mary, b. May 8, 1798; m. James S. Espy, of Harrisburg, and had two children, both of whom are deceased.

Thomas Hulings married secondly, Rebecca, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Berryhill, of Harrisburg, and had issue:
vi. Eleanor, b. 1803, m. John Keagy, of Harrisburg, and had issue, Thomas and Rebecca, both residing at Baltimore. After Mr. Keagy's death, she married Dr. Joseph Ard, of Lewistown, whom she survived. She died at Baltimore in June, 1880.

vii. Elizabeth, b. 1805, m. James Dickson, of Lewistown, and had issue, Annie and William; the latter died in Philadelphia in 1875, leaving Annie, who resides at New Bloomfield. Mrs. Dickson, the last surviving child of Thomas Hulings, died at New Bloomfield on the 25th of July, 1881.

viii. Julia, m. William Bringhurst, of Clarkesville, Tennessee, and had issue three boys and three girls; two of the former are dead, the remaining children married and are residing in Tennessee.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXV.

STEWART, LAZARUS.—A gentleman by this name was sheriff of Allegheny county in 1817. Did he come from the Hanover Stewarts of whom every family seemed to have a Lazarus? Can Mr. Craig inform us?

A BUST OF ANDREW JACKSON was presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by James Rinaldson, of Philadelphia, in 1819. Is this bust in existence and has it found its way into some private gallery? It no longer adorns the Capitol.

PARSON ELDER ON "LONG BULLETS."—This favorite pastime of the long ago consisted mainly of hurling at a distance iron balls of the weight of a pound and a half to two and a half each. It was, of course, a fine athletic sport, but as it was used in wager, it came under the ban of such rigid ministers as the staid old pastor of Paxtang and Derry. The following incident is worth preserving in this connection. It was communicated to the late Samuel Breck by the Hon. Robert Harris, who had received it from his father. John Harris, although his father had belonged to the established Church, took a warm interest in Paxtang, and was considered by Parson Elder as if he really was a member of his congregation, especially if advice or reproof was needed. Upon one occasion Thomas Rennick, a leading elder in Paxtang, whose farm adjoined Mr. Harris' plantation, in
company with the latter, were taking part in a game of "Long Bullets," when they perceived the Rev. Mr. Elder approaching. Rennick hid himself behind a tree, but Mr. Harris stood his ground until the Parson came up. "Well," said Mr. Elder to Mr. Harris, "of all the men in my congregation I am most surprised to see you here," and then proceeded to give him a severe lecture. After he had got through, and was going off, Mr. Harris turned around and called out, "Thomas Rennick come out here!" whereupon the elder made his appearance, and also received a sound lecturing. It was not only "Long Bullets," but similar sports, which frequently caused the Rev. Mr. Elder great distress of mind, and necessitated him on more than one occasion to admonish his hearers of the "evil ways of the world."

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REV. RICHARD SANKEY.

Recently we forwarded a query to our friend, R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia Historical Society, concerning this noted Presbyterian minister, who was settled over Hanover Congregation from 1737 to 1758. We stated that he went, as we supposed, to Hanover county, Virginia, about 1758; while subsequently many of his old parishioners followed him, locating in that county of the Old Dominion. We desired to know if there were any records to show who were of this immigration; for it is a fact many of the early Scotch-Irish settlers who located in the townships of Donegal, Paxtang and Hanover, Pennsylvania, pushed down the valley into Virginia and the Carolinas; that any record of them would be valuable; that some of them who lingered here afterwards migrated to Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio valley. And hence there are many descendants of the same families in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is to be hoped that all information relating to these several kindred branches may be gathered up and presented for the information and the gratification of the many, by consanguinity, who are interested.

In reply to these queries, we have the following, which we give in full from the *Standard*:

"We extract the following notice of the Rev. Richard Sankey from *Foset's Sketches of Virginia, second series, pp. 76-77*: 'He was settled in the ministry near Carlisle. His congregation, like himself, were of Scotch-Irish extract. He signed the protest of 1741; and his people adhered to the old side, and belonged to the Synod of Philadelphia. The troubles of the Indian wars succeeding the defeat of Braddock, particularly those connected with the Paxtang boys, induced the congregation to seek a residence in the more peaceful frontiers of South-
ern Virginia. They took up their abode in the fertile regions on Buffalo creek, in *Prince Edward* [our italics], and around the place now known as Walker's church, lying between Cumberland congregation and Cub creek, and on one side closely adjoining Briere congregation. And considering the distance people would then ride to church, the congregations of Cub creek, Briere, Buffalo, Walker's church and Cumberland, occupied a large region of country. The Rev. William Calhoon, in a letter to F. N. Watkins, says. 'He was a very old man when I first knew him; from the time I knew him he was a small man, very bow-legged; when his feet would be together his knees would be six inches apart. His face was rather square, with high cheek bones. He wore a wig and bands. His manner in preaching was to leap on the pulpit, perhaps on account of his age, with his Bible open before him. After announcing his text and dividing his subject, he made remarks on each head, and occupied much of the time in fortifying the doctrine by other passages of Scripture to which he could turn and read, giving book, chapter and verse. He was considered a superior Hebrew scholar; often carried his Hebrew Bible into the pulpit, and used it in his criticisms and quotations, using in general the language of the common English Bible.'

"In the war of the Revolution, though advanced in years, Mr. Sankey was decided for the liberties of his country. His name appears honorably on some of the papers prepared by his Presbytery of lasting interest in political and religious liberty. While able to ride he attended the meetings of the judicatories of the Church, and in his old age there are instances of the Presbytery holding their meeting in his church to accommodate his infirmities, as in the case of the ordination of Mr. Mitchell. He held the office of a minister of the gospel more than half a century, some thirty years of which he spent in Virginia, with an unblemished reputation. He closed his career in the year 1790. His congregations have flourished. Buffalo enjoyed the labors of Matthew Lyle, and now is served [1856] by Mr. Cochran. Walker's church has had a variety of ministers and of success. Among others Mr. Roberts labored there for years, not without success.'

"It is apparent that the name of the Presbytery, Hanover, has misled our friend as to the definite location of Mr. Sankey and his congregation, which he has erroneously conceived to have been in Hanover county, Va. 'In the reconstruction of Presbyteries that followed the union of the symbols of New York and Philadelphia, in 1758, the Hanover Presbytery included, with the exception of Mr.
John Hoge, of Frederick county, all the Presbyterian ministers south of the Potomac.—(Foote, second series, p. 72).

"Doubtless the Hon. F. N. Watkins, Farmville, Va., can help with the desired information of the congregation of Mr. Sankey, who appears to have settled in his own proper bailiwick of history and genealogy. Will he not kindly enlighten our friend who inquires?"

R. A. B.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

CAPT. ROBERT MCCALLEN'S COMPANY.

[The McCallens were early settlers in Derry and Londonderry. Out in old Derry church burial-ground lie the remains of Capt. Robert McCallen, the officer who commanded the band of Associators which follow. His tombstone reads thus—

In memory of | Robert McCallen, | Who departed this life | October 1st, 1800, aged | 68 years.

Close by is the grave of his wife, the stone of which bears this inscription:

In memory of | Isabella McCallen, | who departed | this Life March | the 24th, 1798, | aged about 67 years.

Little else is known about the brave captain, save that he was in active service during the years 1776 and 1777. He was a member of Derry congregation, and his name is in the lead among the subscribers to the graveyard wall.

Concerning Lieutenants Matthew Hays and David McQueen we have but little information. They both took the oath of allegiance as required by the State of Pennsylvania in August, 1778, before Jacob Cook, justice of Londonderry.

Ensign Thomas McCallen, a brother of the captain, was also a native of Derry, and lies interred in the old graveyard. He married, February 4, 1768, Mary Boyle, of Derry. He died October 12, 1806, aged 71 years; his wife October 16, 1812, aged 71 years. On their tombstone is this significant sentence—

"Respected by their friends,
But without a child to mourn their loss."

This family name has probably died out in this locality, the last of whom we had any knowledge dying a few years ago.

There are names on this list of heroes of the Revolution, concerning whom we would be glad to receive information.
Historical and Genealogical.

A Muster Roll of Captain Robert McCallen’s Company of Militia of Colonel Bertram Galbraith’s Battalion of Lancaster County, 20th August, 1776, destined for the Camp in the Jerseys:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>McCallen, Robert</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>Hays, Matthew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2d Lieutenant</td>
<td>McQueen, David</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>McCallen, Thomas</td>
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<td>Sergeant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Morrison, James</td>
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<td>Wear, John</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>Hunter, Andrew</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kelley, James</td>
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<td>Drummer</td>
<td>O’Neal, John</td>
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<td>Private</td>
<td>Allen, Robert</td>
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<td>Shearer, William</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Shields, Peter</td>
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<td>Hamilton, Hugh</td>
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<td>Wilson, James</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Harvey, William</td>
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<td>Wilson, James, jr.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hays, David</td>
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<td>Wright, James</td>
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<td>Hays, Robert</td>
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NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVI.

Fords Over Swatara.—In our researches we have come upon the following fords or ferries over Swatara:

Gregg’s Ferry.—This was probably at or near the mouth of the river.

Sherer’s.—Where were these?

Earnest’s.—Between Manadaville and Union Deposit.

Hamilton’s, or Derry Church.—Col. Roger’s, now McElhenney’s.—At Manadaville.

Young’s, now Laudermilch’s.—This, we believe, was the famous Dixon’s Ford of a century ago.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—I.

Agnew, Samuel, the son of James Agnew and Mary Ramsey, was born in 1777, near Millerstown, Adams county, Pa. His parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He received a classical education and was destined for the ministry, but on his graduation from Dickinson College in 1798, he chose medicine for his life mission. He studied
with Dr. McClellan, of Greencastle, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1801. He first commenced the practice at Gettysburg, but in 1804 came to Harrisburg, where he remained until 1835. While at Harrisburg, he became quite distinguished in his profession by his "Treatise on the Efficacy of Kine Pox Inoculation as a Preventive of the Contagion of the Small Pox." He originated a plan for the general distribution of Kine Pox by the establishment of a lottery, and which proved successful. In the war of 1812 he was one of the first, perhaps the first, officer who offered his services and that of a company comprising the very best men of Harrisburg, 112 strong, to Gov. Snyder. As there was no call for men this company dissolved in 1813. In 1835 Dr. Agnew went to Missouri, where he remained a year. From thence to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and finally Butler, where he resided with a daughter. In 1849, while on his way to Temperanceville, near Pittsburgh, he was violently thrown from a packet-boat into the canal, from which injury or shock he did not recover, dying November 25, 1849. Dr. Agnew was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, fifteen years, and Rev. Dr. Robinson thus summarizes his character: "He was a man of notable qualities ... both in social and professional life, as well as in the church, he was promptly accorded a place as a leader. Possessed of a sound, clear and vigorous mind, well disciplined and polished by a thorough course of collegiate and professional studies, a man of great activity, of fine bearing, and a cultivated gentleman, who by his courtesy made his presence always welcome, it was but natural that he should stand at the head of his profession, and exert in every sphere where he moved a controlling influence."

Albright, Frances, daughter of Charles Gamberling, was born about 1789. Her father came to Harrisburg about 1793, and established himself in business. Frances received an excellent education, and on the 20th of July, 1809, married Lieut. Jacob W. Albright, of the U. S. Army, who was then in the recruiting service at Harrisburg. Lieut. Albright was appointed from Penn'a, Ensign of the 1st Infantry March 6, 1806; promoted 2d Lieut., Nov., 1807; 1st Lieut., August 26, 1812; District Paymaster, September 4, 1813; disbanded June 15, 1815; appointed Paymaster 2d Infantry July 9, 1816; resigned May 13, 1823. He died at Erie about 1830. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Albright began teaching school, and until the establishment of the common school system, was quite successful. Subsequently she received the appointment of teacher in one of the public schools, where she remained until her advanced years compelled her to resign. Mrs. Albright was a conscientious and faithful teacher, and the writer of this brief sketch holds her memory in reverence as
being his first tutor. Besides this, she was a strict Presbyterian of the old school, exemplary in her faith and belief. She died at Harrisburg, October 13, 1862, aged about 73 years.

Alricks, Herman, son of James Alricks and Martha Hamilton, was born at "Lost Creek Mill," in Juniata county, in 1804. His descent in the paternal line was from Peter Alricks, of Amsterdam, who was employed by the Dutch West India Company on the Delaware, in 1660; and in the maternal line granddaughter of John Hamilton and Jane Allen, who came to Pennsylvania in 1740. In 1814 the family of Mr. Alricks removed to Harrisburg, and there the son grew to man's estate, thereafter one of the most respected citizens, receiving his education in the Harrisburg Academy; reading law in the office of Thomas Elder, Esq., marrying a daughter of Rev. William Kerr, who was a great-granddaughter of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang. He quickly obtained a lucrative business before the courts, became one of the most prominent men at the bar, and at his death the eldest practitioner in Dauphin county. He was averse to holding office. The only one of prominence held by him was that of Deputy Attorney General, in 1829, by appointment of Hon. Amos Ellmaker, an appointment which made a great political uproar at the moment, and it is said caused the resignation of Mr. Ellmaker and of his deputy. He frequently served his fellow citizens in municipal office, was a popular man with them, and his counsel sought upon all questions of importance.

In addressing a jury his manner was quiet, his statement clearly presented, and argument logical. His rule was to undertake no cause unless his client was able to demonstrate the justness of his case. His early training in the practice of the Orphans' and Register's courts, soon gave him a lucrative business in this branch of his profession, where clear, concise expositions are of far more weight than the stirring eloquence of the Quarter Sessions. He was an excellent, precise, real estate lawyer.

No one was a better reference upon questions of town or county history. His personal acquaintance was extensive and his taste ran in acquiring the family traditions of our earliest settlers. His fund of information was at the service of his friends, always pleasantly and accurately re-told, with the authority for each fact or anecdote, and he abounded with many curious and fascinating ones. His presence was imposing, quite six feet in stature, large frame, erect, and neatly clad, quite "like a lawyer of the olden time." He died at Harrisburg, February, 1874. His surviving family were: Mary Wilson, married to James McCormick, jun.; William Kerr, Hamilton, Clara B., and Martha Orth Alricks.
BAILEY, JOEL, son of Joseph and Lydia Bailey, was born September 20, 1789, in Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Penna. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, but late in life became a contractor on the public works. He came to Harrisburg shortly after his majority. He was first lieutenant of Capt. R. M. Crain's company in the war of 1812-14, and for many years subsequent was Brigade Inspector and a prominent military officer. In 1821 he was appointed one of the commissioners to fix the site of the seat of justice of Juniata county, and for a number of years was keeper of the State Arsenal at Harrisburg. He was burgess of the borough in 1832, and served several terms as a member of council. Major Bailey was a very active politician, an influential citizen, and a high-toned and upright gentleman, who had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died at Harrisburg on the 16th of October, 1845. He married, March 10, 1814, Elizabeth Seidle, a native of Berks county, who died August 14, 1875, aged eighty-three years.

BERGNER, GEORGE, was a native of the village of Neunkirchen, a few miles distant from the free city of Bremen, in the kingdom of Hanover, where he was born on the 6th of June, 1818. He came to America at the age of twelve years, and reaching Reading, Penn'a, he apprenticed himself to Engelman, a printer and well-known almanac maker, with whom he served his time. In 1834 he came to Harrisburg, and worked as a compositor on the different German newspapers and journals. In 1838 he was sent by the executive committee of the anti-Masonic party to Somerset, Penn'a, to publish a German campaign paper, and during the Harrison campaign was sent on a similar service to New Bloomfield, Perry county. In 1841 he purchased the Vaterland Watcher of his former employer, Mr. Ehrenfried. During the Know Nothing campaign of 1854 he published the American in opposition to the tenets of that then dominant party. The following year he purchased the Telegraph, which he soon established on a successful and permanent basis. From 1857 to his death he was the publisher of the Legislative Record. In 1861 Mr. Bergner was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster at Harrisburg. He was removed by President Johnson in 1866, but upon the election of President Grant he was re-appointed to the position, an office he held at the time of his death. During the rebellion his pen and his purse were at the service of the Union, while he, himself, went out as a private soldier, in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, during the invasion of the State in 1862. Mr. Bergner's life was an active one, and yet apart from his own business affairs and official position, much of his time was given to the public. For many years he was one of the inspectors of the Dauphin county prison; was a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum; vice-president Pennsyl-
vania Agricultural Society; bank director, etc. His business career was a very successful one. He died at Harrisburg, after a very brief illness, Aug. 5, 1874, aged fifty-six years.

Boas, Frederick, son of Rev. William Boas, was born at Reading, Penna., in 1784. His parents were emigrants from Germany and came over with the Muhlenbergs. Frederick learned the trade of a coppersmith and tin-plateworker at Reading, but commenced business for himself at Kutztown. He came to Harrisburg in 1811, where he carried on his trade successfully. He was an enterprising citizen, and although quiet and unobtrusive, a representative man in the community. He died at Harrisburg, September 23, 1817, aged thirty-four years. Mr. Boas married, May 17, 1811, Elizabeth, daughter of David Krause and Regina Orth, of Lebanon, who survived her husband many years, leaving two children, Frederick-Krause and Elmina (Mrs. Wm. Jennings).

Boas, Jacob, brother of the preceding, and son of the Rev. William Boas, was born at Reading, Penna., in 1786. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits and came to Harrisburg in 1805, where he established himself in business. He served as a member of the borough council and was commissioned by Governor Snyder, February 6, 1809, prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and died while in office on the 8th of October, 1815. Mr. Boas married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Dick, of Reading. They had five sons, William D., Jacob D., John, Augustus F., and Daniel D.

Brown, William, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was a native of Paxtang, where he was born in 1727. His father, John Brown, settled there prior to 1720, and was a prominent actor in Provincial and Revolutionary times. William Brown became a representative man on the frontier, and was a zealous covenanter. At his own expense he visited Ireland and Scotland on behalf of his religious brethren to procure a supply of ministers, and brought over the celebrated Rev. Messrs. Lind and Dobbins. He was a member of the Assembly in 1776, and during its sessions proposed the gradual emancipation of slaves within the Commonwealth, a measure not very favorably received at the time, but subsequently adopted. He served again in the Assembly in 1784, and was a member of the Board of Property December 5, 1785. He was subsequently, October 2, 1786, appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery. Mr. Brown died on the 10th of October, 1787, and is buried in Paxtang graveyard. He was not only an active, earnest and public-spirited Christian of unquestioned piety of heart, as a neighbor and citizen, generous and kind-hearted, which insured respect and won admiration.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVII.

An Old-time Philanthropist.—One hundred and fifteen years ago [1766], in the month of March, Robert Allison, of Derry township, died. By his will he left the "Trustees of the Philadelphia Hospital £100;" the "Grammar School, at Newark, ten miles from New Castle, £100;" and other bequests to his relatives and friends.
£100 was a large sum in those frontier days; and we place the matter upon record, for no doubt the institutions have forgotten even if they ever read of the donor.

**Prices in Paxtang 130 Years Ago.**—From the account book of the Rev. John Roan we glean the prices of different articles of produce etc., which were current in Paxtang in 1749:

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<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley, per bus.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat, &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corn, &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacon, per lb.,</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>One Sheep</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butter, per lb.,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flax, &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, per bus.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;&quot;Stilling,&quot; per bus.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;'One Buck-skin,&quot;</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef, per lb.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Rice, &quot;&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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**Harris Family in the "Old Dominion."**—During a visit to Norfolk, Va., in the early part of the present week, I was attracted to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church (an ancient ivy-covered edifice, whose primitive plainness was harmoniously set off by refining touches of the architectural and mechanical skill of to-day) by the tender and tactful care bestowed upon the tombs in the churchyard surrounding it. Most of the tombs are of the revolutionary period, and are in a wonderful state of preservation. The grounds are handsomely laid out and bespeak the daily care that is bestowed upon the private gardens of the opulent. This being so out of keeping with the universal neglect of the places of sepulture characterizing us Americans, that I thought it worthy of note. There were no names on the stones, common to the nomenclature of our section, with the exception of one, and that one was borne on a free-stone slab, set in the side of the Church. The inscription reads:

*Here lyeth ye body of William Harris, who departed this life ye 8th day of March, 1687-8, | Aged 35 years.*

Below the inscription was a crudely cut death's head and crossbones. Attached to the stone was a silver plate, having engraved on it this legend:

"On the 1st of July, 1875, this Stone was brought from 'Weyanoke,' on James River. It was found amid the ruins of an old Colonial Church."

Query.—Was this William Harris of our Harris stock?

WM. B. WILSON.
The "Biscay Axes" of the Indian Traders.—[Along the banks of Conneaut creek in Crawford county, this State, there have been found since the earliest settlements an axe of a peculiar shape and make, for one of which we are indebted to Col. Frank Mantor, of the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office. Since then we have been informed that axes, similar in pattern, have been plowed up in our own locality, but not being regarded with any degree of interest or curiosity they were not preserved. On receiving Col. Mantor's axe we felt convinced those found in Northwestern Pennsylvania were used by the French engaged in the Indian trade. We, however, referred the subject to a gentleman who is well versed in the subject, and his reply is herewith given. It is of especial interest, and our historical students who have been exercised thereon will find that our learned and erudite correspondent has completely settled the question for them.]

These hatchets are found in all localities frequented by the aborigines during the historical period, and were known in the Indian trade as "Biscay Axes." They were of several sizes; the largest about eight inches long, by three inches across the face, and weighed about three pounds; the smaller about six inches long by three inches across the face, weighed one and a half pounds. The largest size was the Squaw Axe, used in gathering fire wood, the smaller was the tomahawk of the warrior, and carried habitually when traveling, or when on the war-path. In battle they were used at close quarters, and surprising stories are told of the accuracy with which they could be thrown at distances of several yards. In certain localities where Indian towns have been destroyed by fire, great numbers are found. So plenty were they when the country was new, that the pioneers who were fortunate enough to have a town site of this character on their farms, had iron sufficient to shoe their oxen and horses and to supply other necessary wants for several years. As late as 1879 I found no less than six in one farm scrap heap, on the site of a Seneca town destroyed by Denonville in 1687. Great numbers were found on sites on the Onondago towns burned by Frontenac in 1686, and also where the Mohawk towns were burned by Courcelles and Tracy in 1666. They are generally of the model shown in your drawing, and almost invariably have the three cross trade marks on each side. I have specimens of which I have good reasons for believing that they had been buried two hundred and fifty years, somewhat corroded, but just as serviceable as when new. Many have not a particle of steel, and never had, others are well steeled and finely tempered. So far as I am able to judge there was no difference in model or finish, whether furnished by the Dutch,
English or French traders. Henry Fleet, an English trader on the Potomac in 1632, met some Indians from the direction of Lake Erie, called Herechkeenes. He says, "there came from another place seven lusty men in strange attire; they had red red fringe, and two of them had beaver coats, which they gave me. Their language was haughty, and they seemed to ask me what I did there, and demanded to see my truck, which upon view they scorned. They had two axes such as Captain Kirk traded in Cannida, which he bought at Whits of Wapping, and there I bought mine and think I had as good as he."

JOHN S. CLARK.

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—XIII.

HANOVER ASS'T FOR THE KING'S USE, 1759.

Allen, William,
Andrews, John, Sr.,
Andrews, John, Jr.,
Baird, James,
Barnett, Martha,
Barnett, William,
Bell, Robert,
Bell, Thomas, Sr.,
Bell, Thomas, Jr.,
Besore, Barnard,
Besore, Jacob,
Besore, Mathias,
Brandon, William,
Breaden, William,
Brightbill, George,
Brown, Andrew,
Brown, Daniel,
Brown, John, Sr.,
Brown, John, Jr.,
Brown, Patrick,
Brown, Robert,
Brown, Samuel,
Brown, William,
Campbell, John,
Clamer, Adam,
Clark, Benjamin,
Clark, James,
Clarck, William,
Conyngham, Elizabeth,
Conyngham, Mary,
Cooper, William,
Counts, Henry,
Crawford, John, Sr.,
Crawford, John, Jr.,
Curry, Robert,
Dearmond, Mary,
Diver, William,
Dixon, James,
Dixon, John,
Endsworth, Samuel,
Finney, James, Sr.,
Finney, James, Jr.,
Finney, Thomas, Sr.,
Finney, Thomas, Jr.,
Foster, John,
Fox, John,
Frey, Rudolph,
French, James,
French, Thomas,
Furgison, William,
Getey, John,
Gillespy, George,
Gilliland, John,
Glen, Hugh,
Graham, John,
Graham, William, Sr.,
Graham, William, Jr.,
Greenie, James,
Haines, Bartholomew,
Harper, Adam,
Hays, John,
Henderson, John,
Hetrick, Peter,
Hill, John,
Hollenbach, John,
Hooke, Rudolph,
Huff, Joseph,
Humes, Robert,
Humes, Thomas,
Huston, Robert,
Hutchison, John,
Hutchison, Joseph, Sr.,
Hutchison, Joseph, Jr.,
Innis, Rev.
Litel, Dr. John,
Laird, James,
LaIrd, William,
Kinzer, Sebastian,
McClanahan, James,
McClore, Francis,
McClore, Eleanor,
McClore, James, Sr.,
McClore, James, Jr.,
McClore, John,
McClore, Thomas,
McClore, William, Sr.,
McClore, William, Jr.,
McCord, John,
McCormick, Henry,
McCollum, Alex.
McClintock, William,
McCreight, Anthony,
McCullogh, Alex.,
McCullogh, John,
McElheany, William,
McFlandie, Walter,
McGuire, Timothy,
McLaughlin, David,
McMullen, Thomas,
McNutt, Joseph,
McQuown, James,
McQuown, John,
Martin, Alexander,
Martin, Robert,
Montgomery, John,
Montgomery, Robert,
O'Henry, David,
Park, James,
Porterfield, Robert, Prist, Mary, Prist, Thomas, Ramberry, Christian, Read, Adam, Esq., Richer, Jacob, Riddle, James, Sr., Riddle, James, Jr., Ripeth, Hugh, Ripeth, James, Ripeth, Joseph, Ripeth, William, Robinson, Effy, Robinson, James, Robinson, Philip, Robinson, Thomas, Rogers, Adam, Rogers, Catharine, Rogers, James, Rogers, John, Rogers, George, Rosenberry, Esmos, Sharp, John, Shaw, Daniel, Sherer, George, Sloan, Archibald, Sloan, Samuel, Smiley, George, Smiley, John, Snoddy, Matthew, Snodgrass, Joseph, Snodgrass, Robert, Stewart, Samuel, Stewart, James, Stewart, John, Sr., Stewart, John, Jr., Stewart, Lazarus, Stewart, Samuel, Strain, John, Swan, John, Taggart, James, Taylor, Matthew, Thompson, John, Sr., Thompson, John, Jr., Thompson, Wm., Sr., Thompson, Wm., Jr., Thornton, William, Tifens, John, Tittel, George, Todd, James, Trousdale, William, Tubs, Jacob, Tubs, John, Wallace, Benjamin, Wallace, Robert, Walton, Peter, Watson, William, Walker, Samuel, Weaver, John, Williams, James, Wilson, James, Wilson, James, Sr., Wilson, James, Jr., Willson, Hugh, Willson, Joseph, Sr., Willson, Joseph, Jr., Willson, Thomas, Woods, Andrew, Woods, John, Young, John, Young, Samuel, Young, William, Andrews, James, Sr., Andrews, James, Jr., Clark, William, Deyarmond, Wm., Hill, Robert, McClure, William, McParlane, John, McMullin, George, Park, John, Pettigrew, James, Robinson, John, Shanklin, George, Strain, David, Willens, John, Willson, Hugh, Willson, Thomas, Willson, William.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVIII.

HULINGS—TOOMBS.—Mr. F. A. Burr, in a recent interview with Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, published in the Philadelphia Press, makes the General say, *inter alia,* “My mother was a Hulings, and was born in the Juniata Valley, Pennsylvania.” In your Hulings Family, you state that Marcus, first son of Thomas and grandson of the original Marcus Hulings; was “b. February 11, 1791; removed to the South; married and left issue.” Query.—Was his daughter the mother of Gen. Toombs?

WILSON, HENRY.—In reply to a query made over a year ago concerning Henry Wilson, a member of the 18th and 19th Congresses, J. F., Jr., sends us the following:

I have found the grave of Henry Wilson. His remains were first interred in the old graveyard at Allentown, but subsequently
removed to the Union cemetery. His grave is situated near the center, a short distance to the right of the main isle as you enter from the principal entrance. The following is the inscription on the tombstone:

In memory of Henry Wilson who departed this life August 14th 1826 Aged 48 years.

His widow is still living; her maiden name was also Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, at one time a prominent citizen of Allentown, but in no wise related to her husband, who came from Harrisburg. Mrs. Wilson afterwards married Joseph K. Saeger, then a widower, since deceased. He was the father of Eli E. Saeger, the president of the bank at Catasauqua. Henry Wilson beside being a member of Congress, served as a member of the General Assembly of this State.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—II.

Crouch, James, a native of Virginia, where his ancestors had settled at an early date, was born about 1740. He received a liberal education, and was brought up on a farm, coming to Pennsylvania about 1760, locating in Paxtang. He was "a soldier of Quebec," being a sergeant in Captain Matthew Smith's company of Paxtang volunteers. On his release from captivity, he became an officer of the Associates, and subsequently paymaster of the battalion. He served during the whole of the Revolution with honor and distinction. Captain Crouch died at his residence, Walnut Hill, near Middletown, on the 24th of May, 1794, aged fifty-four years. He was the father of Edward Crouch, member of the 13th Congress. His papers, perchance the most valuable documents concerning the Revolution extant in this locality, were wantonly destroyed some ten years ago.

Crouch, Edward, the son of James Crouch, an officer of the Revolution, and an elder of Paxtang church, was one of the three Commissioners appointed by Gov. Snyder to build the Land and Treasury buildings at Harrisburg, John Dorsey, of Philadelphia, and Jacob Bucher, of Harrisburg, being the others. He was born in Paxtang, November 9, 1763, and a merchant by occupation. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and commanded a company in the Whisky Insurrection of 1794. He served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1804 to 1806; and was a Presidential Elector in 1813. Gov. Snyder appointed him one of the Associate Judges of the county of Dauphin, April 16, 1813; but
resigned upon his election to the Thirteenth U. S. Congress. He died on the 2d of February, 1827, and is buried in Paxtang graveyard. “In private life he was an able and an honest man,” wrote one of his contemporaries; and the record of his life shows him to have been a gentleman of uprightness of character, and as honorable as he was influential. He married Margaret, daughter of Gen. James Potter and Margaret Patterson, and their only daughter married Benjamin Jordan, Esquire, who succeeded to the estate of “Walnut Hill.”

Dentzel, John, a native of Holland on the Rhine, was born about 1745. He received a thorough university education, including law and medicine. A romantic attachment and marriage to a daughter of an illustrious family of the country caused him to come to America at the outset of the Revolution. He warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies, and was in active service. Subsequent to the war he located at Harrisburg, where he became quite prominent. He seems to have practiced both law and medicine. In 1792 he was appointed one of the medical examiners for invalid pensions; and he is denominated as “Lawyer Dentzel,” who commanded a company during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794, although probably he was only a justice of the peace, an office he held at the time of his death. On the 8th of December, 1803, he accompanied the citizens of the town who had gone to escort the remains of their old comrade, Major Brooks, who had died at Elizabethtown; when a short distance, the bridle of Capt. Dentzel’s horse broke, and that gentleman was thrown against a fence and almost instantly killed. He was an intrepid officer, a good citizen and a polished gentleman. Mr. Dentzell was twice married; his first wife, Eve Dentzell, died March 18, 1795, “a lady much respected and admired.” On the 10th of February, 1799, he married Jane Gilchrist, who survived her husband several years. By his first wife he had Mary, m. Thomas Clyde, the parents of John J. Clyde, Esq.; Sarah m. James Kernan; Henry, who learned printing with John Wveth, went to Norfolk, Va., was collector of the port there a number of years, married and left issue. By his second wife he had Raymond, who went to Armstrong county, married and left issue.

Dock, William, the son of Philip Dock and Elizabeth Killian, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster county, Penn’a, on the 3d of February, 1793. In 1800 his parents removed to Newville, Cumberland county, where they resided until their death. His early education was somewhat limited. At the age of seventeen he went to Carlisle, where he was brought up to merchandizing. In 1813 he removed to the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg, where he kept the public ferry one year, the subsequent spring coming to Harrisburg.
In 1814 he took charge of the Harrisburg ferry, then controlled by the county of Dauphin. In 1816 he was appointed collector of tolls eastern end of the Harrisburg bridge, which position he filled five years. He entered into the mercantile chandlery trade in 1822, which he successfully continued until 1845, when he entirely relinquished business. In March, 1842, he was appointed one of the associate judges of Dauphin county. In 1849 he received the nomination by the Democracy for Congress in the Fourteenth district, then composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. The Judge made a good canvass, but his party were in the minority. In 1851 he was chairman of the State convention which nominated William Bigler for Governor; had repeatedly been a delegate to the Lutheran Synod; and in 1856 appointed a trustee of Penn'a College. He served as a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy twenty years; and was actively connected with several business enterprises. Judge Dock died at Harrisburg August 4, 1868. He married in 1818 Margaret Gilliard, of Middletown, who died May 30, 1862, in her sixty-eighth year. They had children, William-Gilliard, George, Gilliard and William, of whom Gilliard alone survives.

Enterline, John Michael, a native of the Palatinate, Germany, where he was born in 1726. He was educated at the University of Leipsie, and ordained a minister in 1751. He emigrated to America about 1760, but to what locality is not known. He became pastor of what subsequently was organized as St. John's Congregation, near Berry'sburg, having settled in that neighborhood towards the close of the Revolution. He was a faithful minister of the Gospel, and labored strenuously in his calling. He died in March, 1800, aged seventy-four years, leaving a wife, Anna Barbara, and children—John-Michael, John-Paul, Daniel, Anna-Mary m. Adam Lenker, and Elizabeth m. Henry Wirth. Many of his descendants are more or less prominent citizens of the “Upper End.”

Fager, John, son of John Jacob Fager, an early settler, was born in Oley township, Berks county, Penna., on the 10th of June, 1768. He learned the trade of a hatter, and came to Harrisburg about 1790, where for a number of years he carried on the business. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Harrisburg in 1794; served as a commissioner of the county of Dauphin; and for a number of years was a member of the town council. After retiring from active business, late in life, he was collector of tolls at the east end of the Harrisburg bridge. He died at Harrisburg on the 10th of May, 1848, lacking one month of being eighty years of age. He married Sarah, daughter of Frederick Cleckner, Sen., one of the
early settlers of Harrisburg. They had a large family, among whom were Mrs. Frederick Kelker and Dr. John H. Fager, deceased. George C. Fager is the only one who survives. Mr. Fager was a man of enterprise and integrity, and retained the respect and confidence of the community to the close of his busy, exemplary life.

Fahnestock, Conrad, son of Peter Fahnestock and Elizabeth Bolthouser, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1763. He received a fair education at the German school there, and learned the art of printing with the Ephrata brethren. He came to Harrisburg in 1794, and engaged with his brother Obed in merchandizing. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Benjamin Mayer, in the publication of the *Morgenrotte* or "Dutch Aurora," as it was commonly called. Under the infamous Alien and Sedition Act of the administration of the elder Adams, Messrs. Mayer and Fahnestock were arrested by United States officers, and thrown into prison, but promptly released on bail. They were never tried. Shortly afterwards Mr. Fahnestock retired from the printing business and entered the mercantile trade at Middletown, where he died on the 30th of September, 1804. The *Oracle* speaks of him as "an industrious, honest and valuable member of society."

Harrison, John, the son of Isaac and Sarah Harrison, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin, county, Penna., on the 8th of January, 1775. He received a good education, brought up on his father's farm, and at his majority established an extensive fulling mill. He served as county commissioner from 1805 to 1810 and in 1814 marched as a private in Capt. Thomas Mcllhenny's company of volunteers to the defense of Baltimore. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives, session of 1821-22, and in 1823 to the State Senate, but resigned the year following for some cause remaining unexplained. He was brigadier general of volunteers, and hence the title of General John Harrison. He died at his residence in Hanover, February 28, 1837, and is buried in the old graveyard there. He was thrice married; his first wife Frances Rodgers, b. 1771; d. April 15, 1813; his second wife, Rachel, b. 1787; d. Nov. 10, 1829. They were buried in Hanover churchyard; his third wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright) Murray, who d. at Lebanon in April, 1851, and there buried. Gen. Harrison was a prominent and influential citizen—upright, honorable and high-minded, and won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. A singular historical error respecting this General Harrison has been printed in a report of a school superintendent of Lebanon county, and stands to this moment uncorrected save in these columns. The statement alluded
to confounds General Harrison, of Ohio, afterwards President of the United States, with Gen. Harrison, of Hanover township, Lebanon county. The former was a Virginian, of a very prominent family, the latter of Pennsylvania, of the excellent Presbyterian race of Provincial days.

Innis, Brice, the son of Brice and Elizabeth Innis, was a native of Hanover, born in 1751. He received a good education, studied medicine at Philadelphia, and was in the beginning of a successful practice when the War of the Revolution broke out. He was commissioned a hospital surgeon in the Continental service, took ill during the cantonment at Valley Forge in December, 1777, returned home and died on the 6th of January, 1778, aged twenty-six years. He is buried in Hanover graveyard. His father, Brice Innis, Sen., born in 1711, an early settler in Hanover, was so shocked by the sudden death of his son that he died a few weeks afterward, on February 18, 1778. Mrs. Elizabeth Innis, b. 1715; d. June 3, 1788. Besides Dr. Brice Innis, they had Ann, m. ——— Irwin; Rachel, m. David Sterrat; Dr. James, who was surgeon in the Pennsylvania Line; Elizabeth, m. John Gilchrist; and Mary, m. Col. Timothy Green.

Jones, Uriah James, was born at New Berlin, Union county, Penna., in 1818. He learned the art of printing at New Berlin, Lewisburg and Harrisburg. While a journeyman at the latter place he wrote and set up the novel of “Simon Girty, the Out-Law,” a book which is now very rare. In 1845 Mr. James went to Hollidaysburg where he was engaged with O. A. Traugh in the publication of the Democratic Standard, and through its columns secured a national reputation for his witticisms. In 1850 he published the Keystone at Pittsburgh, but the paper proving unsuccessful he resumed his place on the Standard the year following. During 1855-6 he wrote and published a “History of the Juniata Valley,” the first historical work which gave a full record of the pioneer life of that locality, much of which was gathered from the lips of the settlers or their children. In 1859 Mr. Jones went to Lancaster as editor of the Express, and in 1860 removed to Harrisburg where he took a position on the Patriot and Union. At the same time he was a regular correspondent for New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh newspapers, and also a contributor of literary articles and sketches to the magazines. It may be mentioned that in 1859 he published a pamphlet, “Advice to Travelers,” which has furnished the material for several American guide books. Mr. Jones was accidentally killed by the cars at the railroad depot, Harrisburg, November 19, 1864. He married in 1845 Margaret L. Traugh, of Hollidaysburg, who survived.
NOTES AND QUERIES—XXXIX.

The McNeelys of Penn'a.—Robert McNeely was settled in Bucks county, Penna., Bedminster township, as early as 1735; was in that year an elder in the Presbyterian church, built at Deep Run in 1732. Robert died in 1782, and was buried at Deep Run church. His wife's name was Rebecca—maiden name unknown. They had the following children all born in Bedminster township—John, Robert, Andrew, William, Joseph and Margaret. Can any one give me information as to the movements and descendants of any other of this family than Andrew, whose descent we have in full? A James McNeely was an Ensign in Capt. Wm. Steele's company of Rangers in 1756. Was he any connection of Robert's? How can I find out just when Robert McNeely arrived in the Province—are there no lists of the early Irish Immigrants? D. MCN. S.

Peter Bizallion.—I send you the following memoranda which gives some data in relation to Peter Bizallion and John Coombe the brother of his wife. During the early settlement of the Province, after Penn's advent here, it was generally supposed that Bizallion, Letort, Jessup, Chartier and other French Canadian Indian traders were all Roman Catholics and not in sympathy with the Protestant English settlers. During the religious wars in Europe, I find no mention in history of any of these traders taking sides upon this question. Having but recently learned that the two first named were buried in St. John's Episcopal Church yard, situated a few yards from the Lancaster county line, in Chester county, along the old Lancaster and Philadelphia road, would seem to indicate that they belonged to the Church of England. Those who have examined Scott's maps of Lancaster county, may have noticed a road called "Peter's Road," which ran from Salisbury to Donegal township. A large portion of this road has been abandoned, and but little is known of it by the year 1734, and followed the path made by Peter Bizallion with his pack horses, in going to Conoy and Paxtang and returning to Philadelph. From this circumstance it became known as "Old Peter's Road." Bizallion's wife is buried along side of him, but she survived him some years.

In memory of | Peter Bizellon | who departed this life | July 18, 1743, aged 80 years. | Who e'er thou art with tender heart, | Stop, read and think of me; | I once was such as now thou art; | As now I am so thou shalt be.
Here lyeth ye body of | John Coombe, who | departed ye life Sept. ye 12th, 1736, | aged 78 years. | Behold the place where I doe lie; | As thou art now so once was I; | As I am now so shalt thou be, | Prepare for death and follow me.

The grave of Coombe is next to the wife of Bizallion. It will be seen that the ages of these two Indian traders were very nearly alike. And both lived to a good old age. It is a little remarkable that the Croghans, Lowreys, Callenders, Chartiers, Letorts, Bizallion and Coombes and other Indian traders of the better class, notwithstanding their great hardships and exposures should live to the great age they all did. Moses and John Coombe were brothers, and both owned land alongside of Bizallion and Letort on the Susquehanna.

Columbia, July 15, 1881.

S. EVANS.

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

Some Misstatements Corrected.

A recent picnic (August 18, 1881) at this venerable ruin, gave occasion for some speech-making, which was no doubt quite enjoyable, but to put what was said into print for the information of the general public was a most unfortunate venture. Without intending it, the historical speech is erroneous from beginning to end; almost as backish as the Sexton's tales. The latter would be a fortune to the verger of a cathedral with a "bait like this," reaching back to the tenth year of "Richard of the Lion Heart." The tradition when repeated in the history of a log church that certainly does not date beyond 1727 is especially absurd.

This sexton is a delightful raconteur, and has such full faith in his tales that one does not like to criticise or disprove him. Yet historical accuracy requires that his charming stories should be taken as "idle tales," as will be fully proven before we are done with him. The orator upon this occasion is not the only offender. He repeats what was written by Dr. Blackburn for Potter's Magazine—by "J. M. S." from Gettysburg, to the Valley Sentinel in 1873, who gives this sexton for his authority—by "F. G. G." from Bainbridge to the Marietta Register in 1877, who also gives this sexton as authority—now in 1881 we have Mr. J. H. Strock repeating the astonishing tale. He says:

"The communion service used by the ancient Presbyterians consists of four mugs and platters of pewter and a wine pitcher. They are still preserved and in possession of Mr. Hatton who will kindly and cheerfully exhibit them to those who wish to see them. They
were manufactured in London and presented to the church by some dissenting English friends more than 150 years ago. By examining one of the platters you will find that they were manufactured in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard, as appears inscribed upon the bottom. History tells us that three Richards occupied the throne of England. The first from 1189 to 1199, when he was killed in battle by an arrow shot from the castle at Chaluz. King Richard, the Second, was king twelve years when he resigned. King Richard the Third, reigned from 1483 to 1485, when he was killed in battle. So that judging from the inscription on the platter and the history of Richard the First, it must have been manufactured in the year 1199, which would prove the communion set to be 682 years old, and consequently quite an ancient relic.

This is the very height of story telling. It is so far opportune as to afford occasion to set the history of this old-fashioned pewter communion service before the public, as all of us are interested in the incidents attached to the doings of the early settlers. We trust the sexton will make note of it. If his tale were true, this collection of pewter would fetch at auction many thousands of dollars, and its custodian be in hourly peril of burglary or murder! Luckily for him no one at this time has any faith in it; so he dwells safely.

The truth is that this communion service was manufactured by "Richard King, London," 1783 or 1785, and bears the stamp of the Goldsmith's Company, else it could not have been disposed of without a penalty by its manufacturer in the then state of the English law. The Rev. A. D. Mitchell, a former pastor of Derry, writes me that it is "simply absurd to suppose that it was manufactured during the reign of Richard I. The Richard King stamped upon the plates is doubtless the name of the manufacturer."

So with the linen cloths described by others of these writers. Part of them are in possession of a family of "Derry descent," residing in Harrisburg, supposed to be about eighty years old—real "Irish Linen."

The deed from the land office for the church glebe was issued in 1782, and has been published at length in Notes and Queries.

The orator at the picnic goes on with his essay, remarking that William Penn, tradition has it, "had his horse hitched frequently to the white oak tree next to the southwest corner of the church. The church building, as you will observe, is constructed of logs about two feet thick, and was built in 1720."

Penn may have been on the site of this church, but there is no sort of proof that he ever was. The oak to which allusion is made is not 200 years old.
The church building was erected about 1727; and laborious search for proof of the date of its erection by astute lawyers, through all the papers relating to its history, has heretofore failed to establish that it was erected before that time; making its age about 150 years. The congregation was then organized; the earliest tombstone is marked 1734.

Every statement respecting this church seems to have been drawn from the fairy fancy of the postmaster at Derry. He makes drafts upon his imagination, retails them for facts and they are repeated as history by too credulous auditors. For the real history of this church it is not worth while to go beyond that told the courts of Dauphin county, in the frequent hearings its business has had before that tribunal. All the astuteness and wit of lawyers, witnesses and Bench, have failed to tell the story as our model sexton relates it. A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XL.

FORSTER—DUFFIELD.—Do the early land records at Harrisburg make any mention of Allen Forster or his brother-in-law, Benjamin Duffield, who settled in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, before A. D. 1700?—E. D. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

[Research in the Land Department gives this information: On the 19th May, 1740, there was surveyed to Allen Forster, of Philadelphia, 150 acres of land "situate in Colebrookdale township, adjoining George McCall's manor, in the county of Philadelphia." A Benjamin Duffield was one of the first settlers in Bucks county.]

PRICES OF WEARING MATERIAL, ETC., 130 YEARS AGO.—The account books of the Rev. John Roan present some idea of the "ways of the world" in the days of our forefathers, and the following may interest many of our readers—especially as the prices refer to ladies' wear:

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<th>Item</th>
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<td>For making a gown</td>
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<td>For a Bonnet</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaloon for a petticoat</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linen, 24 yds.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloak Dressing</td>
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<tr>
<td>One pair of Shoes</td>
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<td>2 lbs. of Linsey at 2s. 6d. per yd.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Footing a pair of Stockings</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Handkerchiefs</td>
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<td>6</td>
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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—III.

KELKER, John, fifth son of Anthony Kelker and Mary Magdalena Meister, was born at Annville, Pa., June 12, 1776. He received a good education, or rather such as the country afforded during the Revolutionary era, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits. In 1812 he was elected sheriff of Dauphin county, and permanently removed to Harrisburg the following year. He was subsequently appointed deputy marshall for the county, and served as county treasurer from 1829 to 1832. Mr. Kelker was an officer of the Reformed church, Harrisburg, and one of the building committee when the present church was erected. He died at Harrisburg, on the 29th of April, 1859, at the age of eighty-three. "In social life," wrote a contemporary, "he was an example of urban manners, of warm and genial friendship, of generous hospitality, and he was everywhere welcomed as a man of courteous and kind disposition." Mr. Kelker married in 1798, Sabina, daughter of Henry Shantz and Sabina Meily, of Lebanon, who died at Harrisburg, December 26, 1853. They had—Mary-Magdalena, m. James B. Morgan; Catharine, d. s. p.; Elizabeth, m. George Lewis Mytinger; Joseph-Henry, Sabina, Rosanna, m. Joseph E. Leib, and Louisa-Rebecca, m. George Blyth.

KENDIG, Martin, son of John and Elizabeth Kendig, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Penna., December 31, 1797. After receiving a fair education he learned the trade of saddle and harness making at Harrisburg, and upon attaining his majority, established the business at Middletown, carrying on in connection therewith the lumber trade. Subsequently with others he erected a large saw mill at the mouth of the Swatara and established an extensive lumber business. He served as one of the auditors of the county from 1826 to 1828 and represented Dauphin county in the Legislature from 1837 to 1839. Mr. Kendig died on his farm, adjoining Middletown, on
the 28th day of May, 1850. He was thrice married, and had several children. Of the latter yet surviving are the Rev. Daniel, chaplain in the United States army, Walter H., of Middletown, James, of York, and Elizabeth, wife of V. B. Beane, of Iowa. Mr. Kendig was an enterprising citizen, and a gentleman of probity and worth.

Kennedy, Robert, son of James and Mary Kennedy, a native of the North of Ireland, was born in 1729. He received a classical education, studied medicine, and graduated at Edinburg before emigrating to America, about 1755. He located among his friends in Paxtang, a few miles from Middletown on the Swatara. At the outset of the Revolution he joined the Associates, as a private, attached to Capt. John Rutherford's company, Col. James Burd's battalion, of which he was subsequently appointed surgeon. In 1779 he was in Capt. James Crouch's company, and served during almost the whole war. Shortly after the return of peace Dr. Kennedy removed to York where he died on the 20th of December, 1804. His valuable services on the frontiers during the Indian wars, together with those in the struggle for independence, are his enduring monument. Of his descendants nothing is known, and this meager record is all we have to perpetuate the memory of a hero of '76, and noble representative of "the healing art."

Krause, David Sr., a native of the Palatinate, Germany, was born about 1750. He was brought to America in his youth, coming to what is now Lebanon county, Penna., and was a farmer by occupation. During the Revolutionary War he was an active participant, commanded a company of Associates in the Jersey campaign of 1776, and the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777, subsequently commissary of Col. Greenawalt's battalion. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Dauphin county in 1785, and under the Constitution of 1790 served in the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1799. From 1795 to 1797 he was one of the commissioners of Dauphin county. He was subsequently appointed by Gov. Snyder one of the associate judges of the county of Lebanon, holding the position at his death, which occurred in 1822. Judge Krause married Regina, youngest daughter of Adam Orth and Catharine Kucher, of Lebanon. She died at Lebanon in 1846, well advanced in years.

Krause, David Jr., the youngest son of David Krause and Regina Orth, was born November 2, 1800, at Lebanon. He was educated under Rev. Mr. Ernest, of the Lutheran Church, at Lebanon, and subsequently studied law with Hon. Jonathan Walker, of Pittsburgh, and there admitted to the bar. He returned to Lebanon, and began
practice. He went to Harrisburg as the private secretary of Gov. Shultz, and was admitted to the Dauphin courts August 15, 1825. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General in August, 1826, and re-appointed in 1829. From 1825 to 1826, with Gen. Simon Cameron he published and edited the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1835 and 1836. On the election of Gov. Porter in 1839 he took editorial charge of the State Journal, which he conducted with much ability. In January, 1845, a vacancy occurring in the Montgomery and Bucks county judicial district, Mr. Krause was appointed to that bench. He filled the position acceptably and honorably, but in 1851, when the judiciary became elective, he positively declined the office. He then retired to private life. In 1862 and again in 1863, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates, he volunteered as a private soldier in the Pennsylvania militia, although then in the 63d year of his age. He died at Norristown on the 13th of June, 1871. Judge Krause married, in September, 1825, Catharine Orr, of Philadelphia, who survived her husband four years.

KUNKEL, CHRISTIAN, son of John Christian Kunkel, was born in the Palatinate, Germany, July 10, 1757. His father arrived in Pennsylvania, September 23, 1766, subsequently locating at or near York. Christian learned the trade of a shoemaker at York. In the War of the Revolution he was in Col. Slagle's battalion of Associates, and was in active service during the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777. In 1785, in company with his brother-in-law, George Hoyer, he came to Harrisburg. Here he at once entered into business, which with his indomitable energy and industry proved highly successful. He was one of the prime movers and contributed towards the organization of the first German Church in Harrisburg. He was burgess of the borough in 1796, and frequently a member of the council. He was elected, in 1809, one of the directors of the branch bank of Philadelphia at Harrisburg, and the same year appointed by Gov. Snyder one of the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna. Mr. Kunkel's eventful and honored life closed at Harrisburg, September 8, 1823. He was twice married. His first wife, Anna Catharine Hoyer, died August 17, 1796, aged thirty-seven years. His second wife, who was Anna Maria Elizabeth Welsaur, of York county, died July 24, 1862, aged eighty-eight years. They are all buried in the Harrisburg cemetery. Mr. Kunkel had a large family. By his first wife he had: George; John; Susannah, m. David Hummel; Mary, m. Peter Fahnestock, and Jacob. By his second wife there were: Elizabeth, m. John C. Barnitz; Benjamin; Catharine, m. Joseph
Ross; Sarah, m. James Gilliard; Magdalena; Lydia, m. John P. Keller; Rev. Christian-Frederick, and Samuel. His friend and pastor, Rev. George Lochman, D. D., bore this testimony of Mr. Kunkel—

"He was to me an affectionate and faithful friend—an upright and useful member of the Church—a valuable citizen and an admirable father in his own house."

Landis, Samuel, the son of Abraham Landis and Susannah Reinoehl, was born at Halifax, Dauphin county, Penna., on the 22d of June, 1813. His father was a native of Berks county, and came to Dauphin county shortly after his marriage. His father dying while the son was only eleven years old, he was taken from school and put to merchandizing, first at Halifax and afterwards at Harrisburg. With a limited education, he applied himself to study, and when about twenty he taught school during the winter. About 1835 he purchased a store at Halifax, and was in continued mercantile business thirty years. In 1851 he removed to his farm, near Halifax, but commissioned justice of the peace April 10, 1855, he returned to the town. In 1861 he was elected Associate Judge of the county. From February, 1874, until his death, March 8, 1876, he was cashier of the Real Estate Bank at Harrisburg. Judge Landis married, June 22, 1836, Margaret Kinter, daughter of Isaac Kinter and Elizabeth Henry, of Rockville, who survives. In Church matters he took a prominent part, held the position of recording steward of the M. E. Church thirty years; was a member of the first Sunday-school organized in Halifax, of which for many years he was the superintendent. By his will he donated five hundred dollars for the benefit of the library. Judge Landis was a faithful and zealous Christian gentleman. He was a vice-president of the Dauphin County Historical Society at the time of his death.

Lochman, John George, son of Nicholas Lochman and Maria Schneider, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1773. After proper preparation he entered the University of Pennsylvania, at which he graduated and from which institution he subsequently received the doctorate. He studied theology under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Helmuth, a graduate of the University of Halle, and for many years professor of German and Oriental languages in the University of Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach in 1794, and soon after accepted a call to Lebanon, where he remained twenty-one years. In 1815 he was elected pastor of the United Evangelical Lutheran congregations at Harrisburg, Middleton and Shoop's, where he labored with great fidelity and most
satisfactory results. In 1817 he was president of the German Lutheran Synod of the United States. Dr. Lochman's useful life terminated at Harrisburg on the 10th of July, 1826. The congregation in their appreciation of his services erected a handsome monument over his remains, which are interred on the southeast side of the church. His wife Susan died on the 27th of June, 1830, and is buried by his side. Their son, the Rev. Augustus Lochman, D. D., succeeded his father at Harrisburg. Their other children were: 

William, d. s. p.; Anna, m. Henry Hise; Emma, m. Frederick V. Beisel; Amelia, d. s. p.; and Camilla, m. William C. Keller. Dr. Lochman was an able and popular preacher; was held in high estimation by the Church, and exercised an unbounded influence. He was the author of "The History, Doctrine, and Discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," published in 1817, and several other works.

Mitchel, Andrew, a native of Dublin, Ireland, born November 1, 1754, emigrated to America in 1774, on the eve of the Revolution. Espousing the cause of the Colonies, he took position as an officer among the defenders of his adopted country. He was a gentleman of finished education and excellent moral training—having been destined for a clerical life—adopted teaching as an avocation, and, in the death of preceptors after the peace of 1783, had gratifying success as an educator. He came to Harrisburg in 1791, and in June, 1795, married Margaret, the widow of Capt. John Hamilton. He was one of the burgesses of the borough in 1799, and served a number of years in the town council. While president of the latter body in 1800, a sharp correspondence arose between Alexander Graydon, Esq., on one side, and Messrs. Mitchel and Stacy Potts on the other. Graydon complained of the action of the council authorizing the lease of the river bank in front of his residence for "board piles," arguing that the borough had not authority to do so under the grant of John Harris. Mitchel and Potts replied, holding that the council had a right. One note produced a rejoinder, and all parties lost temper. As older citizens well remember, the council held its ground, and "board piles" adorned the lower bank from Market to Paxtang street until a recent period; and a very active part of the town, Front street was when a rise took place in the Susquehanna river. Mr. Mitchel was an officer and early member of the Presbyterian church, and greatly assisted in its first organization. He died December 21, 1825, at his residence on Front street, now Mrs. Dr. Rutherford's. His daughter, Jane Alexander, wife of Dr. Thomas Whiteside, was the only child who survived him.
NOTES AND QUERIES—XLI.

WELSH—PATTERSON.—In the Covenanter’s graveyard in Lower Paxtang township is a tombstone with the following inscription:

In memory of | James Welch w | ho Deceased Ja | novy ye 28d | 1754
| Also James Welch | Younger who Dec’d | August 7th 1754 Aged | 20 years.

The will of James Welsh, of Paxtang, was proved at Lancaster, May 3, 1754. In it he mentions his wife Mary, and the following children:

i. John.
ii. James.
iii. Thomas.
iv. Robert.
v. Joseph.
vi. Jean, m. William Paterson.
vii. Isabel.
viii. Mary.

We give them in the order named in the will, although it is probable Jean was the oldest, it being customary in the wills of the Scotch-Irish to name all the sons first and then the daughters. Richard McClure and William Anderson were witnesses and Mary, wife of James Welsh, with their son, John Welsh, executors. Who was the William Paterson, the husband of Jean Welsh?

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—IV.

RAWN, CHARLES COATESWORTH, the son of David Rawne and Elizabeth Cheyney, was born in the city of Washington in 1801. His grandparents, Caspar and Barbara Rahn (as the name was originally spelled), were natives of Germany, one of whose daughters, Elizabeth, was the mother of Gov. Francis R. Shunk. Mr. Rawne’s father dying when Charles was seven years of age at Staunton, Virginia, his mother removed her family to her farm in Thornbury, Delaware county, Penn’a. He was educated at the West Chester academy, and in charge of that distinguished Principal Mr. Gause. In 1826 he came to Harrisburg, and began the study of law with Francis R. Shunk, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar January 18, 1831. He at once commenced his career as a successful pleader and
up to the time of his death was considered one of the leading criminal lawyers at the Dauphin County bar. He was an earnest antagonist of human slavery and during the days of the Fugitive Slave law, was the eloquent pleader in behalf of the poor black. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of December, 1865. Mr. Rawn married Frances, daughter of Joseph Clendennin and Elizabeth Slough, of Harrisburg, who survives.

Read, Adam, was a native of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, where he was born in 1703. He located in Hanover on the Swatara about 1725, and secured the possession of large tracts of land. He was a gentleman of education and became quite prominent in Provincial days. He was for many years one of His Majesty's justices, and during the French and Indian wars held the commission of captain, doing gallant service on the frontiers. Considerable of his correspondence is found among the archives of the State, mostly relating to Indian forays and earnest appeals for protection. Capt. Read was an elder in Hanover church, and in the old graveyard on Bow creek rest his remains. He died February 2, 1789; and his wife Mary, born in 1712, on the 11th of June, 1783. Their two daughters married respectively—Mary, John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, and Eleanor, Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland county.

Reily, Luther, the seventh son of Capt. John Reily, of the Revolution, and Elizabeth Myers, was born October 7, 1794, at Myerstown, Dauphin, now Lebanon county, Penna. On the death of his father he came to Harrisburg, and shortly after began the study of medicine with Dr. Martin Luther. In the war of 1812-14 he marched as a private in Capt. Richard M. Crain's company of volunteers to Baltimore, subsequently being detailed as assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine at Harrisburg, and subsequently was at the head of the profession there. Although not taking an active part in politics, he was more or less prominent in public affairs. He was elected to and served as member of the Twenty-fifth Congress. Dr. Reily died at Harrisburg on the 20th of February, 1854, deeply lamented by the community, who appreciated him as "the good doctor." His wife, Rebecca, daughter of Henry Orth, survived her husband only a few months.

Rutherford, William, the youngest son of Capt. John Rutherford, of the Revolution, and Margaret Park, was born in Paxtang, August 4, 1776. He received a fair education and was brought up as a farmer. Born amid the thunders of the Revolution, he inherited the military spirit of his father, and became quite prominent as an officer, serving in all the grades from a lieutenant up to that of a
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commission of colonel, which office he declined. In 1816 he was elected a director of the poor, and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1810 to 1821, and again from 1829 to 1831. Col. Rutherford was one of the most influential men of his day in the county of Dauphin and a representative man thereof. He died at his residence near Harrisburg on the 17th of January, 1850, in his seventy-fourth year. Col. Rutherford married, March 17, 1801, Sarah, daughter of William Swan, who died June 18, 1852, aged seventy-three years. They are both buried in old Paxtang church graveyard.

Simonton, William, the younger, son of William Simonton and Jane Wiggins, was a native of Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, born in 1788. He received a good education, English and classical, and studied medicine with Dr. Martin Luther of Harrisburg, graduating at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He commenced the successful practice of his profession in Hanover, and became prominent and influential. He was elected county auditor in 1823 serving three years, and represented the district in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses of the United States. Dr. Simonton died May 17, 1846, in Hanover. He married Martha Davis, a daughter of the Rev. James Snodgrass who died in April, 1862; both are interred in old Hanover church graveyard. They left issue—Martha D., m. Rev. Thomas D. Bell; Jane C., m. Rev. John H. Rittenhouse; Rev. William; Elizabeth, m. Rev. A. L. Blackford; Anna M.; John W.; James S.; Thomas G.; and Rev. Ashbel G.

Wallace, James, son of Robert and Mary Wallace was born on the Swatara in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1750. He received the ordinary limited education of frontier times and was brought up on his father's farm. He early enlisted in the struggle for Independence, and as a private and an officer he did efficient service. When the new county of Dauphin was formed, he became quite prominent in its affairs, served as county commissioner from 1799 to 1801 and member of the House of Representatives from 1806 to 1810. He represented this district in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses of the United States (1815-1821) and showed marked ability in that illustrious body. He was a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia, and hence the title. Gen. Wallace died at his residence in Hanover on the 15th of December, 1823, and is interred in Derry church graveyard. His wife Sarah died February 14, 1822, and is interred in the same burying-ground.
Waugh, Beverly Roberts, son of Rt. Rev. Beverly Waugh, of the M. E. Church, and Catharine Bushby, was born at Liberty, Md., July 16, 1824. He received a thorough English and classical education, and entered Dickinson College, where he graduated. His alma mater subsequently conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Mr. Waugh was licensed to preach by the Baltimore conference, but he accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics and English Literature in the Baltimore Female College, an institution then in full tide of success. In 1853 the trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College at Harrisburg secured him as Principal, in which position he labored faithfully and successfully to the day of his death. It was not alone in the capacity of teacher that Mr. Waugh devoted his energies and talents; but his labors were varied, incessant, faithful, in season and out of season, for the good of humanity. His devoted Christian life-work ended on the 24th of March, 1861, in his thirty-seventh year. He married, in 1855, Sarah S., daughter of George Beatty, Esq., of Harrisburg, who survives.

Weir, Samuel, the eldest son of James Weir, was born near Ballymony, county Antrim, Ireland, September 29, 1775, and located in the townships of Derry, Dauphin county, Penna. A year subsequently we find him in the Army of the Revolution as lieutenant of infantry, rendering important service at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war he removed to a farm he purchased near Harrisburg, but shortly after, in 1797, began merchandizing in that town, and became one of the most prominent business men of the borough. He assisted in organizing the Presbyterian church at Harrisburg and was one of the first ruling elders. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of August, 1820. He was twice married; by his first wife he had James, who died young, and by his second wife he had Samuel, who removed to South Carolina, John Andrew and James Wallace. Mr. Weir, says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "was always esteemed to be a man of probity and honor. In the church he was very active and greatly devoted to its interests."

Wilson, Thomas, of Scotch-Irish parents, was born at Philadelphia about 1768. He learned the trade of a printer; was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments and wrote freely on the subjects of his time for the leading newspapers of his native city. In 1811 he removed to Baltimore where he conducted a newspaper. In the defense of that city, when attacked by the British in 1814, he enlisted as a private in Captain James McConkey's company of the 27th Regiment of Maryland volunteers commanded by Lieut. Col. Kennedy Long. In 1816 Mr. Wilson returned to Philadelphia, where he became foreman on Mr. Duane's newspaper "The
Aurora," contributing also to its columns. He died at Philadelphia about 1828. He married Lydia Oakford of English parentage, who survived her husband several years. Mr. Wilson was the author of a number of works, the names of only two, however, coming to our knowledge:

"The Biography of the Principal American Military and Naval Heroes, comprehending details of their achievements during the Revolutionary and late Wars, 2 vols., published by John Low, 139 Cherry Street, New York, 1821."

"The Picture of Philadelphia for 1825; published by Thomas Town, 38 Chestnut St., Philadelphia."

Wilson, Thomas Low, the son of Thomas Wilson and Lydia Oakford, was born in Philadelphia, Penna., on the 26th of March, 1800. He learned the art of printing with his father, who was a prominent craftsman in his day. In 1811 his parents removed to Baltimore, where in the defence of that city both father and son enlisted in Capt. James McConkey's company, 27th Maryland regiment. In 1816 the family returned to Philadelphia, where both Wilsons worked on Mr. Duane's Aurora. Subsequently the son went to Washington City to work on the National Intelligencer. In 1828 he published the Intelligencer, Petersburg, Virginia, where in connection he printed the Lynchburg Democrat in 1837. In 1838, on the recommendation of the veteran editor, Ritchie, he came to Harrisburg as editor of The Reporter, to combat the errors of the Anti-Masonic party. Upon the return of the Democracy to power, Mr. Wilson was chosen Secretary to the Board of Canal Commissioners, a position he occupied almost uninterruptedly until the abolishment of the Canal Department in 1859. He served during this period one year as collector of tolls at Middletown, and one year as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth at the close of Gov. Porter's administration. He died at Harrisburg on the 28th of February, 1871. Mr. Wilson married on the 6th of May, 1824, Julianna Margaretta Bender, of Washington City, who survives in her 81st year. A gentleman prominent in public affairs thus summarizes the character of Mr. Wilson: "He was an honest man—one of that stern, inflexible and unbending old school integrity, which made him die a poor man rather than become a party to unholy plunder from the coffers of the Commonwealth. Hundreds of fraudulent claims upon the State fell beneath his argus eye from which he could have realized an ample fortune, but that his inward sense of right revolted at being particeps criminis to such frauds."

Zeigler, George, the son of George Zeigler, a native of the Palatinate, was born in Lancaster county, Penna., July 3, 1768. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, came to Harrisburg in 1795 and
began merchandizing, in which he was quite successful. In his early life he took an important part in public affairs. He was frequently a member of the borough council, was lieutenant colonel of the 66th regiment, Penna. militia, in 1807, and coroner from Jan. 12, 1809, to Dec. 18, 1811. Col. Zeigler died at Harrisburg, August 28, 1845, aged seventy-seven years. His wife Elizabeth, b. Dec. 6, 1777, d. Jan. 2, 1853. They left three daughters—Catharine, m. George Ivunkel; Mary, m. Rev. John P. Hecht, and Elizabeth, m. Rev. Frederick Rothrock. Col. Zeigler was an estimable citizen—a gentleman of sterling integrity and worth.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLII.

A "Feu-de-Joie" at Harris' Ferry in 1781.—A letter of John Harris to John Montgomery, of Carlisle, giving him the news of the capitulation of Yorktown, brief though it is, will prove interesting:

PAXTANG, Oct. 27, 1781.

Dear Sir: We have good news from the southward, Cornwallis and his whole army surrendered to Gen. Washington on the 19th. As soon as we get up the Province cannon we will fire a feu-de-joie.

The bearer is waiting and I must close.

Your very h'ble serv't,

John Harris.

Indorsed: "Col. John Montgomery, at Carlisle, per Mr. Parker.

Pennsylvania at the Yorktown Centennial.—When the General Assembly of the Commonwealth appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars to secure a proper representation of the State at the Yorktown celebration, no one imagined that any but representative men would be asked to appear in behalf of Pennsylvania on that interesting occasion. The average politician of the country is certainly not the true representative of the character and ideas of the State. Others than those who are bent on "having a good time" should appear for Pennsylvania. Descendants of those who have participated in that decisive victory for independence, and gentlemen of standing in the front rank of men of letters, who would add dignity and nobleness to such a body of men, certainly should have some representation therein. Men like William M. Darlington, of Pittsburgh, E. L. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre, John B. Linn, of Bellefonte, J. Smith Futhey, of West Chester, J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, Samuel Evans, of Columbia, J. Lawrence Getz, of Reading, S. W.
Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, and others whom we could name, the ancestors of some of whom "fought at Yorktown," should be among those selected. They are individuals who could talk intelligently of the Revolution and of American History—and would reflect honor upon their native State. But, alas, in these degenerate days of ours, the ward politician seems to be the only one entitled to sing the "popular hexameter."

A YORKTOWN LETTER.

We have had in our possession for several years a copy of a letter written from the "Lines before Yorktown" by Lieut. William Feltman, of Lancaster county, an officer of the First Pennsylvania regiment of the Continental Line, to Lieut. Andrew Johnson, of York, who was then on furlough, not having recovered from wounds received at Paoli and Monmouth. We presume the letter has never been printed.

Dear Sir: We have been here now four weeks. The British are hemmed in and they cannot get out. They made a sortie a few nights ago but quickly retired without effecting anything. Yesterday our field pieces opened fire, the General aiming the first gun. I have bet a pair of silk stockings with Captain Davis that Cornwallis and his army would be prisoners of war before two weeks. Poor Col. Scammell is dead. He was accidentally wounded after being taken a prisoner, was released on parole and taken to Williamsburg, where he died.

The Third Penn’a Battalion is not up, but we expect it every day. Lieut. Dixon and self had a fine view of the shells our battery threw into York.

I remain your obedient servant,

Wm. Feltman.

To Lieut. Johnson.

A HERO OF YORKTOWN.

Lieut. William Feltman, in his diary of the Penna. Line at the siege of Yorktown, under date of October 19, 1781, records:

"At one o’clock this day Major Hamilton with a detachment marched into town and took possession of the batteries and hoisted the American flag."

This gallant officer, James Hamilton, was commissioned captain in the First Pennsylvania, Continental Line, March 10, 1776; made a
prisoner of war November 2, 1777; subsequently exchanged, and promoted major of the Second Penn'a, December 10, 1778; and retired the service January 1, 1783. The parents of Major Hamilton came from the north of Ireland with the Calhouns, Polks and other emigrants who located on the Swatara and its branches about 1730-5. He was probably one of the sons of Hugh Hamilton, over whose remains in old Derry church graveyard is a huge marble slab with this inscription:

| In Memory of Hugh Hamilton who departed this life May the 22d, A. D. 1793, in the 68th year of his age. |

At the close of the war for Independence Major Hamilton was in the Southern Department. There he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Lynch, sen., whose son, Thomas Lynch, jr., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina. Their son, Gen. James Hamilton was Governor of South Carolina 1830–32. He married a granddaughter of Thomas Hayward, who was also a signer.

Concerning the ancestors of Major James Hamilton, we have only meager data. Much of the Virginia and Carolina Scotch-Irish immigration is directly connected with this locality, but the total absence of all parish records make the task of the genealogist almost futile. This family of Hamilton is to be distinguished from the Hamiltons of Philadelphia, who were emigrants from England and members of the established Church, while the family referred to came from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and were Presbyterians.

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**YORKTOWN.**

**The Pennsylvanians of 1781.**

To those who "consider such things," are not conversant with the events which preceded the surrender of Cornwallis, and the figure the men of Pennsylvania made in that memorable success, this grouping of extracts from contemporary accounts, will, we do hope, prove pleasant reading. To the ordinary reader, they are not familiar. They have not up to this time, found their way into general history. As a part of the history of Pennsylvania they are presented to the readers of *Notes and Queries*, with a few explanatory illustrations.

When Wayne was made a colonel, in 1775, he at once gave his soldiers to understand that they had a commander. His self-consciousness brought him into frequent disputes with untrained subordinates—officers and men—but he never wavered in his course,
finally weaving a chaplet of conduct, efficiency and valor for his Pennsylvaniaans, which becomes more distinct as we moderns are better informed of the events of the stirring days of one hundred years ago. One of the first orders was that every non-commissioned officer or soldier, "who shall come to the parade dirty, with a long beard or his breeches knees open, shall be mulched of a day's allowance of provision; for the colonel lays it down as a position, that every soldier who neglects to appear as decent as the nature of his situation will admit, is unfit for gentlemen's company and is a coward." Then he informs them that he has appointed barbers and details for washing. Evidently cleanliness was a supreme part of the discipline of Mad Anthony.

His rigid efforts to make soldiers of his material, after a great deal of refractory conduct and a mutiny in the Line, were successful, and our extracts tell the story of that "Line," from York to Yorktown and beyond.

April 5, 1781.—A detail from six regiments of Pennsylvania troops was ordered to rendezvous at York, Pennsylvania—its superior officer was St. Clair; its immediate commander, Wayne; other officers, Robinson, Stewart, Harmar, Butler, Humpton, Fauntleroy and Moylan, all experienced soldiers. Several persons who afterward made Harrisburg their home were in this and other bodies formed at York, "to march to the Southward."

May 26.—When Wayne was about leaving York, there was insubordination, approaching mutiny, in a portion of his command. He quelled it promptly, shooting the offenders. After that he had perfect control of his troops. About the 1st of June the troops left York, joining Lafayette on the Rappahannock river on the 10th.

July 6.—The brigade fought at Green Spring "under the Marquis."

Oct. 11.—Opened the second parallel at Yorktown, Virginia, which Steuben considered "the most important part of the siege."

After the surrender of Cornwallis, these regiments, with the proper artillery, were ordered South and closed their services in the last engagement of the Revolution at Sharon, Georgia. The soldiers were returned to Philadelphia in June, 1783, and disbanded, "poorly clad and unpaid."

This is a very succinct detail of the services of the choice body of men of whom Gov. Lee of Virginia. "Light Horse Harry," commander under Washington in the Whisky Insurrection, wrote:— "Wayne had a constitutional attachment to the decision of the sword, and this cast of character had acquired strength from indulgence, as well as from the native temper of the troops he commanded. They were known as the Line of Pennsylvania, whereas they might with
more propriety have been called the line of Ireland. (They were nearly if not all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, from the interior of the State.) Bold and daring, they were impatient and refractory, and would always prefer an appeal to the bayonet to a toilsome march, or insubordinate under the want of food and whisky. The general and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action, hand to hand, in the center of the army. Cornwallis did not miscalculate when he presumed that the junction of Wayne with Lafayette would increase rather than diminish his chance of bringing the latter to action. This was what the British commander wished to do and Lafayette was ordered to avoid.

Another writer, Mathews, in a journal unpublished, calls them "long-legged, most of them without shoes and stockings, and without coats." This was during the faraway Southern campaign, when the protecting hand of their State could neither clothe or feed its sons.

We next come to the private correspondence of Lt. Col. St. George Tucker, of Virginia, with his wife, who by a previous marriage was the mother of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Tucker was afterwards a judge of the United States Court. He also served under Greene in the successful Southern campaigns after the surrender at Yorktown. Our extracts are from the "Magazine of American History," a really able work, published in New York. Tucker writes:

"June 24, 1781.—I had the satisfaction of seeing the Pennsylvania line on their march. They were a splendid and formidable corps. If the laurels which they win, bear any proportion to the plumes they are adorned with, the heroes of antiquity will soon sink into oblivion. Were I a native of Laputa, with the assistance of a quadrant I might possibly calculate the altitude of that which nods over the brow of their General [Wayne]. Their military pride promises much, for the first step to make a good soldier is to entertain a consciousness of personal superiority, and this consciousness of personal superiority is said to prevail in the breasts of these men, even to the meanest private in the ranks.

"July 5, 1781.—At an entertainment given by the Marquis (Lafayette) yesterday, I had the pleasure of seeing Col. (Walter) Stewart, who very politely enquired after you. He is the same pretty fellow that ever he was, and wears a plume almost as large as Gen. Wayne himself. I wrote you before that the Pennsylvania line abounded in these decorations. I will venture to say that all the ostriches that ever appeared on the table of Heliogabalus would be insufficient to furnish the whole army in the same profuse style, for the feathers appear before you can well discover the shoulders to which the head that supports them is annexed. We had a splendid entertainment,
and in order to assist digestion marched from sunset till the break of day."

Wayne, in his Southern campaign, had one thousand men, all Pennsylvanians, brought into the field under their impetuous and daring commander in the best possible condition, as to discipline, accoutrements and personal cleanliness, well prepared for the hard duty they underwent in Virginia, soon after in the Carolinas and Georgia, where they won laurels equal to the anticipations of Judge Tucker and their pugnacious commander.

A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLIII.

THE REV. JOHN MACBETH.

[A valued correspondent has called our attention to the following notice of the Rev. John Macbeth found in Froude's Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle, which in connection with the memoranda of our friend will prove interesting reading. Carlyle in his sketch of the Rev. Edward Irving, after alluding to his "quiet seriousness, beautiful piety and charity, goes on to say:]

"Toward all distressed people not absolutely criminals, his kindness, frank helpfulness, long-suffering and assiduity were in truth wonderful to me; especially in one case, that of a Reverend Mr. Macbeth, which I thought ill of from the first, and which did turn out hopeless. Macbeth was a Scotch preacher, or itinerate, who had failed of a kirk, as he had deserved to do, though his talents were good, and was now hanging verymiscellaneously on London, with no outlooks that were not bog meteors, and a steady increasing tendency to strong drink. He knew town well, and its babble and bits of temporary cynosures, and frequented haunts good and perhaps bad; took me one evening to the poet Campbell's whom I had already seen, but not successfully.

"Macbeth had a sharp, sarcastic, clever kind of tongue; not much real knowledge, but was amusing to talk with on a chance walk through the streets, older than myself by a dozen years or more. Like him I did not; there was nothing of wisdom, generosity, or worth in him, but in secret, evidently discernible, a great deal of bankrupt vanity which had taken quite the malignant shape. Undeniable envy, spite and bitterness looked through every part of him. A tallish, slouching, lean figure, face sorrowful, malignant, black, not
Unlike the picture of a devil. To me he had privately much the reverse of liking. I have seen him in Irving's and elsewhere (perhaps with a little drink on his stomach, poor soul) break out into oblique little spurts of positive spite, which I understood to mean merely, 'Young Jackanapes, getting yourself noticed and honored while a mature man of genius is,' etc., etc., and took no notice of, to the silent comfort of self and neighbors.

'This broken Macbeth had been hanging a good while about Irving, who had taken much earnest pains to rescue and arrest him on the edge of the precipice, but latterly had begun to see that it was hopeless, and had rather left him to his own bad courses. One evening, it was in dirty winter weather and I was present, there came to Irving or to Mrs. Irving, dated from some dark tavern in the Holborn precincts, a piteous little note from Macbeth. 'Ruined again, (tempted, oh how cunningly, to my old sin); been drinking these three weeks, and now have a chalk-score and no money, and can't get out. Oh, help a perishing sinner!' The majority was of opinion, 'Pshaw! it is totally useless!' but Irving, after some minutes of serious consideration, decided, 'No, not totally!' and directly got into a hackney coach, wife and he, proper moneys in pocket, paid the poor devil's tavern score (some £2 10s. or so, if I remember) and brought him groaning home out of his purgatory again; for he was in much bodily suffering, too. I remember to have been taken up to see him one evening in his bed-room (comfortable, airy place) a week or two after. He was in clean dressing-gown and night-cap, walking about the floor; affected to turn away his face and be quite 'ashamed' when Irving introduced me, which I could discern to be painful hypocrisy merely, forbade my visit to be other than quite brief. Comment I make none here or down stairs; was actually a little sorry, but with hope, and rather think this was my last sight of Macbeth. Another time, which could not now be distant, when he lay again under chalk-score and bodily sickness in his drinking shop, there would be no deliverance but to the hospital; and there I suppose the poor creature tragically ended. He was not without talent, had written a "Book on the Sabbath," better or worse, and I almost think was understood, with all his impenitences and malignities, to have real love for his poor old Scotch mother. After that night in his clean, airy bedroom I have no recollection or tradition of him—a vanished quantity, hardly once in my thoughts for above forty years past.'

Somewhere about 1828, this Mr. Macbeth had wandered to Harrisburg, where he acted as a classical assistant to Mr. Keagy. I think Mr. A. B. Hamilton studied some under him, or probably knows more about him than any other person in Harrisburg. Mr. Macbeth
secured the friendship of Mr. Hugh Hamilton, and wrote some articles for the Chronicle. Strong drink was his bane, and in consequence he floated out to Paxtang Church, and kept school there a couple of quarters. I and some of my brothers studied under him. He was a remarkable looking man—with great goggle-eyes and distinguished manners. To my boyish eyes his powers of conversation were marvelous, and coupled with the statement that he read in seven languages and professed to be personally acquainted with Moore, Byron, Scott, and the then literati of Great Britain, his image is indelibly stamped on my memory. As Carlyle describes him he was vindictive, and amongst others whom he hated with peculiar venom was Mr. A. B. Hamilton who as press foreman, he said, had assumed to correct his articles for the Chronicle. The last seen of Mr. Macbeth was in old Cummings' wagon on his way to the almshouse, his great eyes glaring on the horizon with an immovable daze. When or where he died is to me unknown, but as Carlyle suggested, he no doubt, somewhere, fills a pauper's grave. H. R.

[From other sources we learn that on one occasion, during the absence of the minister of Paxtang, Mr. Macbeth was invited to preach. He did so, although several of the members of the congregation strongly objected thereto, and it was a powerful sermon. Shortly after, his true character became known, and the Rev. Mr. Sharon was horrified at what he termed the desecration of Paxtang pulpit. Macbeth's "Book on the Sabbath" was a very popular work, and a number of copies are yet in the possession of members of the old church. Mr. Macbeth was kept at the poor house for some time; at last, learning that he had some friends at Philadelphia, the directors of the poor were induced to send him to that city, where he probably died.

INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA IN 1748.—I.

BISHOP CAMMERHOFF'S NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO SHAMOKIN IN THE WINTER OF 1748.

[We are indebted to Mr. Aug. H. Leibert, of Bethlehem, for the following extracts from the narrative of Bishop Cammerhoff, of the Moravian Church, of a journey to Shamokin, now Sunbury, in the Winter of 1748. The narrative is of exceeding interest to us, for it gives us a number of facts relating to this section of country, besides illustrating in a great measure the self-denying devotion of those pious men of the Moravian Church, who, to spread the power of the
gospel to all peoples, thought not of personal comforts, home, or of life itself. The lives of these heroic missionaries are in striking contrast with the self-abnegation of the early Quakers, and shed an undying glory not only upon the Church to which their labors were given, but upon the Provincial history of Pennsylvania, tinged its clouds with a silver halo.

[In September of 1742, Count Zinzendorf, Bishop Boehler, Anna Nitschman and John Martin Mack and wife, with Conrad Weiser, Henry Leinback, and Joshua and David, Indian converts, visited Shamokin with a view of commencing a mission there among the Indians. The town, in consequence of its commanding position, was one of the most important "Indian towns" in the Province, and was held by the Six Nations, the well-known Chief Shikellimy residing there as Viceroy. At the date of this narrative, it contained upwards of fifty houses, and three hundred inhabitants, one-half Delawares, and the others Senecas and Tudelars. The acquaintance which Zinzendorf made with Shikellimy was carefully followed up by the Moravian brethren, and ripened into a friendship which ceased only with his death. In the Summer of 1747, at the request of Shikellimy, a smithy and house was erected by the brethren Joseph Powell and John Hagan, and in August, Anton Schmidt was appointed blacksmith. J. Martin Mack and wife were also appointed to superintend the mission to be commenced. Zeisberger, Post, Bruce, Rauch, Pyrilaus and other Moravian brethren visited and labored there until the abandonment of the station in October of 1755.

[In closing his review of the Shamokin mission, Bishop Loskiel writes: "Their house was frequently injured by the violent storms of thunder and rain prevailing in that district. Sometimes their plantations were destroyed by hail; earthquakes shook their dwellings and filled them with apprehension; but their principal danger arose from the drunkenness of the Indians, whose fury in that state threaten the lives of all who interfere with them. The brethren were also often alarmed by parties of warriors of different nations, then at war with the Catawbas, passing to and fro with captives. They treated their prisoners with great cruelty, and the brethren, as white people, were in danger of being murdered in their riots. But their confidence in God remained unshaken; otherwise, witnessing such horrid abominations, and subject to great abuse and insult, their courage might have subsided had not the hand of God in mercy supported them."

January 6.—Accompanied by Brother Joseph Powell I set out for Shamokin in the afternoon. We proceeded this day as far as Macungy.
January 7.—Set out for Tulpehocken. The snow lay deep on the ground, and being covered with a hard crust, the horses which carried our supplies could travel but slowly; and as all traces of a road were frequently obliterated, evening had set in when we struck the Ontalauna. We passed the night at the house of Moses Starr, a Quaker, with whom our itinerant brethren frequently lodged.

January 8.—Early in the morning arrived at the Schuykill. We found the river frozen in the middle, but open along the banks. Well knowing that we were making a venture, and yet there being no alternative, we leaped upon the ice with halter in hand, our horses following. When half-way across the stream, Brockden's bay, whom I was leading, broke through the ice, but by a well-directed spring regained its footing.

Powell and the grey had a similar mishap near the farther bank. My companion, more unfortunate than I had been, got into the water waist deep. After a ride in intensely cold weather, with no other adventures, we entered Heidelberg. Here we met Bro. Neubert, who was on his way to Bethlehem from the Swatara. He informed us that one of his members had set out for Shamokin with supplies for the mission, three weeks ago, but finding the mountain roads obstructed by snow, had returned. In the evening reached Michael Schaeffer's in Tulpehocken.

January 9.—Resumed our journey and at 9 o'clock arrived at George Loesch's. Both parents and children gave us a cordial welcome, and showed us much kindness. They also pressed us to take a supply of provisions with us for the brethren at Shamokin, but as we were desirous of husbanding our horses' strength, we accepted only of some meat, butter and dried fruit. We now held a consultation on the choice of a route for the remainder of the journey, and after weighing the advantages and disadvantages offered at this season of the year respecting the mountain road, and the Indian path along the Susquehanna, leading from Harris' Ferry to Shamokin, decided to follow the latter. This decision, it is true, imposed upon us additional miles of travel, but we reflected that we would have the river for a guide, and that at the settlements we could bait our horses. Taking leave of our kind friends at noon, we rode on through the snow, repeatedly sung the hymn, beginning with the lines:

"Die Wanderschaft in dieser Zeit,  
Hat manche ruhe Wege."

Dismounted at Peter Kucher's, in Quittopehille, and after loading our horses with oats for their use at Shamokin, rode on five miles to Henry Zaunders', where we passed the night.
Notes and Queries.

January 10.—Set out for Harris' Ferry. This proved a long day's journey, through a wild and dreary region of country. We struck the great Swatara at noon, and after a short halt crossed it in safety on the ice, although the stream was open along its banks.

We were now seven miles from the ferry, but losing the way we strayed through the woods till sundown, and it was seven o'clock before we reached our place of destination. We found a large company of traders collected at Harris'. One of them had just returned from an attempt to reach the Allegheny country, in which he had been baffled by the increasing depth of the snow, after he had penetrated the wilderness to the distance of one hundred miles west of the Susquehanna. On making inquiry about the course of the path that leads to Shamokin, we were told to follow a trail left in the snow by a company of Indians, who had a few days ago come down to the mill above the Ferry.

January 11.—Kept along the river, and after having ridden some distance through the Narrows at the base of the first Blue Mountain, at 9 a.m., came to Chambers' mill, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, seven miles above the ferry. The people of the house were very courteous; mentioned that Anton Schmidt had lodged with them several times, and evidenced sincere regard for the brethren. The miller's mother stated privately that she had attended worship in our church in Philadelphia, and that as for herself she sympathized with us in our religious views, having experienced what we taught, namely—that love towards Christ the Saviour was the sinner's only source of true happiness in this life. Although our entertainers sought to dissuade us from venturing any farther, assuring us that in the event of a long-continued storm, the journey would be impracticable, we set out at noon. After a few miles ride we struck the base of Second Mountain, at a point where it butts down to the river's edge which point is in a line with the northern limit of the Proprietaries' land as fixed in the last purchase. We were now in the Indian country. The rain continued to beat down, and as we toiled through the snow in the Narrows, we occasionally lost the Indian trail, where it led into the Susquehanna, which had overflowed its banks. Nevertheless we kept up heart, and felt as though we were being carried along on invisible hands. After having crossed streams, the path left the river (which here suddenly bends to the west, and then returns upon itself several miles higher up, after describing an arc of a circle) and struck up Peter's Mountain, which I am inclined to observe is a continuation of the Thurnstein. The ridge was high and precipitous, and the ascent tried our loaded horses' strength. Just as we reached the summit the rain poured
down in torrents, and in a few minutes we were wet to the skin. Below us the thick clouds were drifting along, the snow lay on the ground to the depth of three feet, and there was no longer any vestige of a trail. Not venturing to make a random descent, we lost some time in searching for tracks, and on discovering what had the appearance of a path, led our horses cautiously down, after crossing several lesser spurs of the mountain, entered the valley in safety. We next forded Powell's Creek, and a mile above the point where we again struck the Susquehanna, came to the house of a trader, Armstrong by name. We were now eighteen miles from Harris' Ferry. Here we resolved to end the day's journey and pass the night, as the rain had not abated, and we were completely exhausted. The trader bid us welcome and showed us much kindness during our stay. He was well pleased being acquainted with Schmidt. Perceiving that I was a minister of the gospel, he asked me whether I would consent to baptize three children of one of his servants, who were lying ill of the small-pox, and then marry a couple. On stating that it was not my custom to perform such acts rashly and for remuneration, he expressed himself satisfied and dropped the subject. In the evening a violent storm blew up from the South, with rain that poured down in torrents, and about midnight there was an appalling crash, and a booming report like the discharge of heavy ordnance—which told us that the ice in the river had suddenly broken up. Amid the fury of the elements, our thoughts reverted to Bethlehem, where our brethren we knew were at this moment keeping the vigils of New Year, according to the old style. Daylight revealed a wonderful change without; for deep snow that had filled the valleys had vanished as if by magic, and the water courses were running with ice.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLIV.

Mails for Harrisburg in 1798.—In an "Establishment of the Mails," issued from the Philadelphia post office, May 22d, 1798, we are informed that "the Mail for Pott's Town, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, Penn'a, will be closed every Tuesday and Thursday, at sunset, and arrive at Philadelphia every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, a. m.;" while "a Mail for Carlisle will be closed every Tuesday with the Mail for Harrisburg." It will thus be seen, that eighty-three years ago, our borough was honored with a Mail twice a week, while the ancient town of Carlisle, and "farther west," had to be content with "once a week."
Rev. John Macbeth (N. & Q., xliii.)—I find the following on the minutes of the Board of Trustees, Harrisburg Academy:

Oct. 6, 1829.—“A letter to Mr. DeWitt from Mr. Duffield was read respecting the qualifications of Mr. Macbeth, which was favorable. On motion it was resolved that the board employ Mr. John Macbeth to teach as principal of the Academy so long as he shall satisfy said board as a teacher.”

Jan. 19, 1830.—“On motion it was resolved that the connection between the trustees and John Macbeth be dissolved, and that notice be given him that the trustees require his services no longer.

The Mr. Duffield above was no doubt the Rev. George Duffield, of Carlisle.

THOMAS H. ROBINSON.

Old Cummings (N. & Q., xliii.)—“Billy” Cummings or Judge Cumings, alluded to by “H. R.” was a character in Paxtang fifty or sixty years ago. His first appearance was as a bound boy to Thomas McArthur, who lived near Paxtang church. What business he followed after obtaining his “freedom” I have not been able to trace, but he seems to have been “a whole-souled fellow” who enjoyed the present without taking a thought for the future. When he had money, his days were spent at the taverns, where his liberality was proverbial. On one of these periodical occasions, he attained the sobriquet of “Judge” through the following: A stranger came to the neighborhood who had an exceedingly dark skin, and the question arose among those who had collected at Shultz’s tavern, whether the individual was an Indian or devil. Both opinions found advocates, and in order that the discussion might be conducted in a proper manner, a judge was appointed and a jury impaneled. After the advocates had been heard the judge charged the jury strongly in favor of the devil theory, and the jury rendered a decision accordingly. Cummings as the judge received great praise for the ability displayed in his charge, and ever after went by that title.

By some accident the old man became a cripple, and as a consequence “came upon the county;” but there was always a kindly feeling towards him, and in order that he might not feel too keenly his situation, he was appointed to the position of wagoner for the almshouse. He held this office as long as he was able to mount his cart; died at the poor-house, and is buried in the grave-yard connected therewith.

There is a little incident connected with the history of Cummings which deserves to be related in this connection. Amongst those who had known the old fellow in his palmy days was Capt. James Mur-
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ray, who had removed to Ohio. After an absence of many years he returned to visit the old neighborhood. Learning that Cummings was at the almshouse, and not wishing to visit him there, Capt. Murray sent for him to meet himself and a few friends at Shultz's. Cummings came, and his old friend received him most cordially, and upon shaking his hands deposited a sum of money in Cummings' hand. This act, its delicacy, and the motives which prompted it so touched the heart of the old cripple that the tears streamed down his cheeks. His pauperism was ignored, and he took his place once more among his ancient cronies on a footing of equality, and spent an evening such as he had long been a stranger to. Who furnished him with the money might probably have remained a secret, but Cummings afterwards in speaking of Murray, himself related the circumstance.

W. F. R.

INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA IN 1748.—II.

Bishop Cammerhoff's Narrative of a Journey to Shamokin in the Winter of 1748.

January 12.—The words of Scripture given us on this day for meditation, "Jacob went on his way, and angels met him," reassured us, as we thought of the obstacles that we would, in all probability, have to encounter in the next stage of our journey. The trader pressed us hard to stay with him, urging that we could not possibly continue on our journey, because of the swollen streams and other perils to which we would expose ourselves. Having crossed the creek near his house, and after having passed the plantations of several squatters, we suddenly saw the river before us. In a narrow part of its channel, the ice was dammed up to the height of ten or twelve feet, and the Narrows, through which the path along the river wound, was overflowed and choked with cakes of ice. It was in vain that we endeavored to effect a passage or keep to the trail. Foiled in this, we were compelled to climb the spurs of the mountain which here abut against the river, until we again struck a wide expanse of lowland. It was a laborious task; but we kept brave hearts, and our poor horses did their part nobly. After toiling on in this way for seven miles we reached the Wiconisco, which ran very far above its banks, with an impetuous current, and was full of floating ice. We were told that any attempt to ford it, would be at the peril of our
lives. But Powell rode in, and as I followed, I encouraged him by the words of the text. It was a special Providence that we reached the farther bank in safety. A short distance beyond we came to a house, where we halted. Our host was acquainted with our brethren at Shamokin, and had assisted them in transporting their supplies. He informed us that on the west bank of the river opposite to his house, began the great path to the Allegheny country, estimated to be three or four hundred miles distant.

The country was populous with Indians, and a trader with a train of twenty or thirty pack-horses, could in a very short time dispose of his wares. He also stated that many of the Indians living along the river were removing thither, among the number Andrew Montour. Continuing on our way, we overtook in the woods two Indian squaws, who lived fifty miles above Shamokin, returning from Chambers' mill. At three in the afternoon we reached Benigna's creek, near its outlet, which we found was as wide as the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Turning our horses' heads up the creek we commenced to search for a ford which had been described to us, but were unsuccessful as the large rock which was to be our landmark, was covered with water. Darkness fast approaching, we resolved to build a fire, and encamp under some pines, but to our great joy, we descried on the other side of the creek, a house in the distance. Our shouts soon attracted the attention of the inmates, who upon learning of our situation, volunteered to first bring us over in a canoe, and afterwards to swim the horses over. At first we hesitated to trust ourselves in so frail a boat, in the creek filled with running ice; but commending ourselves to the care of the Lord, I crossed first, with all our effects, then Powell followed, swimming the horses. One of the latter, at one time, was carried by the current under the canoe, and almost upset it. Being now but three miles from Capt. Thomas McKee's, we determined to press on, and took the path over the hills. Losing our way, after proceeding about two miles, we turned and attempted to force our way between the ice-barrier and rocks along the river, but were compelled to return to the house near the creek, where we passed the night; thankful that our Saviour had safely brought us one day's journey nearer to Shamokin.

January 13.—During the night it froze, and the high water subsided. We have before us twenty long miles to Shamokin—also two bad creeks and the narrowest passes along the river to pass. At nine o'clock we reached Thomas McKee's, the last white settlement on the river, below Shamokin. McKee holds a captain's commission under the government; is an extensive Indian trader; bears
a good name among them, and drives a brisk trade with the Allegheny country. His wife, who was brought up among the Indians; speaks but little English. They received us with much kindness and hospitality. We took the opportunity to converse with him concerning the object of our visit to Shamokin, and of our missions among the Indians. He is recovering from a serious sickness, and is still feeble. During the past Summer, he informed us, probably one-half of the settlers living along the river died from fever and a cough, and that even now many still lay sick. He also asked Powell to request me to baptize his child on my return. At parting, he cordially invited us and our brethren to always make his house their home, and that he was willing and ready to serve them as the circumstances required.

Proceeding on our journey we came to the long stretch of narrows by the river, and for a short distance worked our way between the rocks and ice, but were compelled to retrace our steps. Thereupon we crossed three steep hills, thence to the low lauds, and again to the river. At three in the afternoon reached the Mahanoy creek by which we rode to a ford described to us by McKee. Powell, heading his horse up the stream, crossed in safety; but mine got into a hole, and was carried down some distance—he, however, swam with me to land. Night overtook us while still five miles from Shamokin, but as it was moonlight we determined to push on. Reaching the precipitous Spangenburg, we laboriously climbed to the summit, and when searching for a path to descend on the other side too late realized that the warnings we had received from the settlers of the dangers attending the crossing were not exaggerated. In this search we were unsuccessful; so resolving to trust ourselves to the guidance of the Saviour, we began the perilous descent, leading our horses by their halters. The snow on this side (north) knee-deep to the horses, was covered with a hard crust, which by the rain had frozen into glib-ice, and at the base ran the impetuous Eva creek into which we would have been precipitated, had we slipped. Thanks be to God for his angels watched over us, and we descended in safety. While searching for a ford, we found what we thought was a road leading into the creek, but struck a wrong one as we subsequently learned. Powell insisted upon making the perilous crossing first, with the gray horse, laden with three bushels of oats and other baggage. When but a short distance from the shore, the impetuous current soon swept both several hundred feet down the stream, and all that I could see was the heads of each, and the occasional rearing and plunging of the horse, which threatened to throw both backwards. Fortunately Powell succeeded in grasping the branch of a tree that was hanging
over the water, and with his left hand control his horse. Lifting himself to the trunk, he walked along it to the shore, leading his horse. My heart and eyes overflowed with tears of joy when I saw him land, although so exhausted and chilled, he could scarcely utter a word. He begged of me not to follow him, but await his return from Shamokin with assistance. I then called to him to be of good heart, and prayed to the Lord to give him strength, as I was apprehensive he might from exhaustion, give out and be frozen to death. Meanwhile, Mack, who had been expecting our arrival for a day or so, had a feeling that we could not be far distant, and although nine o'clock, left his house, and when a half a mile from the town, met Powell, now almost insensible from exhaustion and cold. Together they hastened to the town, where my companion was provided with warm clothing and restoratives by his brethren. After Powell disappeared, I succeeded in finding a protected spot near the creek for a camp, unloaded my horse and tied him to a tree, and endeavored to make a fire, for I was cold and wet, and my clothes stiff with ice since swimming the last creek. While thus engaged, my horse tore loose and swam the creek, and went in the direction of Shamokin. I was in a fearful frame of mind, thinking he might be met by some of my brethren, who would be terrified lest some accident had befallen me. Fortunately he was not found until three o'clock, when my situation was fully known. After waiting one hour and a half, Mack and Anton Schmidt, who had been informed by Powell of my situation, appeared on the opposite bank, and commenced to construct a raft with which to bring me across. By two o'clock they finished building it, but owing to the wood being green, it would only bear the weight of one person, so this attempt to succor me had to be abandoned. In the meantime I had succeeded in making a fire, when seeing me more comfortable my brethren returned to Shamokin for some assistance. By five o'clock my heart was gladdened to see Mack, Anton and James Logan dragging a sled after them upon which was a canoe, which Anton quickly launched and crossed over to me. Hastily collecting my things together, I recrossed with him, and finally escorted by my rescuers, we entered Shamokin at daybreak on Sunday.

[The remaining portion of the narrative is just as thrilling and as interesting, but we have given only such portions as may have a local reference. On some future occasion we will add the Notes prepared for the narrative.]
NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLV.

A YORKTOWN ORDERLY BOOK.—I.

The following portion of the Orderly Book of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania troops before Yorktown, has been furnished us by Col. J. Franklin Reigart, now of this city, from the original in his possession. It is of great value and interest, covering that part of the march immediately preceding the investment of the entrenched army of Lord Cornwallis, and especially appropriate at this time. During the Revolutionary struggle, all orders of whatever nature were transcribed by an orderly sergeant into a small blank book, which was carried by him in his pocket. Every detail was noted; unlike later years when copies of all military orders are furnished each regiment, the sergeant of the Revolution took down those dictated or read to him by the commanding officer's orderly, hence it will be found that the orthography in many instances of these Orderly Books is very bad, indeed some are almost unintelligible. The one given, however, seems to be an exception to the general rule. Among the names of the officers mentioned, those of Major James Hamilton and Ensign Sankey Dixon were from this locality. There were at least a company of men from Paxtang, Hanover and Derry, at Yorktown, and with such a representation at that glorious victory, it was exceedingly proper that one hundred years after the volunteer soldiery from the same locality should participate in the Centennial anniversary at that memorable spot.

Camp Watkins Mill, August 18, 1781.

Agreeably to the decision of the Court of Inquiry, whereof Capt. Bicker was President, Joseph Howard, a Soldier late of the 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, is to return to the Virginia Line, under the Command of Col. Gaskins, and William Meins Gallagher is to continue in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.

The General Court Martial held the 29th ultimo, whereof Major Willis was President, Serjt. Berry of the 1st Penna. Regt. was found guilty of propagating a false report injurious to the character of Capt. Seely of the same Regiment, which is a breach of the 5th Art. 8th Sect. of the Art. of War, and therefore sentenced to be reduced to a Sentinel, and to receive 100 lashes. The General at the particular request of Capt. Seely remits the Corporeal punishment, but orders him to be reduced agreeably to the Sentence. He also takes this op-
portunity to observe that assertions tending to injure the character of a gentleman either in public or private life, is generally attended with very disagreeable, if not fatal consequences; and had one commissioned officer been found guilty of traducing the character of another, the same Art. and Sect. would have occasioned his being dismissed the service, unless the feelings of the injured person had brought it to a more summary decision.

A General Court Martial to sit this morning at 10 o'clock at the President's Quarters for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them. Maj. Edwards will preside.

The troops are to be completed with flour for the day after to-morrow, which they will immediately cook. The General will beat to-morrow in place of the Reveille. The line of march will commence from the right at 5 o'clock. Capt. Read's Dragoons will move in front, and Lieut. Noel's in rear of the column.

The General Court Martial, whereof Maj. Willis was President, is dissolved.

Field officers for To-morrow.—Major Hamilton; Capt. of Virginia Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, Vanhorn; Sub. to march the sick from the 2d Batt.

Regt. Orders.—For General Court Martial this day, Capts. Irvine and Bicker, and Lieuts. Blewer and Tilden; for marching the sick to-morrow, Ens. Henderson; for Police, Lieut. Stricker; for Guard, Ens. Dixon.

Camp Namozin Creek, August 2, 1781.

The General will beat at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Assemblee at half an hour after. The troops will take up the line of march at 5. Major North will direct the route and furnish guides.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Willis; Capt. 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, McKinney.


Camp Rackany Run Church, August 3, 1781.

The troops will march to-morrow. The General will beat in place of the Reveille, the Assemblee at a quarter after, and the troops will take up the line of march by the right as soon after as possible.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Alexander; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, Vanhorn. 1 Sub. from the 2d Batt. to march the sick.
Historical and Genealogical.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Henderson; For Fatigue, Lieut. Stricker; For Police, Ens. Dixon.

Camp James River, August 4, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Stewart; Capt. of Virginia Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.


Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Stricker and Ensign Denny; For Police, Lieut. Milligan.

Camp Westover.

Evening Orders.—The Troops & Artillery will begin to pass James River at 3 o'clock in the morning by the Right. Each regiment will give a Fatigue Party properly officered, to facilitate the passage of themselves and baggage. The Old and New Field officers of the Day will superintend the business, for which purpose one will take post on the North and the other on the South side of the River. The General will be the signal. Not more than four Companies to strike their Tents at a time. For Fatigue—Lieut. Speer.

Camp Westover, August 5, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Lieut. Col. Harmer; Capt. of 1st Virginia Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. for To-morrow, Vanhorn.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Henly; For Police, Ens. Henderson.

Camp Westover, August 6, 1781.

At a General Court Martial held the 1st inst., whereof Major Edwards was President, Conrad Smyth, George Hall, Philip Herring and Jacob Smyth, Soldiers in the 2d Virginia Batt. were tried for desertion, plead guilty and sentenced to run the gauntlet once through the brigades. John Garvey, of the 1st Batt., was tried for neglect of duty and unsoldierly behavior in suffering Capt. Fishburn's servant to pass him when on sentry, after the countersign was given out, and for suffering Capt. Henderson and Lieut. Fullerton to pass him without challenging them, and sentenced to receive 50 lashes on his bare back. The General approves of the sentences, and orders the punishment to take place at six o'clock this evening; for which purpose the troops will be paraded and furnished with switches proper for the occasion. The Quartermaster will attend to this business in time.

James Marshall was tried at the same Court Martial for deserting his platoon on the 6th ult. at Green Spring, and acquitted. The
General approves the sentence, and orders Marshal to be released and join his regiment.

The Court whereof Maj. Edwards was President will sit this morning at 10 o'clock for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them.


Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, McKinney.

Regt. Orders.—Capt. of the Day, Henderson; For Guard, Lieuts. McMichael and Lodge; For Police, Ens. Denny.

August 7, 1781.

A Court of Inquiry to sit this day, 5 o'clock p.m., consisting of a Capt. and Subs. from the Penn'a Brigade and Artillery, to inquire into the conduct of William Patterson, Wagon Master of Artillery, confined by Capt. Bartholomew on the night of the 6th inst. Capt. Bartholomew will please attend. A Capt. from the 1st Batt., one Sub. from the 2d and one Capt. Lieut. from the Artillery will compose the Court. An Orderly Sergt. from the 1st Batt. to attend the Court.

Regt. Orders.—For Court of Inquiry this Day, Lieut. Stricker.

Camp Westover, August 7, 1781.

The General will beat at one o'clock to-morrow morning, the Assemblee half after, and the Troops will take up the Line of March at 2 o'clock by the Right. The Order of March issued at Yorktown May 25th is to be read at the head of each Regiment, at Roll call this evening, which orders the General expects to be obeyed in every minutia in future Marches. A Return of Horses wanting, to be made immediately, and one Man from each Regiment with the Wagon Master will set out for the place where they are. The Brigade Quarter Master will call on the General for orders.

At a General Court Martial held on the 6th inst. whereof Maj. Edwards was President, Michael Shaw, a Mattross in the 4th Regiment of Artillery, was tried for desertion, found guilty and sentenced to receive 100 lashes on his back. The General confirms the sentence, and orders the punishment to take place this evening at retreat beating.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, Vanhorn. One Sub. to march the sick, from the first Batt.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Milligan; For Police, Lieut. Speer.
Camp Near Richmond, August 8, 1781.

Field Officers for to-morrow.—Maj. Willis; Capt. of the 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, McKinney. One Sub. from the 2d Batt. to march the sick.

Regiment Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Dixon and Lieut. Speer; For Police, Lieut. McMichael.

Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 9, 1781.

The general court martial whereof Maj. Edwards is president, is dissolved, and another general court martial to sit at 11 o'clock this morning. Major Alexander will preside for the trial of all such prisoners as may come before them, particularly James Grant, a private in the Virginia Line, charged with exciting mutiny, as far as in his power, by entering the tent of Capt. Kirkpatrick, of the same Line, between the hours of 9 & 10 O'clock last night and wantonly shooting him through the left eye and temple.

2 Capt. and 3 Subs. from the 1st Pennsylvania Batt.; 2 Capt. and 2 Subs. from the 2d Penna. Batt.; 2 Capt. and 2 Subs. from the Virginia Batt. and an Officer from the Artillery will compose the Court.

Orderly Serjts. from the 2d Penn'a. Batt. and Virginia Regt. to attend.

The General has lately observed such neglect and indulgence as to render it necessary to order every Officer and Soldier having a Uniform to appear in them on all Parades and Duties. It cannot be unknown to them that the contrary conduct is very reprehensible in all Armies, therefore nothing but the want of a proper Uniform can be admitted as an excuse in future.

Col. Stewart is appointed Officer of this Day vice Major Alexander.


Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 9, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Lieut. Col. Gaskins; Capt. 2d Batt; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.


Regt. Orders.—For the Day, Capt. Wilkins; For Police, Lieut. Blewer.

Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 10, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Gaskins; Capt. of Virginia Batt., Brig. Maj. Willis.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Blewer; & Ens. Henderson; For Police, Lieut. Lodge.
Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 11, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Hamilton; Capt. of 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

The officers will immediately arrange their baggage and render it as portable as possible, divesting themselves of the lumber part of it. They must be sensible that the train of wagons we have along are by far too many for the number of troops, and that during an active campaign, we may find it expedient to use fewer carriages and more bare horses. Each regiment will furnish one wagon to transport the lumber part of the baggage to Little York town, in Pennsylvania, together with all the women and children that accede to a company. General Irvine will receive directions to provide for them, so as to render their situation as agreeable as possible circumstances will admit of. Gen. Wayne will see these arrangements take place this afternoon, so that the Troops may advance with facility one way, while the women, children and heavy baggage destined for Pennsylvania move towards Hanover, under the conduct of a commissioned Officer to be warned for that purpose.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. for To-morrow, Capt. Vanhorn.

Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 12, 1781.

At a General Court Marshal held the 9th Inst., James Grant, a soldier in the Virginia Line, was tried for exciting a mutiny as far as in his power, by entering the tent of Captain Kirkpatrick of the same line, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock the night of the 8th instant, and wantonly shooting said Capt. K. through the left eye and temple—pleads guilty of shooting said Capt. through the left eye and temple, but not guilty of the other instances exhibited in the charge. The Court are of opinion, the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, being a breach of the 3d Art. and 2d Section of the Articles of War—and so sentence him to suffer Death. More than two-thirds of the Court agreeing thereto. The above Sentence is Approved, and General Wayne is requested to have it put in execution, hastily. In obedience to the orders of the Major General, the Marquis De Lafayette, General Wayne directs said James Grant be hanged by the neck until Dead, between the hours of 12 and 1 'clock to-morrow.

The Field Officers of the Day will see this awful, though just & necessary Sentence put into execution. The Troops will all parade at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the most soldierly manner possible. The new Guards will remain with their Regiments until Service is over. Dr. Jones will prepare a discourse adapted to the occasion.
Regiment Orders.—Some doubts may arise in the minds of Capt., or Officers commanding companies, respecting the number of women who will be allowed in each Camp. The number allowed by Congress to draw Provisions is four to each Comp. consisting of 52 Rank & File, but as our Companies are not full, the Col. directs if possible, that not more than three be detained in each, as they prove on long Marches a great incumbrance, both to the Troops and Baggage Wagons. The Capt’s or Officers commanding Companies will retain such as are most useful and least cumbersome.

A Regimental Court Martial will sit this day for the trial of Andrew Pinkerton, a Soldier in Capt. Irvine’s Company, Capt. Pierson to preside—Lieut. Lodge & Ens. Dixon, members.

Brigade Orders.—The General Orders of Yesterday, respecting the superfluous Baggage, Women & Children are expected to be critically attended to. No more than 3 Women will be allowed to each Company. The Commanding Officers of the Companies will give names of Assistant Quarter Masters, who are to see that they divest themselves of the large Bundles that encumber the Carriages. This is to be done before Troop beat to-morrow morning. The Wagons will move soon after. Lieut. Crawford, of the 1st Regiment, will take charge of the baggage, and see it properly stored at York Town [Penna.] and receive his orders from Richard Butler, Col. Commandant.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Edwards; Capt. 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams; Adjt. McKinney.

Regt. Orders.—Capt. of the Day, Bicker; For Guard, Lieuts. Lodge & Stricker; For Police, Ens. Dixon.

Camp Bottom’s Bridge, August 13, 1781.

The General Court Martial of which Major Alexander is President is dissolved—and another Court Martial to sit this morning at 10 o’clock for the trial of Capt. Steel, the Members to consist of 4 Field Officers, 4 Capts. and 4 subs. Col. Stewart will preside. The Parties and evidences to have notice to attend. Members—Lieut. Col. Gaskins, Majors Hamilton, Willis & Alexander; 1 Capt. & 2 subs. from the 1st Batt.; 2 Capts. and 2 subs. from the 2d Batt.; 1 Capt. from the Virginia Batt.; and 1 Officer from the Artillery; an Orderly Sergt. from the 2d Batt. to attend the Court.

Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 13, 1781.


Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Denny; For Police, Lieut. Henly. A Regimental Court Martial, to sit this day at 11 o'clock; for the trial of the prisoners in the Qr. Guard; Capt. Henderson, Presdt. Members—Lieuts. McMichael & Tilden; Ens. Henderson & Dixon.

Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 14, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Edwards; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, McKinney.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. McMichael; For Police, Lieut. Stricker.

Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 15, 1781.

At a General Court Martial, held the 13th inst., whereof Col. Stewart was President, Capt. Steele, of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, was tried for leaving the Batt. to which he belonged, without permission from Lieut. Col. Harmar, then commanding it. The Court came to the consideration of the charges, circumstances and evidences, and are of opinion that Capt. Steele was not justifiable in absenting himself from the Batt. without permission from Lieut. Col. Harmar, and as Capt. Steele's conduct did not proceed from any disrespect or contempt to Lieut. Col. Harmar, and that Col. Butler had some attention to the internal Police of the Batt. he conceived him to command, and therefore requests the General to release Capt. Steele from arrest. Capt. Steele is hereby released from arrest, and will return to his command. The General Court Martial, whereof Col. Stewart is President, is dissolved.

The officer who is to conduct the Women and Children and spare Baggage to York Town will call upon General Wayne for his orders this evening, and be ready to march at sunrise in the morning.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Alexander; Capt. of Virginia Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Camp Bottom's Bridge, August 16, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Stewart; Capt. of 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

The General will beat at 2 o'clock, the assemblee at half after, and the troops will take up the Line of March by the Right at three o'clock in the morning.

The utmost care must be taken to preserve the new Encampment clean & healthy; for which purpose vaults are to be made as soon as
the Troops arrive on the Ground. The Commissary will make standing Rule to cause all the Offals to be buried morning and evening. The Quarter Master will cause the Camp Colour Men to do the same in the vicinity of the Camp. The Officers of Police will see that the Soldiers cook their Provisions properly at the same time. Every possible exertion must be used to prevent any depredations being committed upon the Person or Property of the Inhabitants. The General is confident that the Officers will produce a conviction to the World that the charge of countenancing such conduct is groundless.

_Batt. Orders._—For the Day, Capt. Irvine; For Guard, Lieut. Speer; For Police, Ens. Henderson.

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**NOTES AND QUERIES—XLVI.**

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**A YORKTOWN ORDERLY BOOK.—II.**

_Camp Near New Castle, August 17, 1781._


_Brigade Orders._—Adj. of the Day, Major McKinney.

_Regt. Orders._—For Guard, Lieuts. Blewer and Tilden; For Police, Lieut. Milligan.

_Camp Near New Castle, August 18, 1781._


The whole of the Troops are to parade at 10 o’clock to-morrow in as soldierly a manner as possible. They will be reviewed, and then form in the Wood near the Church to attend Divine Service. It is expected that no trifling excuse will prevent any from attending. The Officers to which any Delinquents belong, will be Judges of their ability or inability, and will excuse or punish them accordingly. The new Guards will remain with their Regiments until Service is over. Horses or Cross Trees for the arms to be laid against must be fixed in front of Tents, to prevent the injury which the arms receive by frequently falling after having been stacked.


_Batt. Orders._—For Guard, Ens. Henderson; For Police, Lieut. Speer.
Notes and Queries.

Camp New Castle, August 19, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Hamilton; Capt. 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.


Batt. Orders.—For the Day, Capt. Henderson; For Guard, Lieut. Henly; For Police, Lieut. Hovendon.

Camp New Castle, August 20, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Edwards; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.


Batt. Orders.—For Guard to-morrow, Lieuts. Hovendon and Stricker; For Police, Lieut. McMichael.

Camp New Castle, August 21, 1781.


Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Lodge; For Police, Lieut. Tilden.

Camp New Castle, August 22, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Stewart; Capt. 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders.—For the Day, Capt. Wilkins; For Guard, Ens. Denny and Dixon; For Police, Lieut. Henly; For to march the sick, Lieut. Blewer.

Camp New Castle, August 23, 1781.

The General will beat to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, the Assembly at half after, and the Troops will take up the Line of March by the Left at 9.

Lieut. Col. Harmar is appointed Field Officer of this Day, vice Col. Stewart.

Field Officer for To-morrow.—Col. Gaskins; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.


Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Speer; for Police, Lieut. Lodge.

After Orders.—The Troops to march at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Camp Westover, August 24, 1781.


Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Tilden; For Police,
Historical and Genealogical.

Camp Westover, August 25, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Alexander; Capt. 1st Batt., Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

The Troops are to improve this Day in washing and cleaning their Clothes and Arms and to parade at half after 6 this evening for Inspection; which Duty will be done by the Commanding Officers of Regiments and Companies. As the character of the Troops is an important interest, the General has not the least doubt but that every precaution will be taken to prevent any depredation or waste that can be avoided.

Brigade Orders.—Adj’t of the Day, Maj. McKinney.

Camp Westover, August 26, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Stewart, Capt. 2d Batt., Brig. Maj. Williams.
Brigade Orders.—Adj’t of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.
Batt. Orders.—For Police, Ens. Denny.

The Troops will parade in the best manner possible for Divine Service at 10 o’clock this morning, after which the Guards will be relieved.

Camp Westover, August 27, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Lieut. Col. Harmar; Capt. 1st Batt., Brig. Maj. Fullerton.
Brigade Orders.—Adj’t of the Day, Maj. McKinny.
Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Milligan; For Police, Ens. Henderson.

Camp Westover, August 28, 1781.

The General will beat at 8 o’clock, the Assemblee half after and the troops will take up the Line of March at 9 this morning—by the Left. The Baggage in front, to proceed the Troops a half hour, in the same order of March.

Brig. Orders.—The Quartermaster on arriving at the new Encampment, will be particular in having Kitchens made in the rear of the Regiments, as no fires will be allowed in Front. Vaults are immediately to be sunk on arriving at the new ground.
Batt. Orders.—For Police, Ens. Henderson; For Fatigue, Ens. Dixon; For Guard, Lieut. Speer.

Camp, August 30, 1781.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Maj. Alexander; Capt. 1st Batt.—Brig. Maj. Fullerton.
Brigade Orders.—Adj’t of the day, Capt. Vanhorn.
Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Dodge; For Police, Lieut. Milligan.
Notes and Queries.

Camp Prince Georges County, August 31, 1781.

The General will beat at 2 o'clock; the Assemblee at half after; and the troops to march precisely at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Left. The Quarter Master will furnish the necessary Guides. A Fatigue Party consisting of 1 Sub., 2 Sergts. and 20 men to parade immediately, and take charge of the Boats. They will carry their arms along. The Officer will call on General Wayne for orders.

Brigade Orders.—For marching the sick this day, Lieut. Tilden.

Camp Cabin Point, September 1, 1781.

Field Officers for this Day, Col. Stewart; Capt. Virginia Batt., Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the Day, Maj. McKinny.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Denny; For Police, Lieut. Tilden.

Camp Surry Court House, September 1, 1781.


The troops are to draw and cook provisions for this day and to-morrow, clean and furbish up their arms, and have everything in readiness for action.


Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieuts. Speer and Tilden; For Police, Lieut. Henly.

Camp Holt’s Forge, September 2, 1781.

The Major General, the Marquis De Lafayette, is happy to inform the Army that in consequence of a preconcerted plan, 28 Sail of the Line and a large body of French Troops, under the Marquis De St. Simon have just arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, from the West Indies. The letters he has received are full of impatience to co-operate with the American forces, and the General knows that it will be reciprocated. The several parts of this army will hold themselves in readiness for a juncture with that of his Most Christian Majesty. Orders will be sent to the Commanding Officers.

Whatever may be done to improve appearances, the General is sensible will not be neglected, and he is not less persuaded that in this co-operation every specimen of discipline, good conduct and gallantry will add to those laurels, the Americans have so justly obtained. While the General joins in sentiments of the most lively gratitude for this Powerful Aid, his first feelings are dedicated to the sense of his obligations to the Army he has had the honour to command this Campaign.

To their military virtues is owing the present critical situation of the Enemy, and among other things he is happy that our command
of the Water will now enable him to have them properly displayed, as a difficult transportation has been the great obstacle to our subsistence.

**Williamsburg, September 5, 1781.**

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Alexander; Capt. of 1st Batt.; Adjt. McKinney.

*Batt. Orders.*—For Guard this Day, Lieuts. Henly and Stricker; for Police, Lieut. Lodge.

**September 6, 1781.**


*Batt. Orders.*—For Guard, Lieut. Lodge and Ens. Denny; for Police, Ens. Dixon.

**Camp Burrell’s Mills, September 6, 1781.**


**Camp Burrell’s Mills, September 7, 1781.**

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Edwards; Capt. of 1st Batt.; Adjt. Vanhorn.


**General Orders.**—The Virginia Regulars, the Dragoons, Riflemen and a detachment from the Militia, will form a Light Corps of observation, of which General Muhlenburgh is requested to take the command. The Light Infantry and Pennsylvania Troops will take the Camp that is assigned for them on the Right of the Line. The Maryland Batt. will be detached on the other side of the River, this Wing to be under the orders of General Wayne. The Militia will form a reserve under General Stephens from which a Detachment will be made to the Right and Left. The whole of the Militia will be under General Stephens.

Brig. Gen’l Du Portail, Commandant of the Corps of Engineers having arrived in this Army, is to be respected accordingly.

As we must as much as possible assimilate the two modes of serving, by giving up something on each side, The General desires that the following Regulations may be adopted: The Parole will also prove a watchword. When more than three men on horseback, or six men on foot come to the post, the Sentinel will challenge; and upon the answer, Friend, will ask what Corps? what Rank? The answer being made, the Corporal and two men will reconnoitre in the same way, and in the meanwhile, if a Corps of Troops or a General Officer is announced, the Guard will get ready to pay them the usual honours. There will be no *Tattoo* beat, but at the Evening Gun, the *Retreat* as usual.
Brigade Orders.—The Troops will draw one gill of Rum and one day's Flour immediately, and cook it, and be ready to March at a moment's warning, by the right.

Williamsburgh, September 8, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Vose; B. M., Fullerton.

General Orders.—General Orders will be given every day at eleven o'clock. The Adjutant General, Field Officers for the last and present days, The Heads of Departments, or in their absence from camp, their Deputies, will please to attend. The General Commanding on the lines is also requested to send one of his Aids. The General will give the Parole and Countersign to the Adjutant General, who will deliver it to the Field Officers of the Day, and send it to the Piquet and Guards, this being the mode His Excellency General Washington has lately adopted.

Eight o'clock will be as usual the hour of Parade. The Continental Parade and that of the Militia to be in front of their respective camps.

When our troops are challenged in the Day by the French Piquet they will to the first question answer "Friend," and to the second "American Army," "Officer."—If an Officer, Major General or Brigadier General, if they have that rank, or the name of the Corps. In the night to avoid mistakes in language it will be better to come in by the American Piquets when practicable, and the Sentinels on both sides take care to make allowances for the difficulty of being reciprocally understood.

The General prides himself in the brave American Troops, which he has had the honor to command. Affection and gratitude renders him jealous of their reputation as able and meritorious officers, daring, venturous soldiers; he knows they will soon be observed by every military eye, but hopes that even minutias will not be neglected, and he would grieve to see the least thing going amiss before eyes, who the more friendly they are, the more they will make it a point to get acquainted with the American mode, observing when the French General comes to an American post, the Troops will present their Arms, and if they have Drums will beat a March. In case of his going along the Line, the commissioned Officers of Regiments, are requested to have their men turned out, and the Drummers beat a March without saluting.

Being born of French, and being an adopted son of America, the General has a thousand reasons to wish for the greatest harmony amongst the Troops. The least deviation from it would make him full of the greatest pain.

Lieut. Col. Carrington having been sent to take the command of
the Artillery, will be respected and obeyed accordingly. He is how-
ever requested to lend his assistance to the Department in which he
has rendered himself so very useful.

As long as the Army lays in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, the
Post Office will be kept at the usual house in Town, where the Post
will arrive from the northward every Friday morning, and set out
from here eight hours after.

Brigade Orders.—Capt. of the Day, 1st Batt.; Adj. of the Day, Mc-
Kinney.

Batt. Orders.—For Piquet, Capt. Henderson and Lieut. Hovendon;
for Camp Guard, Lieut. Tilden; for Police, Lieut. Milligan.

September 9, 1871.

Brigade Orders.—On the arrival of the Baggage, the Camp is to be
pitched in the most regular manner, which the Officers commanding
Companies will please to attend to. At 5 o'clock p. m. the Troops
will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief and General of the
Allied Army. This Move over, the General requests the Officers of
the Line to attend on him at Head Quarters, from which place he
will accompany them to the French Camp, in Order to introduce
them to the Officers. The Commanding Officers of Companies will
please to attend to the appearance of their Men, and be punctual in
having them all present.

WILLIAMSBURGH, September 9, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Butler; B. M., Hobby.

General Orders.—At six o'clock this evening the Light Infantry
and Pennsylvania Line will be reviewed in front of their Camps.
Immediately after the Review the Gentlemen Officers of both Corps
are requested to attend at Col. Butler's Marquee. Mr. Livingstone
who acts as Field Agent for supplying the French Troops, is to be
respected accordingly, and the American Commissaries are to receive
his orders, and take his receipt for what they may furnish.

Day Orders.—Capt. of the day from the Light Infantry.

Brigade Orders.—Adjut. of the day, Capt. Vanhorne.

Batt. Orders.—For Guards, Lieut. Milligan; For Police, Lieut.
Moore.

WILLIAMSBURGH, September 10, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Col. Stewart; B. M., Fullerton.

General Orders.—Returns of State arms and accoutrements of every
kind in the possession of the several brigades to be made out and
given by orderly time to-morrow. Also, the returns of the militia,
brigades and corps, with the names and ranks of the field officers.

Col. Vose is appointed President of a Gen'l Court Martial to sit to-
morrow at ten o'clock, in some room in the college. Members to
Notes and Queries.

attend the court: Light Infantry, 4 Capt. and 3 Subs; Penn'a, 2 Capt. and 3 Subs; Artillery, 1 Capt.; Light Infantry, 1 Orderly Sergt.

Day Orders.—Capt. from Penn'a Brigade.


A Brigade Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning at ten o'clock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. Major Hamilton to preside.

Batt. Orders.—For Piquet Guard, Lieut. Stricker; For Camp Guard, Ens. Henderson; For G. C. M., Lieut. Lodge; For B. C. M., Capt. Henderson, Lieuts. Hovendon, Moore, Tilden, Henly and Ens. Denny; For Police, Ens. Dixon.

Williamsburg, September 11, 1781.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Major Read; B. M., Hobby.

The General Court Martial whereof Col. Vose is President will sit to-morrow morning at the hour and place appointed in yesterday's Orders and consist of the following members:

Col. Darke, Lieut. Cols. Edmunds & Murray and Major Alexander, 2 Capt. and 2 Subs from the Light Infantry, 2 Capt. and 1 Sub from the Pennsylvania Line, and 1 Capt. from the Park; Capt. Ogden will act as Judge Advocate.

Day Orders.—Capt. of the Day from Penn'a Brigade.


Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Henly; For Police, Ens. Dixon.

In future when any of the soldiers have occasion to go on Pass, they are to be escorted by a Sergt., who will be answerable for them while absent, for which purpose one will be appointed, who is, after parade, to collect such as have Passes. He will march them regularly, and when they have supplied themselves with what they went for, he will bring them back in the same order. All washing Parties to observe the same ceremonies. The Officers commanding Companies, are constantly to see that their Men when they go on this business are attended by a non-commissioned Officer of their Company.

Williamsburg, September 12, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Hamilton; B. M., Fullerton.

General Orders.—His Excellency the Governor (Nelson, of Virginia), having arrived to take command of the Militia, All applications relative to them are to go to him, and in future the Brigade Majors of those Troops, and Officers who take orders for them, will attend at his Excellency's Quarters every day at twelve o'clock. The Rifle men under Col. Lewis are to remain on the lines.
General Louzun's Brigade will be relieved by an equal number from General Stephens' Brigade and encamp on his left.

Brigade Orders.—One Sub., One Serj't and sixteen men for command immediately. The Officer will call on Col. Butler for instructions.

At a B. G. Court Martial, whereof Major Hamilton is President, John Craig, of the 1st Batt., was tried for mutinous expressions. The Court is of Opinion, the prisoner is not guilty of the charges. The Commanding Officer approves the opinion of the Court, and orders him to be released. The B. G. Court Martial, whereof Major Hamilton is President, is dissolved.

Batt. Orders.—For Piquet, Lieut. Blewer; For Police, Lieut. Howendon.

Williamsburg, September 13, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Major Edwards; B. M., Hobby.

Day Orders.—Capt. of the Day from Light Infantry Batt.

Brigade Orders.—Adjt. of the day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders.—For Piquet, Lieut. McMichael; For Camp Guard, Ens. Denny; For Police, Lieut. Tilden. Weekly Returns to be made out early to-morrow morning.

Williamsburg, September 14, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Major Willis; B. M., Fullerton.

A general Return of the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery to be given in to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Capt. Pasky is appointed to do the duty of B. Quarter Master of the Cavalry. The Commissary General will immediately appoint a Commissary to the Staff, who shall also issue to the Park of Artillery and Corps not Brigaded.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLVII.

Leech.—Who was George Leech, who settled in Westmoreland county in 1780, and what is known of his descendants? H. E. H.

Doctor Woltz.—About 1765 there resided near Middletown a physician by this name. He subsequently removed to Maryland, but further than that we have no knowledge. Inquiry is made of him. R.

Logan.—John Logan, of Londonderry, died February 21, 1788, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He married Hannah, daughter of William and Sophia Sawyer, of Londonderry. She was born April 21, 1731, and died October 26, 1806. They left the following children:
i. Thomas, b. 1759; d. March 23, 1797.
ii. William.
iii. John.
iv. Margaret, m. ——— Williams.
v. Mary, m. Samuel McCleery.

John Logan was a son of Thomas Logan, who was an early settler in the original township of Derry. He was a member of the first company of associators raised for the defence of American liberties in 1775, and many of his descendants remain in the same locality. One of them, we believe, is the surviving member of old Derry Church. Information concerning this family is requested.

"BLACK PETE."

A few years since, search was made by a prominent citizen of Harrisburg for the grave of "Black Pete," who died near Linglestown about forty years ago, with a view of marking it with a stone. He found the house in which Pete died, but no one knew where he was buried. It has since been ascertained that he lies in the graveyard of the Dauphin county almshouse. It may be interesting to know who "Black Pete" was, and why he was deemed worthy of a tombstone. Peter Bung, or Nathan, as he called himself—"Black Pete" as everybody else called him—was a slave belonging to Jacob Awl, and one of those whom the emancipation act of Pennsylvania left in bondage for life, but was permitted by his master to go free with the rest, Mr. Awl binding himself to keep Peter off the county. Peter was a genius in his way, and a handy man in the neighborhood—being an excellent cook, a neat housekeeper and an expert at pulling and breaking flax. He never was married, and for many years kept bachelor's hall in a small log house in the woods near Paxtang church, of which establishment he was the sexton. At this time there lived hard by a Dutchman who was very fond of whiskey. Peter often employed this man to dig graves for him, the compensation being a few drinks. This good understanding was at last broken off by the following circumstance: One of the Awl family died and Pete sent for his man to dig the grave. He came. Pete marked off the ground, gave minute directions as to the digging; told the Dutchman where the bottle was, and then went to attend the funeral in capacity of mourner. When the cortege arrived, everything was right, but the Dutchman was so drunk that fears were entertained by many that he might fall into the grave. Pete took in the situation
at a glance, but held his voice until the family moved away from the grave and were out of hearing, when he administered a severe rebuke to his assistant, ordered him out of his sight, and declared that if this was not the grave of one of his own family he would pitch the scoundrel in and cover him up. When the woods around Pete's house was cleared away, the house itself was taken down and he removed to the neighborhood of Linglestown, but always paid a semi-annual visit to the valley, ostensibly to see "the folks," but in reality to collect a supply of provisions, which were always given before he asked. On one occasion he mentioned that he was out of lard, and when asked whether there was no lard about Linglestown, declared very emphatically—that there was not lard enough in that whole region to grease your little finger with. I have said that "Black Pete" was a handy man, but it was his mental powers that gained him celebrity. He was a man like Mr. Shandy of whom "Nature could stand up and say, 'This man is eloquent.'" He was entirely unlettered; but his imagination was vivid, his powers of description wonderful and his invective severe. Many of his sayings are still quoted, one in particular is often heard, viz: "There is nothing cuts like the truth." This idea is much older than Pete's, but was nevertheless original with him. He was moreover gifted with the power of song, having a voice much like that of a woman. These qualities always gained him a hearing, and contributed not a little to his support in his latter days. He never "came upon the county" until after death, nor was he ever considered "a charge" by any individual.

W. FRANK RUTHERFORD.

THOMAS McKEE, INDIAN TRADER.

In Notes and Queries, No. xlii., mention is made of Thomas McKe. Was this the same man who gave name to the first river falls above Harrisburg, and was the owner of a farm about a mile above Maclaysburg, known forty-five years ago as the McKe farm. The journey of Bishop Cammerhoff was over a country with which I was once familiar. McKe must have lived at that time on or near the site of Georgetown, above the Mahontonga creek. But to me the most interesting statement of the Bishop, is the reference he makes to McKe's Indian speaking wife. The inference the reader would draw from it would be, that she had been a white captive and did not know English. That she was of pure Indian blood, allow me to submit an item or two of circumstantial evidence.
In my early boyhood I once heard my father detail to a guest the story of this same Thomas McKee and his wife; but I do not recollect that he made any statement, as to how and by what means he had obtained his information.

The business of Indian trading in the first half of the eighteenth century was free to all, upon receiving a license therefor, and to young men of enterprise or who preferred a vagabond life with its risks and projects, it had glorious attractions. McKee had early entered into the trade, and to make his success the more certain had acquired a knowledge of the Delaware language. Young and reckless, perhaps, he pushed his trade far into the wilds of the Susquehanna. Here he ventured into a camp of strange Indians and met, as it happened, with a warm reception. Those unsophisticated children of nature did not see the necessity of paying furs and hides for what they could grab at will. They took him in, confiscated his pack train and goods, and as he demurred or perchance abused them somewhat, they held a council and decided to burn him, and so finish the whole business. In order to have a good time of it, they postponed the frolic until the next day and in the meantime sent out runners to invite their distant friends to come and enjoy with them the honors of the fire festival. To make everything solid they bound McKee to a tree, and to fill up the vacant interval, they held an orgie over his whisky, whilst that unfortunate individual, helpless as possible, lay and waited for his doom.

It is night! the moon shone down on the tall pine forests, and on the revelers beneath it, and on the captive at the foot of the tree; but whisky is no respecter of persons; in this case it did its work effectually. One after another those doughty warriors succumbed to its gentle influences, and soon the whole camp was in a profound sleep. But McKee slept not; he saw his opportunity, but it was vain; by no means could he contrive to untie or release himself. In despair he resigned himself to his fate and actually fell into a doze of sleep. What were his dreams or wandering thoughts will never be known, but a hand pressed upon his shoulder and he awoke. It was to see an Indian girl leaning over him, as the bright moonlight fell upon his anxious face. Why she took an interest in him may never be known, but there she was, and as fortunately he could talk to her, he piteously begged of her to release him. She shook her head; if she did, she would have to bear the vengeance of her people. "Then go with me, and we will escape together, you shall be my squaw and shall live in a house and wear rings and ribbons." "Would he make her his squaw the same as a white man's squaw?" McKee solemnly promised, and she cut him loose. They made good their escape to-
together and to his honor, be it said, McKee fulfilled his promise, he legally married her, and, lived with her all his days a prosperous man.

McKee, as stated, held a commission in the British army, and probably drew half pay. British gold had crossed his hand, and in his latter days he felt no interest or sympathy in the cause of Independence. He was a royalist, his neighbors called him a tory, a name which then bore with it unspeakable bitterness. His lands were not confiscated.

Oakland, Ill.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLVIII.

"John Harris's Recognance."—1728.—We copy the following official document from the original in our possession, with all its quaintness. Then, as now, all persons selling liquor were obliged to take out a license:

"Pennsylvania, ss:"

"I, John Harris, of Paxtang, in ye County of Chester, & Province afores'd, acknowldg myselfe Indebted to ouar Souvran Ld. ye King in the sume of twenty pounds, & wee Stephen Atkinson & John Linwell, each of us in ye sume of ten pounds, on this condishun, That the s'd John Harris observe the Law of this Province in Relation to the Excise, & behave himselfe as a person selling Liquor, by virtue of a Permitt; Then this Recognance to be voyde, else we are contente the s'd sums be Levied on ouar goods to the use of the King.

Dated the 27th of May, 1728.

John Harris,
Stephen Atkinson,
John Linwell.

This acknowledged before me the Day aforesaid.

Tobias Hendricks.

Capt. John Reily.—Among some old papers which have come to our knowledge are the originals of the following, which relate to the severe wounding of Captain John Reily, of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, a biographical sketch of whom we recently gave:
"CAMP AT MIDDLE BROOK," June 6th, 1777.

"Captain John Reily, of my Brigade & of the 12th Regt. of Pennsylvania Regulars, is permitted to return Home, being wounded, to return in Six Weeks or sooner if fit for Duty, to join his Regt., and during his absence to recruit men for his Company, as many as he possibly can; and this shall be his sufficient Warr't. Given under my hand the Date above.

"Capt. Reily having been shot through the Body, and in a very bad state of health, I pray Major General Lord Sterling to grant the request.

"Jno. Conway, B. G."

"STIRLING, Major General."

"I do hereby certify that Capt. Reily, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, received a wound in his Body in the month of April, 1777, at Bonhamtown, New Jersey, which frequently breaks out afresh, and proves often very troublesome; this, together with other infirmities, render him incapable of doing field duty. Given under my hand at Tappan, this 11th day of August, 1780. "John Cochran,

"Sur'g'n Gen'l to ye Army."

"LOUISBURG, Feb. 23, 1787.

"Sir: Mr. Reily was disbanded on the 24th of June, 1783. The allowance now intended by the Court should commence the 25th of June, 1783. I am yours, &c.,

"To Alexander Graydon, Esq."

EXPENSES OF THE SURVEY AT KITTANNING.

Joshua Elder, eldest son of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, was sent by John Lukens, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania in 1783, to survey District No. 5, "situate on the west side of Allegheny river, being part of the land described in the law entitled 'An act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the Certificates of Depreciation given to the Officers and Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line, or their representatives and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the use of the said Officers and Soldiers to be divided off to them severally at the end of the War,' which district is described in the plan hereto annexed, Bounded to the North by a Line run due West from the mouth of Moghulbucktum, to the West by a North and South line at the distance of about forty miles from the Western Boundary of
the State aforesaid, and to the Southward and Eastward by the Allegheny River." Such were the original instructions. The following bill of his expenses attending this business, is worth preserving, the only regret being that no dates are given:

**Expenses for Making the Proprietary Survey of Kittanning.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| To 6 Gallons Rum, @ 5s 6d | 1 | 13 | 0
| To 6 Neat's Tongues @ 15d | 0 | 7 | 6
| To 2 Gammons, 21lb @ 7d | 0 | 12 | 3
| To 10lb Loose Sugar @ 15d | 0 | 12 | 6
| To 6 lb Chocolate @ 2s 6d | 0 | 15 | 0
| To Sundry Expenses from Carlisle to Bedford, myself & hand | 2 | 6 | 0
| To bill at Stony Creek for Do, | 1 | 1 | 3
| To Do. at Ligonier | 1 | 17 | 7
| To 4 Bushels of Oats at Ligonier | 1 | 10 | 0
| To Expenses at P stencil, | 1 | 4 | 6
| To 4 Bushels Corn at Kittanning | 1 | 10 | 0
| To Expenses at Ligonier, coming Down | 0 | 19 | 5
| To Do. at Stony Creek | 0 | 12 | 0
| To Do. at Bedford | 0 | 16 | 4
| To Do. at Littleton | 0 | 13 | 9
| To Do. at Shippensbro | 0 | 10 | 3
| To Do. at Carlisle | 0 | 14 | 10
| To Cash paid Hugh Wilson. | 23 | 0
| 25 Days himself & horse, @ 5s | 5 | 9 | 0
| To Do. paid Jerry Woods, himself & horse 13 days, @ 5s | 3 | 5 | 0
| To Do. paid Geo. Glen, 13 Days at 3s | 1 | 19 | 0
| To Do. paid Jas. McMullan, 13 days @ 3s | 1 | 19 | 0
| To the Surveyor Gen'l Fees | 2 | 1 | 6
| To my Wages, being 28 Days out on that Service, @ 16s | 17 | 5 | 0
| To Cash paid the Baker for Biscuit | 0 | 0 | 0
| Toone Hundred weight flower | 1 | 5 | 0
| To a Tin Kettle | 0 | 5 | 0
| To two Do. Porrengers | 0 | 1 | 4
| To a half Doz'n Spoons | 0 | 4 | 0
| To a Bag | 0 | 7 | 6
| £52 | 4 | 10

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**REMINISCENCES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.**

[Several years ago Tunis Coryell, Esq., who recently deceased at Williamsport at the age of ninety-one, wrote us the following, which will no doubt prove interesting to the readers of *Notes and Queries*. The references are to a biographical sketch of Col. Timothy Green, of Hanover, a copy of which had been sent to him. Mr. Coryell retained his most excellent memory to the last hour of his long life, and his reminiscences of the "long ago" are entertaining reading.]

The historical account of Col. Timothy Green, of the Army of the Revolution, in the *Telegraph* of the 28th of April last, came to hand, which I perused with no little interest, for which accept my best wishes.

Two of the descendants of Abram Latcha, one whereof was a merchant at Northumberland in 1806 and 1807; the other, Jacob, resided in Lycoming county, about ten miles from Williamsport at Level
Crown, and owned a valuable farm, with whom I was well acquainted. He died several years since. But few of his descendants are alive—one or two are in the West.

Col. Galbraith owned a place called the "trap" just below Cone-wago falls. One of his sons married Miss Hulings, a beautiful lady, his name was Josiah, at one time a merchant in Milton, and died on his farm not far distant from Danville. One of his daughters, a widow, is a resident of Williamsport.

The Paxtang boys were a brave set of men, and were highly commended by the old soldiers of the Revolution. Such was their character given by my father and Gen. Bowers who were in the army.

Col. Hartley's family resided in York, Penn'a. They owned lands in Lycoming county, not far from the city of Williamsport, on the south of the river, and were relatives of the Hulings.

I knew Dr. Luther Reily, of Harrisburg. He succeeded Dr. Martin Luther in practice as physician. Dr. Reily was a member in Congress. He was a gentleman of celebrity in his profession.

I have seen Judge Yeates, some of his ancestors resided in Lancaster, and owned lands in Lycoming and Centre counties. Judge A. L. Hayes, of Lancaster, is the agent of the Judge's family, surviving.

John A. Hanna, the attorney noticed, is named as such on the records of our court. He was a native of New Jersey. Dr. Samuel Torbert, of Bucks county, married his sister, who died in the City of New York, leaving a large estate; he was widely known for his skill in curing the cancer. Gen. Bowers married Dr. Torbert's sister. Mrs. Coryell and myself visited her and Torbert, in New York in 1838. The old lady was very intelligent and evinced a talent of mind and intellectual power, well read in theology and politics, &c. Her family were well educated, both male and female. The old lady enjoined upon us to call upon our return home to visit the Miss Hannas of Harrisburg. We complied, and had a very interesting interview upon the occasion.

Hon. Thomas Duncan practiced in our courts previous to his appointment to the Supreme Court by Gov. Snyder. He was a gentleman of small stature and successful in his profession. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Walker, a distinguished lawyer and Judge in the U. S. Court of Pittsburgh. They jointly owned a large body of land in Nippenose Valley. Duncan and Huston were considered two of the best land lawyers in Pennsylvania.

David Ferguson is noticed as the guardian of the children of Col. Allen. One of his descendants, Andrew, bought a farm in Northumberland county, and after its sale purchased a part of the land belong-
ing to Proctor and Dunn. His only son now resides near Jersey Shore: at one time he was one of our associate Judges.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden, who married Innis Green to his first wife, was the father of James R. Snowden, late of the mint in Philadelphia. I have a perfect recollection of Judge Green, who had a distinguished standing as a citizen and judge. He is correctly described in the paper before me. I have thus hastily given you the foregoing for your edification as a historian.

T. CORYELL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLIX.

WILLIAM LEHMAN.—On the N. W. side of the Zion Lutheran Church on Fourth street, rest the remains of William Lehman, a representative of the city of Philadelphia in the General Assembly of the State. The following is the inscription on the front of the monument:

Dedicated by sisterly love | to the memory of | William Lehman | who died on the 29th of March, A. D., 1829 | in the 50th year of his age, and whose remains | are those of an exemplary son and brother. | An upright man, a liberal friend, a general scholar | and a most useful citizen. The proofs of his public | spirit, intelligence and assiduity, are extant in the | noble Canals and Roads of his native State, | Pennsylvania, he either projected or considerably advanced during twelve years of | conspicuous service in her Legislature, as one of | the favorite representatives of Philadelphia. | The splendid results of his enlightened devotion | to her internal improvements will cause his name | to survive the stone upon which it is | here affectionately inscribed, and to shine | through all time | in the bright annals of his fortunate Country.

On the reverse side of this imposing monument the inscription is not so lengthy nor so laudatory:

Sacred | to the Memory of | William Lehman | who died | on the 29th of March, A. D. 1820, | in the 50th year of his age.

It would be interesting to know the cause which led to this structure being placed so near to the church.

[The Church was paid for the privilege.—G. B. A.]

CAPT. ANDREW LEE.—We are indebted to the Hon. John Blair Linn for the following transcript from the Susquehanna Democrat for July, 1821. It is the brief obituary of as brave an officer of the Revolution as ever inhaled the breath of liberty. He was a native of this county, and after the close of his service in the struggle for Indepen-
dence, worn out by the exposure incident thereto, like many other gallant officers of that heroic era, engaged in tavern keeping at Harrisburg. He was highly respected and esteemed, and when he removed to Hanover, Luzerne county, Penn'a, his loss was considered a great one.

"Died in Hanover, on the 15th of June last, after a long and severe illness, Capt. Andrew Lee, in the eighty-second year of his age. Capt. Lee entered upon his military career when young. Previous to the Revolution he served as a volunteer in Braddock's army, and shared all the dangers and disasters of the expedition which terminated in the defeat of that brave but rash general. In 1776 he entered the Revolutionary army as a lieutenant in the "Congress regiment" commanded by Col. Hazen. He was actively engaged at the capture of St. John's. He was taken prisoner by the British at Staten Island, and held in captivity for two years. During his captivity he lost his rank in the Congress regiment, and on applying to Gen. Washington to be reinstated he was told that it was not in the power of the General to restore him immediately to his former rank. But he was permitted to select a company of volunteers from the regiment to act as light troops. The question of his restoration to his former rank was not decided until the close of the war, when his services were no longer needed. In the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, he was severely wounded by having his thigh broken, a wound from which he did not soon recover. At the close of the war he returned to Paxtang, Lancaster county (now Dauphin), where he continued to reside until 1805, at which period he removed to Luzerne county. He lived in this county until the event which it is our melancholy duty to record. The open generosity and frankness of his disposition, and the philanthropy of his heart, secured for him the warmest affections of numerous friends and the respect and esteem of all within the compass of his acquaintance."

WITCHCRAFT IN PAXTANG.

A belief in witchcraft has been more or less prevalent in all ages of the world. The foundation upon which it rests lies in the realm of the Unseen, a domain we will now invade. Since the introduction of free schools, witches and all kindred workers in the "Black Art" have become scarce, and few people acknowledge a belief in them. Three-quarters of a century ago the case was different; every neighborhood had its witches and witch stories, supported by evidences
that could not be gainsaid. In these respects old Paxtang valley
was fully abreast of its neighbors. As an instance, we will give one
of the best authenticated but by no means the most marvelous of the
innumerable stories told and believed at the firesides of our ances-
tors.

Eighty-five years ago, John Wilson and his wife Jean owned and
were living upon a farm near the present "Rutherford Station." Mr.
Wilson was a prominent man in the valley and one whose truthfulness
was unquestioned; he was also somewhat skeptical in his views
of witchcraft. He loved a good horse and always kept a fine team.
On one occasion several of his horses refused to work, and acted in a
very strange and unaccountable manner. Within the next fortnight
these horses, one after another, died without any apparent cause.
The neighbors attributed it to witchcraft, and Mr. Wilson reluctantly
came to the conclusion, but as he had hitherto been a doubter and
did not wish to avow his conversion until he had put the matter to
the proof, he resolved to privately work a spell, which it was popularly
believed would bring the witch to light. This spell consisted
in certain incantations, together with the consuming the vitals of the
victims with fire. This was supposed to torture the corresponding
vitals of the witch, that she would come speedily and beg for mercy.
Accordingly when the last horse died, Mr. Wilson, after removing
the skin and hanging it in the loft of an old building below the
house to dry, conveyed the carcass to a retired spot in the woods,
kindled a fire, and with the proper ceremonies, laid the requisite
parts of the animal upon it and awaited results. Whilst John was
thus employed, Jean, who was in absolute ignorance of his whereabou-
ts, was somewhat startled by the rapid approach from the
ravine west of the house of a man and two women with their "tongues
hanging out and panting like dogs." The strangers rushed into the
house and called for water. Jean pointed to a large bucketful upon
the table and told them to help themselves. They drank greedily
all that was in the bucket; then hurried to the door and stood for a
moment "sniffing the air;" as if searching for a scent, then ran down
to the old building below the house, climbed up to the loft and began
licking the blood from the flesh side of the hide. After being some
time thus engaged they seemed satisfied; came down and disappeared
up the ravine from whence they had come.

Mr. Wilson's fire, after burning brightly for a time, died out, and
no witch appearing, he soon after came to the house, disgruntled with
his ill success and more skeptical than before; but upon hearing
Jean's account of what had taken place in his absence, he perceived
that his over-thoughtfulness had caused his failure.
If, when a spell of this kind is worked, the witch can obtain some of the blood of the victim and drink it, the fire within is quenched and the spell broken. Blood enough for this purpose can be obtained from the skin of an animal that has not been previously bled, and if Mr. Wilson had placed the hide beyond the reach of the witches, he would have had them in his power. This story was told by Mr. Wilson himself and no one ever doubted his word. Later generations, unable to discredit Mr. Wilson, have endeavored to explain by asserting that Jean was mistaken as to the actions of the man and two women who came into her kitchen. This explanation is a very ungallant one, but is also a very old and very common way of accounting for most of the errors of mankind.

W. FRANK RUTHERFORD.

OLIVER POLLOCK.

[We are indebted to W. D. Hixson, Esq., Librarian of the Mason County Kentucky Historical Association, for the following concerning an article which appeared in a former number of Notes and Queries. We appreciate his kindness and trust that at his leisure he may give us some matters relating to early settlers from this section. The Grahams, Fergusons, and other prominent families of Paxtang, Derry and Hanover, removed to Kentucky about the close of the last century. Their names appear in the early assessment lists, in old wills, and land surveys, but that is all the heritage they have left us. It would be interesting to know somewhat about their descendants.]

In your Notes and Queries, you make mention of Oliver Pollock and the purchase of powder by him. Below I send you a notice of that transaction from the manuscript “History of Mason County.” In order to secure powder for the use of the Western department, from the Spanish Government at New Orleans, a detachment consisting of three sergeants, three corporals and nine privates, left Fort Pitt July 19th, 1776, in charge of Captain, afterward Colonel Gibson, and Lieutenant, afterward Captain William Linn. At Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., Linn and Lawrence Harrison landed and proceeded on foot to the falls of Ohio, where they rejoined their companions. The detachment reached New Orleans in safety, and conducted their negotiations through Oliver Pollock, an American resident, in high favor with the authorities. In order to deceive the British residents who were suspicious and watchful, Captain Gibson was arrested and thrown into prison. The
purchase of twelve thousand pounds of powder was effected for eighteen hundred dollars, as we learn from a deposition of one of the party, and Gibson, after his release, took charge of a portion which was shipped in packages which concealed their contents to a northern seaport. Lt. Linn, with 43 men, left New Orleans September 22d with 190 kegs in barges. The party reached the falls of Ohio, carried the powder and barges around the obstruction, replaced it in their boats, and arrived at Wheeling in safety, May 2d, 1777. We are led to believe the expedition was sent out by the State of Virginia, as for this service the Legislature allowed Captain Linn £50 in addition to his regular pay. Ebenezer Corn and another of the party who were sent as expressmen from the Ozarks passing through by land, reaching Harrodsburg, March 9, and from thence to the capital of Virginia, were allowed £25 above their pay of 2s 8d per day. Andrew McClure, the clerk, was allowed twenty pounds (£20) above his pay. Seven soldiers were allowed 2s 8d per day extra. John Smith, who had accompanied James Harrod to Kentucky, and was on his way home up the river, met this party on the downward trip, and being fond of adventure, accompanied them to New Orleans, returned with the powder and assisted in carrying it around the falls as he tells us in one of his depositions.

We give below a certificate in reference to this transaction.

"I do certify that nine thousand pounds of powder brought from New Orleans by Lieutenant Linn were delivered to Col. William Crawford for the use of the continent.

January 3, 1781.

David Sheppard.

Lieutenant Ohio.

(Countersigned) Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1791. William Davis.

NOTES AND QUERIES—L.

Umstead (N. and Q. xvi.)—In August, 1783, George Umstead, of Hopewell township, Cumberland county, sold his farm in West Pennsboro’ township, same county, to James Mitchell, of Fannett township. This information may furnish a clue to W. J. L.’s query.

The Navigation of the Susquehanna.—It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the U. S. Government is instituting inquiries concerning the efforts made, the plans suggested and the feasibility of improving the navigation of the Susquehanna river. If any
of the readers of *Notes and Queries* have in their possession any papers or documents relating thereto they will confer a great favor by sending the same to us, as we desire to facilitate as far as in our power the inquiries made. It is a matter in which we are all interested, and everything bearing upon the subject will be of value at the present time.

**Old Writs.**—Some one has kindly forwarded, for our examination, two writs, "issued during the eleventh year of the reign of George the Third," by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, against Joseph Gundy, Michael Hoffman and others "for trespass." These papers are written in the usual style of court documents, during the Provincial era. As to the persons against whom the suit was instituted, Joseph Gundy was subsequently an officer of the Revolution, and became quite prominent in Northumberland county, where he resided, although we believe he died at Harrisburg. Michael Hoffman, another soldier of the War for Independence, was related to the Hoffmans of the "Upper End." It was a long distance to the county seat in those days, and very expensive to attend court. The organization of Northumberland county, in 1772, and Dauphin county, in 1785, was, therefore, a great relief to the inhabitants north of the Blue Mountains.

**JOHN HARRIS TO DAVID HOGE.**

[We give below a letter written by John Harris, of Harris' Ferry, which is endorsed "To David Hoge, Esquire, in East Pensboro; Mrs. Whitehill is Requested to forw'd this Letter Immediately." The lady who was to forward this important message was the wife of Robert Whitehill, and a sister of John Harris' second wife, who were the daughters of Adam Read, Esq., of Hanover. The reference in the letter to Mr. Hoge's son was to Lieut. John Hoge, of Capt. McClean's company, Col. William Irvine's battalion, who was captured at Isle Aux Noix, with other officers, on the 21st of June, 1776. Lieut. Hoge was exchanged April 20, 1778, having been in captivity nearly two years. The letter is interesting.]

**Paxtang, Aug. 4, 1776.**

*SIR: I* received a letter last night from Mr. Maclay, which informs me that some of the prisoners taken lately at Isle Noix, near St. John's, by the savages, are now prisoners at an Indian town about 150 miles above Sunbury; he particularly mentions Mr. Hoge's son to be one of the number. The account comes from Mr. Antis, who
lives at or near the Great Island, who has heard it from the Indians that came lately from the place or near where said prisoners are.

If the Indian acc’t is true, it’s probable that at the expected Indian treaty at Pittsburgh our Commissioners might Insist on s’d prisoners among them being delivered up.

I Embrace this opp’ty, being the first I had, Requesting you’ll Im-mediately Inform Mrs. Hoge, as her husband is in Phila. on Pub-lick Business, that she may take any method Judged expedient in Order to get her son Releas’d from captivity. I suppose the Senecas are the Tribe that has our Prisoners as they are Ever first in all mis-chief & and has Joined the King’s Troops with others of the Six Nations (so-called).

I am sir, Your Very Humble Servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

“ESTHERTON,” ALIAS “COXEYSTOWN.”

In Notes and Queries it is stated that “Estherton” was named for one of the wives of Col. Cornelius Cox. This is an error. Believing that the subject will interest your readers, I give somewhat in detail the origin of that place.

On the 11th day of November, 1743, the Proprietors of Pennsylva-nia issued a patent to REBECCA EDGELL, then of the city of Philadel-phia, widow, for two tracts of land, containing three hundred and thirty-eight acres and allowances. Mrs. E. died, having made her will, July 10, 1750, and devised all her real estate to her son, William, and her daughter, Rebecca, to be divided equally between them.

On the 3d day of February, 1752, William Edgell made his will, shortly after which he died. He devised his undivided half of said tract of land to his wife, Sarah Edgell, who, shortly afterwards, mar-ried Dr. John Cox, Jr., then of New Castle county, Delaware, but afterwards of Philadelphia. By deed dated April 9th, 1757, they transferred their half of said land to Thomas Lawrence, of Philadel-phia, who transferred the same to John Cox. This was done perhaps to vest the title in John Cox. Shortly after this transfer, Sarah, his wife, died.

REBECCA EDGELL, the sister of William Edgell, married Samuel Mifflin, who deeded the undivided half of said land to John Cox, August 6th, 1764, whose wife at that date was Esther. I find that on the 2d day of October, 1767, that Dr. John Cox, Jr., and his wife, Esther, of Philadelphia, by deed did grant and confirm to “The Incor-po-rated Society for the propogation of the Gospel in Foreign parts,” a lot of ground situate in the “New Town” on the east side of the
Susquehanna, lately laid out by the said John Cox and called "Estherton," bounded by Third street to the westward; by lot No. 65 to the northward, by a 16½ feet wide ally to the eastward, by lot No. 79 to the southward; in breadth north and south 66 feet and 200 feet long, "for a cite for a church and burial ground for a religious society in communion with the Established Church of England forever."

This place known to the present generation as "Coxestown" was probably laid out about the year 1764, and followed very closely Middletown, which was laid out about the year 1758 or 1759. In point of time it was probably the second town laid out within the present limits of Dauphin county. What particular advantages the locality had over Harris' Ferry is not easily to determine. It seems to me strange that the second John Harris did not take advantage of the swelling tide of emigration and forestall less pretentious places along the river. Estherton must have been "extensively laid out," and was likely an important ferry. Fifty years ago it was a point where rafts and arks could anchor in safety, and I presume from this fact that the water there is not so swift as other points further down the river. Old river pilots from Columbia and Marietta often went up to Coxestown to pilot rafts from there to Port Deposit.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LI.

DERRY CHURCH COMMUNION SERVICE.—In corroboration of the statement concerning the antiquity of the communion service, we present the following receipt for the "cups," and presume that the other pieces of the service were purchased about the same period:

"Philada., Mar. 15th, 1788.

"Robert Clark, Esq.,
Bot of Wm. Will:

"4 Communion Cups at 12s. 6d., Σ2:10
Gr't by 6 lb. of pewter, 5

Σ2:15

"Rec'd contents. "Wm. Will."

Mr. Will was a pewtersmith of Philadelphia, and having been an officer of the associators, no doubt thereby became personally known to Col. Clark.
An Indian Burial Ground.—In making some improvements at the plate mill of the Chesapeake nail works, Harrisburg, the workmen, in their excavations, came upon five Indian graves. Several years ago, in the same locality, the remains of Indians had been exhumed. These go to show that this spot had been used as a burial ground by the red race who once occupied the site of our city on the Susquehanna. The skulls and a few of the larger bones were apparently in good preservation—while others, on being exposed to the air, crumbled into their original element—dust. The graves were about six feet apart, from two and a-half to three feet below the surface, and seem to have been dug upon a little rise of ground fifty yards from the bank of the river. The heads were to the north. Only the upper portions of the graves were examined. The relics consisted of beads of various colors and sizes, a pipe of red clay, a few English farthings of the date 1695, which were pierced, showing they had been used as trinkets, and an arrow-head or two, with the remains perchance of some gew-gaws, secured from Indian traders. The date of the coins go to show that these were the graves of the perfidious Shawanese, who had a village at or near the mouth of the Paxtang. The Susquehannocks were the original inhabitants, but in a war of extermination with the Iroquois the remnant fled to Maryland, where they became united with a local tribe, and thus lost their identity. Subsequently, in 1698, the Shawanese from the Carolinas requested permission to come into the Province of Pennsylvania. At first they located in the deserted villages of the Susquehannocks on the lower banks of the river, but as the tide of white emigration approached they moved up the Susquehanna and its branches, and finally to the Ohio. It is more than probable that the Indian village of Paxtang was deserted prior to 1714.

PAXTANG SUBSCRIPTION

To the Salary of Rev. N. R. Snowden in 1793.

The pastorate of Rev. John Elder, after a duration of more than half a century, closed on the 13th of April, 1791. The congregation, after hearing various candidates, finally united with Derry and Harrisburg in a call to Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, of Philadelphia. The following subscription is probably not a full list of the Paxtang people who contributed to the support of Mr. Snowden, but simply those who were present at the congregational meeting held on the 7th of
March, 1793. The paper itself is in the handwriting of James Caldwell, but the names and figures were written by the subscribers, each one for him or herself, and all in the same ink.

"We the under subscribers do each of us promise to pay annually the sums annexed to our names, to the trustees of Paxtang congregation, or the collectors appointed by them, as a salary due to the Rev. Mr. Snowden for the one-third part of his labors amongst us, and while he continues a regular preaching pastor in said congregation and we members of it. Given under our hands this seventh day of March, A. D. 1793."

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NOTES AND QUERIES.—LII.

Navigation of the Susquehanna.—In 1734, upon petition of a town meeting, John R. Poinsett, the Secretary of War under General Jackson, sent an engineer here to survey the Susquehanna from Port Deposit, in Maryland, to the head waters of the river. He and his assistants spent the whole summer at it. It appears that before the report was made he died, and there the matter ended. I learned at the time he would report against it. Henry K. Strong was the editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. He, Judge Krause, General Ayres, William McClure, and all our leading citizens, were pushing it. If you could obtain a file of the paper of that year it would furnish valuable information in favor of the project, at least so regarded at the time.

F. K. B.
GOVERNOR McKEAN IN PAXTANG.

The following letter is not generally known, especially to those who at present reside in the locality from which it is dated, Paxtang, now Harrisburg. Judge McKean fled with the Congress and State Government from Philadelphia, when that city was occupied by the British. Whilst here he resided, as we have been informed, in a hickory log house that stands near the upper ferry, now the water house, belonging to Wm. Maclay, torn down in 1815.

This letter has been published in the life of George Read, of Delaware, and is dated from Paxtang as early as 1777; it has an interest for us in this locality—Paxtang, soon after Harris' ferry, whence McKean had fled for refuge; an important man, at the time president of "the Delaware State," a colonel in the army, chief judge of Pennsylvania, a member of the Continental Congress. These four positions must have left him small leisure for recreation, and his compensation for the performance of the duties of them was not "over $1,500 a year," let us hope not Continental currency. At this time McKean, a native of Pennsylvania, was forty-three years of age. When he was elected Governor he was sixty-five years, and bright as ever he had been. He lived nearly twenty years after his election to that office—a sharp-faced, lean, tall, erect, determined man, apt to get into a passion and perform arbitrary acts.

At the time this letter was written, the British had occupied Philadelphia, threatening a conquest of the rest of the State, and the disorganization of the usual routine of disseminating intelligence will, therefore, account for the roundabout way in which the letter answers finally reached the "President of the Delaware State." 281

"PAXTANG, December 6th, 1777.

"Sir: Having now an opportunity by the bearer, Mr. Holmes, none having offered before, I transmit you a resolve of Congress, which I received on Wednesday last, under cover from the Honorable Henry Laurens, President of Congress, in which he informs me 'that it leads to an inquiry into the State of Delaware, and requires the delegates from that State to attend Congress, and requests of me the needful answer,'

"Mr. President's letter to me had visited General Washington's headquarters, thence it took a tour to Newport, from whence Colonel Duff sent it inclosed to me. It has been directed to me, supposing that I still continued to act as president of your State. You will be pleased, therefore, as commander-in-chief, to give the answer: "It gives me great pleasure to find that the Congress are determined to support the Whigs in the Delaware State, and, of course, you will be happy in receiving such proof of it."
"The warm attachment of the Honorable James Sykes, Esquire, to the virtuous and glorious cause in which this country is engaged, will no doubt induce him to give his immediate attendance in Congress, and the more especially as he is at present engaged in no public business that can prevent it.

"I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

THOMAS McKEAN."

"Honorable George Read, Esquire."

A fit pendant to the above is a recent event in the Spanish branch of the family of Gov. McKean. It is found in a recent number of the Pittsburgh Post, and, if nothing else, is grotesque reading, beating our American probates out of sight:

The reported sale of the famous "Spanish Tract" of land near Sewickley, for $50,000 to Mr. Fleming, and the subsequent proceedings to prevent the sale, have revived an old story, concerning Miss Sarah Maria Theresa McKeon, daughter of Governor Thomas McKean, of this State, who married the Marquis de Yrujo, at that time the Minister of the Spanish Court to the United States. Her will was made in 1840, and for fifteen years or more it has been in the office of the register here. The contents of this will have nothing to do with the present article except that clause which bequeaths to Narcisa Maria Louisa Martinez de Yrujo, the daughter of the testatrix, all of the real estate in this country which belonged to the daughter of Governor McKean. Senora Narcisa must have been an invalid, as her mother speaks of her "helpless condition" as an excuse for leaving her so much property. There are some formalities connected with the document which are curious and interesting. The writer examined the papers several years ago, and described at that time some of these peculiarities, but others were not mentioned. First comes a description of the opening of the sealed packet containing the will, in Spain, the affidavits of the witnesses, and the statement that it was filed in court. All of this was sworn to before F. Pocheco, honorary magistrate of the Territorial Court of Zaragoza and judge of the Primary Court of Claims in Madrid. Attached to the foregoing papers and to the will itself is a curious succession of documents, a sort of bombastic legal step ladder. Jose Carillo Albenez, notary public, attests that the will was signed and opened and copied. Don Jose Garcia Lastra, licentiate in jurisprudence, says he copied the will of which Senor Albenez speaks. Two notaries public attest that Don Lestra signed this certificate, and that the will has been truly and faithfully copied. Judge Antonia Maria de Prida certifies that the notaries are properly appointed officers, Don Antonia Casanova, commander of the Order of San Maritius and San Lazarus.
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of Sardinia, and that of Merit of San Michael of Bavaria, and of the Royal Order of Charles III., secretary of her Majesty with office of decrees, gentlemen of the bed chamber of her Majesty with office, ex-sub-secretary of the Ministerial Department of Grace and Justice and superintendent of the territorial court of Madrid (whew!) certifies that Judge Prida is a duly appointed judge. Don Emilia Bernar, Gowned Honorary Minister of the Exchequer of the Kingdom, Deputy of the Cortes, and Sub-Secretary of the Ministerial Department of Grace and Justice certifies that Don Casanota "is what he calls himself." Don Victoriano de Pedrozeno, Director of the Chancery of the Ministerial Department of State, vouches for Don Bernar, and Horatio J. Perry, secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, winds up the list by certifying Don Pedrozeno is all right. Then comes an affidavit of Charles Grebe, made before the register of Allegheny county, that what precedes it is a true translation of the Spanish papers. These are the old papers, but there now appears on the county will book translations made by Professor Alfonse Dause, of other papers never before published. They consist of the will of the daughter to whom the American property was bequeathed, together with another "step ladder" of affidavits and attestations.

Senorita Narcisa Martinez de Yrujo married Don Blas Santiago de Pierrard, Camp Marshall of the national forces, Knight of John of Jerusalem, Commander of the Order of Charles III., of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and who was decorated for military deeds of daring. In her will, dated September 13, 1876, she says she is a lady in waiting to Queen Maria Louisa, of Spain, and resides at the Court. She bequeaths to her nieces, the daughters of Narcisa Escano Martinez de Yrujo, 3,000 reals each "once for all" (whatever that means). To her step-sister, the Duchess of Sotomyers, she leaves one amethyst ring, and to the duchess' daughters is bequeathed all the testatrix's brilliants. To her nephew Don Carlos Manuel Martinez de Yrujo del Alcazar she leaves her gold box with the picture of the King of Naples, and to his brother Don Jose, is left another gold box with the picture of Louis XVIII., King of France. To Don Jose is left all the testatrix's rural property in the United States. The five nephews of the deceased are made her universal heirs. To her husband she leaves her interest in a mill at Cadiz and some household goods. Her husband and her nephews, Don Carlos and Don Jose, are made her executors. The will was copied in 1875 and sent here in that year, but was not translated and copied on the will book until a few days ago. Don Jose is the one, as will be seen, who sold the property recently, and he is a great grandson of old Governor McKean.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIII.

COUNTY LIEUTENANT.—When was this office created, and by what act of Assembly? What was the military title, and the pay? When was the office abolished? H. E. H.

How Goods Were Conveyed Half a Century Ago.—Very few persons have any idea of the difficulties of transportation prior to the era of canals and railroads. Fifty years ago the currency was eleven-penny-bits, eight penny-bits and shillings—eight shillings one dollar. Eight yards of calico at a shilling a yard was one dollar. Goods were marked in this way and groceries sold in the same way. As a general thing families bought articles at the store just as they wanted to use them, one-quarter of a pound of tea, two or three pounds of coffee, or five of sugar, and when more was wanted some youngster of the family was off to the store. Some accounts ran six months, and the merchant made all his purchases twice a year on six months' credit. The goods were purchased at Philadelphia or Baltimore, and were brought from thence in large covered wagons—called Conestoga teams—drawn by six horses; sometimes one horse before the other, and all wearing bells upon the collar. These large wagons held from four to five tons of goods. They were built for regular transportation wagons, on the great turnpikes of the day. In those early years, turnpikes were not the miserable apologies for roads, which grand jury after grand jury report as nuisances, and all in vain—but they were well graded, rounded from the center to gutters on each side, with all the necessary crossings for water, and most thoroughly macadamized. On these roads no wagon, regularly engaged in carrying goods, was allowed with tire on the wheels less than four inches in width. All along the great highways at distances of ten and twelve miles, were public houses, large two-story frame buildings, and here the teamsters would stop to feed and water their horses, and I suppose take something themselves. I do not know precisely what. They carried a long feed box with them. This was placed lengthwise of the tongue and the horses placed on either side. These were the kind of wagons in which goods were hauled from the cities alluded to—westward, to Harrisburg and farther on. What is now Harris park was constantly filled with these teams, awaiting their turn to ford or to be ferried over the river.

A. BURNETT.
THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia was the commercial as well as the political center of this State from 1686 to 1799, not, however, without frequent manifestations of discontent on the part of the rapidly increasing population west of this important part of the Province and State. Of a portion of the history of that long period, it is proposed to present a brief review.

Soon after the close of the revolution, the "infant" portion of the State west of Philadelphia, having during those eventful days furnished pretty nearly all the men of the war, felt, and was disposed to exercise its paramount power. Thus, in March, 1787, the Assembly, then a single branch, in obedience to this sentiment, resolved that Philadelphia was "an unfortunate location," expressing by votes its determination to build a State house "at Harrisburg, on a plot of ground, the property of the Commonwealth," &c., being four and a half acres, conveyed by John Harris in 1785. Harrisburg was then a town of nearly 600 inhabitants.

In subsequent sessions, as in 1795, the House voted 36 to 34, in favor of removing to Carlisle, Cumberland county. The Senate did not concur. In 1798, the House again agreed to remove to Wright's town, York county, "without delay." The Senate refused to concur. In 1799, the effort in favor of removal was crowned with success. Both branches voted to remove to Lancaster, then a town of great importance, much the most considerable in the interior. Accordingly, in December, 1799, the Legislature met in Lancaster, continuing to do so until the spring of 1812, when (in December) the seat of government was removed to Harrisburg, at which point it was voted it should be, so early as 1785. The provisions of the Constitution now, require that no removal can hereafter be made without the consent of the people, at a general election. Very many attempts have been made to re-locate at Philadelphia, since 1812, but it is not probable that that location would be acceptable to any considerable section of the State.

The choice of Lancaster did not appear to have been entirely satisfactory. Agitation for another removal was almost immediately commenced, taking form as early as 1802, or within two years after the removal from Philadelphia. As an abstract proposition a majority was in favor of removal in 1790, but a location was not easily decided upon. The agitation was thus kept alive, until the importance of the Susquehanna Valley overshadowed all other considerations.
It is proposed to give an account of the early steps in this contest. In doing so, letters not heretofore made public will be quoted, to show how promptly the people north and west of Lancaster began to urge another removal. These letters vary the dry legislative detail necessarily presented, that the subject may be clearly placed before the readers of the present day.

Preliminary—a list of those who represented Dauphin county, then comprising also the present Lebanon, is here given. The legislative experience of these representatives from 1799 to 1810 was of great service to the project they had so much at heart, and the infrequent changes in the representation, show how highly their services were appreciated. The names are as follows:

Senators.

To 1803—John Kean.
To 1805—Gabriel Hiester.
From 1806-10—Melchior Rahm.

Representatives.

1799-1800—James Wilson, Christian Ley, Stacy Potts.
1800-01—Christian Ley, James Wilson, Stacy Potts.
1801-02—Christian Ley, James Wilson, Stacy Potts.
1802-03—Stacy Potts, Jacob Weirick, James Wilson.
1803-04—William Maclay, Jacob Weirick, Jacob Bucher.
1804-05—Jacob Weirick, Jacob Bucher, Edward Crouch.
1805-06—Jacob Bucher, Edward Crouch, Jacob Weirich.
1806-07—James Wallace, John Andrew Shulze, Jacob Bucher.
1807-08—John Andrew Shulze, James Wallace, Jacob Bucher.
1808-09—J. A. Shulze, James Wallace, Jacob Bucher.
1809-10—James Wallace, Peter Shindle, Benjamin Kurtz.

December 9, 1801, a few days after the meeting of the Legislature, the subject was introduced. There is no abstract of the debates of that day preserved that I am aware of; none at least in printed form. Extracts from the Journal of the House will inform us what occurred.

[Extracts from Journal.]

Lancaster, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1801.

A motion was made by Stacy Potts, of Dauphin county, seconded by Mr. Lord Butler, of Luzerne, and read as follows, viz: As the happiness and convenience of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and the preservation and security of their property, are the primary and important objects of legislative deliberations, it becomes
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our duty to consider the propriety of placing the officers attached to the government thereof in such a situation as will permit their procuring, for themselves, residences, with convenient accommodations during the time they may continue in office, without subjecting them to the caprice of others; and the immense property held under the records of the State, at least in as secure a situation as the less important records of the different counties; therefore,

Resolved, That a grand committee be appointed to take these important objects into consideration, and report the most eligible place to fix the permanent seat of Government of this State, with such other further observations as the case may require.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, ordered, That Tuesday next be assigned for the second reading of the said resolution, and that it be the order for that day.

Tuesday, Dec. 22d, 1801.

The motion of Mr. Potts, seconded by Mr. Butler, and read the 9th inst., relative to fixing the permanent seat of Government, was read the second time,

And the same being under consideration,

Ordered, That Thursday, Jan. 7, next be assigned for the consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.

Thursday, Jan. 7th, 1802.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the permanent seat of government, and,

On motion, Ordered, that Wednesday, the 13th inst., be assigned for the further consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.

Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1802.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Isaac Wayne, of Chester, in the chair, with resolution relative to the permanent seat of government before it.

And after some time

The Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole had negatived the resolution; and

On the question, "Will the House agree to the report?"

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. (afterwards Governor) Snyder and Mr. Painter, of Philadelphia, and are as follows, viz:


So it was determined in the affirmative.

This disposed only of the question of "consideration," leaving the main subject open for future efforts. The opponents of removal, however, were powerful enough to prevent any further revival of the question during this session.

Mr. Potts writes of this defeat the letter of 1802, now quoted exactly as he penned it. The letter has no post mark except "8" cents, then the rate of postage between Lancaster and Harrisburg, addressed "Adam Boyd, Harrisburg:"

"Lancaster, Jan'r 19th, 1802.

Friend Boyd: At thy request of the 2d Instant I presented thy Vouchers." [Some business in relation to a settlement of the State Treasury with that of Dauphin county, of which Capt. B. was treasurer.]

"You will undoubtedly feel with me, the mortification of finding the turn our expected removal of the Seat of Government has taken. However, altho' very sensibly chagrined by that measure, yet shall not despair, altho' it may be some time before so great an object can be accomplished. I hope the work is yet upon the wheel, and all things will yet work together for good; and if the fixing our permanent Seat of the Government seems at present out of sight, there is a preliminary motion on the way, which if carried, I shall think a good point gained toward forwarding the grand object. For yesterday a motion was made, to appoint a committee to enquire and report the propriety of converting all the property of this State, consisting of houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, into an Active Capital in aid of the present deranged finances of the Commonwealth, on which a committee has been appointed and from their completion I have great hopes of a favorable report.

"If that measure can be successfully accomplished, the greatest obstacle in our way will be removed. However, it has already raised the Hornet's nest, and there is as great a buzzing alarm as my reso-
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Jution occasioned on the ninth of last month. Our Philadelphia Gentlemen would insinuate that it would be as great a sacrilege to sell the old State House and its appurtenances in Philadelphia, as the Aristocrats would persuade us at the city of Washington, it will be to repeal the Judiciary System created by the last Congress, in the last night of their existence.

"But however terrible the iniquitous act may be estimated by those scrupulous Gentlemen at both places, I hope and firmly believe, both will be accomplished. And while this is maturing in our house, I hope they will not continue quite indolent in the Senate, and perhaps by the time they are ready to produce anything to our House, we may not have so many of our members looking back towards the Old State House in Philadelphia. Then we may hope for two votes, at least, for every one of those which we had counted on that deserted us in the late discussion.

"However, as I have written last evening to William Maclay and Thomas Elder, a pretty circumstantial account of the manner we were out-generated by the fine of the Sophistical Gentlemen of our Eastern counties, the subject seems to be so much exhausted that without going again over the same ground I must wait for further occurrences when I may be able to give you some further account, which may be interesting enough to be worth communicating. From thy friend,

"STACY POTTS.

"Adam Boyd."

In 1802 the measure was brought forward in a fresh dress, that of erecting a structure for the "safe preservation" of the State papers. Under this thin disguise the subject of a removal of the seat of government was the real point. It was very skillfully avoided by the managers opposed to removal, in a debate extending through December, 1802, and not ending until late in January, 1803. Then the subject was again postponed, without determining the real question at issue. The letter now introduced shows what Mr. Potts thought "of the situation." It is directed, "Adam Boyd, Esq., Harrisburg, per ffr. of Mrs. Hoover."

"LANCASTER, Jan't 21st, 1803.

"Dear Friend: I expected to have been able, before this time, to have given you some agreeable information respecting the fixing the offices to secure the Records from fire, but as we have made no progress yet towards establishing the place for erecting them, I have proposed to have them built as soon as possible; as the Records are in imminent danger. When they are once well secured we may take our own time in deliberating where to fix them, since that point seems to be so hard
Notes and Queries.

to get the committee to meet. However, as some difficulty might arise in laying a foundation to build them on, I have concluded to wait a few days longer, as we have sholes of Petitions, Memorials, &c., from Philadelphia, some of which are arrived and more expected to be on the way. It [may be] necessary to hear all that can be said on all sides before we determine.

"I expect all the wisdom and ingenuity of that great city will be exerted on the occasion, it may afford some improvement to those who are young enough to learn the great art and Mistery of Intrigue and persuasion; but for my part I am so old and incorrigible, there is little hopes of my reaping any advantage as an individual; therefore I should have been willing to go on without them, but we have been uncommonly engaged this week in the Tryal of Alexander Addison, and if we continue our diligence it is to be hoped we shall be done with that business next week. Then if the citizens of Philadelphia are ready, it is probable they may condescend to meet, with the expectation that the Committee will report the most eligible place to fix the offices will be in that city, because the State House is there already; not considering that the sale of that will produce enough to build all that is necessary both for State house Offices, and every other building that may be wanted—in the best and surest manner, if fixed at Harrisburg, and leave a good quantity of Dollars to replenish the State Treasury.

"But Patience is an excellent virtue, both in our own progress through life, and also as a companion through the session of the Legislature—for where so great a number of men are to act in concert, and less than a Majority can do nothing, there is no possibility of driving on anything, but pull by little and little and get forward what we can, endeavor to keep what we get, and particularly to gain a little more. If there is too much energy and zeal displayed on almost any occasion, it raises a jealousy which renders the difficulty still greater, and thus I find it is best to indefatigable in pursuing an interesting object with firmness, without being discouraged by every delay or disappointment; and thus without being elated with prospects of success, or depressed with discouragements, I still continue my hopes. I cannot doubt but all will end well at last, however we may be impatient of so long a delay.

"With respect, I remain

Thy assured Friend,

Stacy Potts."

It would be interesting if the letters of Boyd, Maclay and Elder to Potts were yet to be recovered among the papers of the latter at Trenton, where his descendants reside.
This year closed the legislative career of "Friend" Potts. The next year the subject had assumed so much importance that Harrisburg was honored with two of the three representatives, to wit: Messrs. Maclay and Bucher.

For other details one may refer to the journals, to the newspapers of the day, to the County histories, perhaps other correspondence of which I have no knowledge, and tradition. It satisfies me when I further state, that in February, 1810, on motion of Richard T. Leech, of Montgomery county, the subject of the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg was considered. Passed third and final reading February 21, 1810—57 yeas, 28 noes. The removal was completed in season for the meeting of the Legislature in December, 1812. The Governor and heads of departments came to their new quarters here in October, nearly 70 years ago.

Mr. Leech was for many years an esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, holding many high public positions, and that of an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was brother-in-law of George Bryan, so long Auditor General. At one time Mr. Leech was State Treasurer. Many of our old readers call him to remembrance with pleasure.

It is unnecessary to encumber this with an account of the sharp sayings and ill blood that this question engendered between the "Eastern gentlemen" and their country cousins, mainly respecting the "city" property, owned by the State and alluded to by Mr. Potts. The end of it was that the property was disposed of, its price covered into the Treasury, and expended, with many more thousands, on the erection of accommodations at the new seat of government. Thus neatly was the project of Mr. Potts brought to a conclusion.

It is noteworthy that the last thing to be removed from Lancaster was the library. And again, although the Legislature took formal possession of the new State House, January 2, 1822, the library was not removed from the Dauphin county court-house until the fall of that year. It was not gathered as at present, until 1825, when the books on "The Tables" of the two houses were removed from what had become a dangerous exposure, and thus the nucleus of the present very valuable collection formed. The first custodian of the books was Charles Norris, of Philadelphia, in 1762, at a salary of £100 or $266.67 a year. The compensation was increased while the Legislature sat in Lancaster, and again at Harrisburg, when it reached the sum of $500. The library until about 1835 was only opened for visitors during the sessions of the Legislature. The appropriation to it small and its growth very slow until the past eight or ten years. At present its collection is one of great value, and particularly rich in that pertains to the history of our own State.

A. B. H.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIV.

From Harris' Ferry to the Potomac.—In 1736 the course of the road from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac was somewhat changed. It ran in a southwest course about two miles; thence westerly to James Silvers; thence westward to John Hoge's meadow; thence westward to a fording place on LeTort's Spring, a little to the northward of John Davison's; thence west, westerly at a little southward of Robert Dunning's to the Great Spring head. The road, as first laid out, probably ran south of Silvers' and Hoge's, and I think it quite likely that their complaints caused a review. And the viewers deflected the road somewhat to the northwest from the line as originally laid out.

Wallace, Samuel.—Among the early settlers from the north of Ireland in Cumberland county was Samuel Wallace, who purchased a farm in Allen township, on the Yellow Breeches creek. After his death it was purchased by Joseph Best. It is now in possession of his son, Martin Best. Of Mr. Wallace's children, Mary married Samuel Weir, of Harrisburg, who were the parents of Samuel, John, Andrew and James Wallace Weir. Sarah married Samuel Brooks, and their children were: William, Margaret, Susan, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph and John. Mr. Brooks lived at the ford of the creek, and built what was known for many years as Brooks' mill; the property is now owned by Elias Hake. Martha Wallace married John Hays, and were the parents of Samuel W., John A. and Joseph and Miss Margaret Hays, of Harrisburg. Elizabeth married Gilbert Burnett, who had two daughters, Henrietta, died young, and Mrs. Caroline M. Denning; of the sons, John died at Columbus, Ohio; Samuel at Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph at Baltimore, and William, who resided near Paris, Illinois, died at Harrisburg in 1856, while on a visit at the house of John A. Weir.

Hunter.—Thomas Hunter, of Newberry township, York county, made his will 22d Sept., 1777, which was proved 18th of Nov., 1777. He left a wife Mary and the following children:

i. Nancy, m. —— Ashton, who had dec'd, leaving Richard, Thomas and William.

ii. James.

iii. Ephraim, " if living."


v. Mary, m. —— Coulter.
Historical and Genealogical.

vi. Margaret, m. ——— McDonald.
vii. Alice, m. ——— Hoge.
ix. William.
x. [A dau.] m. ——— Hay, leaving a son Allen.

The executors of the will were William Hunter, his son and Tobias Hendricks. The witnesses, Robert Cunningham, Arthur Irwin and Samuel Wallace.

[We will be under special obligations if any of our readers can supply the names in blank, as the foregoing is of considerable genealogical value.]

GORDON.—George Gordon settled in the Cumberland Valley between 1730 and 1735. He doubtless came from the north of Ireland, though some descendants having learned that the family is Scotch, and possessed of some prejudices against Irish extraction, claim that he came directly from Scotland. As I happened to know that the evidence is trustworthy which places the arrival of the Gordons in Virginia at the same time, and that they were from Newry, Ireland, my own conviction is that George Gordon, who located in the Cumberland Valley was, like James and John Gordon, who settled on the northern neck of Virginia, a Presbyterian, and from the north of Ireland. George Gordon died in 1759, leaving children—
i. Mary Elizabeth, m. ——— Crumbleton.
ii. Arabella, m. Joseph Magrew.
iii. Sarah, m. George Dement.
iv. Prudence, m. James Matthews.
v. Rachel, m. William Matthews.
vii. George.

viii. Henry, m. Sarah Johnston.

I am anxious to obtain traces of this family and its connections.

G. A. G.

ALEXANDER.—Oliver Alexander came to Tennessee about and not later than the year 1795, accompanied by his brothers James, Ebenezer and Benjamin. Their father or grandfather, a native of Scotland or England, settled first in Pennsylvania, where he married a Miss Paul, and afterward removed to Washington county, Virginia. They had issue: Adam Rankin (a member of Congress from Madison county, Tennessee, 1823–1827), Ebenezer, James and perhaps other sons, and three daughters: Abigail, Susan and Margaret. Desired the
names of the parents of Oliver Alexander and information to enable the tracing of his ancestry in the mother country. According to tradition, Oliver Alexander was one of six brothers, two of whom removed to and settled in North Carolina.

The foregoing query from Knoxville, Tennessee, has been referred to us by our learned friend, R. A. Brock, of the Richmond (Va.) Standard. We have no doubt some of our correspondents can help us. It may be stated that Adam Rankin Alexander referred to was named for an aged friend and pastor of his father. A Presbyterian divine of that name is mentioned as having moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia. One branch of the Alexanders became connected by marriage with the McGinley's of Pennsylvania, and inquiry is also made of them. Perchance the Rev. Dr. Murray can help us.]

Distances from Carlisle to Lancaster and several Townships in Chester County.—From an account book of the expedition of Gen. Forbes, in 1759, we have the following: From Carlisle to Lancaster, the river Susquehanna 2 miles wide included, 54 miles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles. Pchs.</th>
<th>Miles. £ s. d.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Lancaster to Joseph Steer's at the Red Lyon, .......................... 5½ and 30</td>
<td>To the Upper White Horse, Nealy's, 94 and 94= ... 180 6 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Caldwell's at the Hat, .......................... 6½ &quot; 56</td>
<td>MILES. PCHS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Miller's at Pequea, .......................... 6½ &quot; 12</td>
<td>From Lancaster to the Ship in East Ca]n Chester county, .......................... 31½ and 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Wagon, Jams. Way's, .......................... 6½ &quot; 64</td>
<td>To the Ship and East Caln to Philadelphia, .......................... 34½ &quot; 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Ship, Thos. Parke's, .......................... 13</td>
<td>To John Nealy's, the Upper White Horse, .......................... 42½ &quot; 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Nealy's at the Upper White Horse, .......................... 8½ &quot; 12</td>
<td>To George Aston's, at the Admiral Warren, .......................... 45½ &quot; 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Aston's, at the Admiral Warren, .......................... 2½ &quot; 75</td>
<td>To the Ball, or King of Prussia, .......................... 52½ &quot; 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Ball or King of Prussia, .......................... 6½ &quot; 66</td>
<td>To the Plough, .......................... 5½ &quot; 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Plough, .......................... 5½ &quot; 59</td>
<td>To the Buck, .......................... 2½ &quot; 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Buck, .......................... 2½ &quot; 06</td>
<td>To the Black Horse, .......................... 5 &quot; 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Black Horse, .......................... 5 &quot; 34</td>
<td>To the middle ferry, Court-house, .......................... 4½ &quot; 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the middle ferry, Court-house, .......................... 4½ &quot; 21</td>
<td>Rates of Freight and Distances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Carlisle to the Ship in East Ca]n. 85 and 85= 170 6 7 6</td>
<td>Miles. £ s. d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allegheny City.

ISAAC CRAIG.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY HISTORY.

I have gathered up a few fugitive notes, which may give some data leading to other matters of more importance.

William Walker in 1744 owned a farm of 354 acres in Pennsboro', on Conedoguinet, adjoining the land of James Laws; and in December, 1745, William Trent and George Crogan owned 355 acres on the Conedoguinet, adjoining James Laws' land. From this description it would seem to be the same land owned by William Walker. This was probably located at or near the mouth of that stream, where Trent had a trading post, which had been established by other Indian traders many years before that date. Subsequently Trent removed to Carlisle.

George Crogan lived for some time near what is now known as "Sterrett's Gap." From thence he removed to the vicinity of Fort Littleton, at the "Burnt Cabins," and from thence to the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

There also lived along the Conedoguinet in 1745 John Collins. Robert Henry also owned a farm and grist mill on the same creek adjoining the land of James Quigley, Samuel Collins and Joseph Woods, in 1847. He had 150 acres.

In the same year John Scott also owned a farm of 210 acres on the same stream.

In 1746 James Sterrett, sheriff of Lancaster county, sold a farm of 600 acres in the "Manor of Paxtang," at the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek, which belonged to Peter Chartier, the Indian trader. This was sold to Thomas Cookson, Esq., who sold it to Thomas Lawrence, a merchant of Philadelphia. Chartier had long before removed to the Ohio.

In 1743 and 4 David Wilson and James Betty owned large farms along the Yellow Breeches creek.

David Priest settled at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek in 1737. This land probably laid opposite to Chartiers'. He died about the year 1746, and left a widow, Susanna, and a son, William, and three daughters. This land adjoined John Harris' land.

In 1745 James Galbraith, Esq., owned 395 acres of land on a branch of the Conedoguinet creek, in Hopewell, adjoining the lands of John Findley, Thomas Alexander, David Osborne and John Kilpatrick. He was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1742 and 3. He then resided in Lancaster borough, but finally moved to the west side of the river, shortly after Cumberland county was organized.

John Hendricks took up 1,000 acres in 1716 along the Conestoga creek and above the mouth of Mill creek, which empties into the former a few miles below Lancaster. Adjoining the above-named
tract on the south side of Mill creek, and about half a mile from its mouth, David Priest took up in 1720 one hundred and fifty acres, and immediately southwest of this last-named tract there was a grant of land to Priest in 1719. From their proximity at this time and their subsequent removal to the Yellow Breeches, leads me to infer that these families were connected by marriage.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LV.

A Travelling Court.—The Orphans' Court of Dauphin county in the first years of its organization seemed to have traveled around the country, and by this means, no doubt, the business thereof was greatly facilitated. The first court was held at Louisburg, the name given to Harris' Ferry upon the formation of the county, and by which it was known in the official records until the incorporation of the borough of Harrisburg by the act of 1791. It was subsequently held at Jonestown, Myerstown and Lebanon, and this "itinerancy" was kept up for ten or fifteen years.

Yellow Fever at Lisburn.—In 1803, there were several cases of yellow fever at Lisburn, Cumberland county. The same year there were between three and four hundred deaths from that disease in New York, and also at Philadelphia. Baltimore did not escape, although we have no knowledge of the number. It is probable the cases at Lisburn were simply sporadic, like those in Bald Eagle Valley, Centre county, in 1799. Are there extant any documents which may give an account of that epidemic at Lisburn, save the communication of Dr. W. Baldwin, in the Medical Museum, for 1805. From the account of the latter we must confess to doubting, although it is stated that one of the symptoms was "black vomit."

Rev. John Steel.—In the old graveyard at the northeast section of the ancient borough of Carlisle, and a little distance south of the brick inclosure of the McCoskry and McClure families, rest the remains of the brave captain of frontier times, the Rev. John Steel. The grave is marked by a plain marble headstone, sufficiently large only to receive the following inscription:

In Memory of the Rev'd John Steel, Minister of the Gospel at Carlisle, who died August, 1779, aged 64 years. Also of Margaret Steel, wife of the Rev'd John Steel, who died February, 1779, aged 58
years. | Also of | Captain John Steel, | son of the Rev'd John | and Margaret Steel, | who died December, 1812, | aged 68 years.

The concluding lines of this inscription are near the roots of the grass. It would seem that it was not put up until after the death of the son. Captain Steel was a remarkable man in many respects and we hope ere long to present a sketch of the fighting parson of the Cumberland Valley.

A NOTED ROMAN CATHOLIC DIVINE.

[The following description of an old citizen of Bedford, Pa., the Rev. Thomas Hayden, D. D., is worthy of preservation. It is the testimony of a writer as thoroughly Protestant as myself to the lovely character of a Christian priest. The Rev. Thomas Hayden is known by reputation, among men of letters, as the author of "A Memoir on the Life and Character of the Rev. Prince Demetrius A. de Gallitzin, Founder of Loretto, and Catholicity in Cambria County, Pa., Apostle of the Alleghenies. By V. Rev. Thomas Hayden, of Bedford, Pa., Balto. J. Murphy & Co., 1859." He published also a discourse preached in 1848, on Rev. F. X. Brosius, in the Catholic World, November, 1865. And in February, 1866, delivered a lecture on the Life of Gallitzin at Birmingham, Pa., which was not published. But I quote from the letter referred to.]

"To write of Father Hayden is, to me, a very great pleasure. I knew him intimately and respected and loved him, as did everybody who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was an eminently pure, good man, and in many respects a remarkable man. With talents far above mediocrity, and a native intellect of high order, developed by education, extensive reading and travel, he was as innocent and unsophisticated as a child. His piety was as unaffected as his faith was simple and undoubting. He was as ready to give his money as his prayers or counsel to the suffering. No one ever dreamed of suspecting his sincerity in anything. He was that rare character 'a great man who didn't know it.' With many chances for advancement in the Church, he remained here of his own choice, as the pastor of a little parish 47 years, and ministered to his people without salary, and oftentimes he paid the incidental expenses of the church from his own resources. He refused to accept a bishopic; was a power in the Church; his society was sought after by great men in 'Church and State.' Ex-President Buchanan and many other public men visited him annually when at our Springs. The little children of our town were as easy in his presence as if he were the grandpa of them all.
"He was a native of Ireland and came to Bedford when in his twelfth year, with his parents. His father was one of our early wealthy merchants and Father Hayden inherited his large estate from him. He was worth about $100,000 when he died, which he bequeathed to his nephews and nieces, and the Church. His remains lie beneath a beautiful monument in the Roman Catholic church yard here, beside his parents and surrounded by his relatives and parishioners whom he baptized, married and buried.

"He was a welcome guest in all the best families of the town, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic. He was usually invited to the funerals of Protestants and went in company with the Protestant ministers, and at his own burial all the Protestant clergy attended in a body.

"He was Catholic in spirit, yet consistent as a priest in the Roman Church. He never sacrificed his principles to expediency, but he was so mild and gentle that it was to be said that 'invectives were like other people's pet names.'

"If he felt it a duty to discuss in sermons what he believed to be errors, he never called his opponents by any stronger terms than his 'dear erring Protestant brethren.' If his people were derelict or tardy in their alms-giving (he required them to give to general charities and church purposes in lieu of the salary not exacted by or paid to him) he would sometimes lose patience and say: 'Really you must do better; I am afraid I am spoiling you. If you don't give more I will be obliged to insist on having a salary so I can give more myself.'

"When he died his people bewailed him, and I think we Protestants felt nearly as much bereft as they.

"His monument is a massive cenotaph of white marble, surmounted by a very large cross of same material. The inscriptions are as follows:

"East Side: Sacred | to the memory of the | Very Rev. Thomas Hayden, D. D.

"West Side: Very Rev. Thomas Hayden, | Born in County Carlow, Ireland, | Dec. 21, 1798, | and departed this life | Aug. 25, 1870.

"South Side: Precious in the sight of the Lord is | the death of his saints.

"North Side: He was the beloved and zealous pastor | of the Bedford congregation upwards of | 47 years.

"His memory is a fragrance here still and his influence in the social cordiality between the Roman Catholics and Protestants is still apparent."

[As the letter in which the above quotation occurs was not written for the press, I will not give the name of the writer. H. E. H.]
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-MASTERS OF PAXTANG VALLEY.

No records of the schools of the valley have been presented earlier than those relating to the free schools of the present day. All that we know concerning them is gathered from a few entries in old memorandum books, receipts for tuition, "the memory of men still living," and tradition. The first settlers were principally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and the present site of Paxtang church was early fixed upon as a suitable place for a church and school-house. In 1732, the church was organized under the pastorate of Rev. William Bertram, but a building had been erected and religious services conducted at stated times by Rev. Mr. Anderson and others long before. And there is every reason to believe that the school was coeval with the church. Three different buildings were used at different times as school-houses—the first and oldest was a log cabin which stood a short distance north of the church on Thomas McArthur's land—the second, a log house on Thomas Rutherford's land, west of the church—the third was known as the "study house"—a building belonging to the congregation, erected for the convenience of the minister, into which he could retire for meditation between sermons. The buildings have all long since disappeared and with them this old type of school-masters. The pedagogue is now spoken of as "the teacher." In those days he was called "The Master"—terms which sufficiently indicate the difference between the past and the present position of that important personage.

The names of the masters who taught here before the Revolution are all forgotten save that of Francis Kerr, who immortalized himself by organizing a clandestine lodge of Masons, whose temple was the old log cabin. During the quarter century immediately following the Revolution, the celebrated "Master Allen," surveyor and school-master, fills the most prominent place. His reputation as an educator was great and his services in demand. In connection with the common branches, he taught Latin and surveying, and was looked upon by his contemporaries as one who had almost reached the summit of the hill of knowledge. In the course of his long career he conducted schools in Paxtang, Derry and Hanover; and almost all the surveyors, squires and scriveners in these townships, who were in active service forty or fifty years ago, had in their youth sat at the feet of Master Allen. It is not known precisely how long he kept school at the meeting house; it is however certain that he was teaching there on the 29th of April, 1783; also that he opened school on the 9th of May, 1785, at 7 shillings and 11 pence per scholar per quarter—and that he was teaching there on the 12th of January,
1789. After this date we have been unable to find any record, but have frequently heard it stated that the first school attended by Capt. J. P. Rutherford was Master Allen's at the meeting house. Capt. Rutherford was born in 1801. This would indicate that Allen closed his career as master of the school about 1808 or 1810. He afterwards taught at Gilchrist's, near Linglestown.

It is a curious fact that the Christian name of one so famous and who filled so large a space in this community for so many years should be forgotten. His character as "Master" seems to have overshadowed his very name. And he is known to fame only as Master Allen. Among the many traditions concerning him is one which represents him as a firm believer in the efficacy of the rod as a promoter of good morals and a quickener of the intellectual faculties. All were soundly drubbed daily, and those unfortunate youngsters whose indulgent parents spared the rod, received at his hands a double portion, in order that they might have as fair a start in life as their more favored friends who were properly whipped at home. His stern and forbidding aspect, as he stalked about the school-room, rod in hand, struck terror into the hearts of all meditators of rebellion, and left such a lasting impression upon the mind that old men of three score and ten have been known to shudder as they recalled it.

In the cemetery near Harrisburg, among those brought there from the old burying-ground in the city, is a grave marked by a marble slab resting upon four pillars of sandstone. The inscription is as follows:

To | Memory of | Joseph Allen | who departed this life | Feb. 13th, 1819, | Aged about 80 years.

There are many reasons for believing that to be the last resting-place of the old autocrat of the school-room.

Joseph Allen, by his will, dated July 4th, 1812, bequeathed his books and MSS. to his nephew, David Allen, of the New Purchase. These documents may still be in existence somewhere, and doubtless contain much that would be interesting to us to-day, and it is to be regretted that he left them to one living so far from the scenes of his life-work and where his name and fame were unknown.

From Master Allen's school went out many young men who afterwards became prominent in their respective walks of life. Among these may be mentioned Thomas Elder, member of the Dauphin County Bar, and eleventh Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

John Forster, a distinguished citizen of Harrisburg, and Brigadier General in the War of 1812.

Jonathan Kearsley, an officer in the 2d Reg. U. S. Artillery; served throughout the war of 1812, and lost a leg in the defense of Fort
Erie; was afterwards Collector of Internal Revenue for the 10th district of Pennsylvania; and in 1820 was appointed by Mr. Monroe Receiver for the Land Office at Detroit, a position which he held until 1847; was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1829, and was four times elected Regent of the State University of Michigan, and received from that institution the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Joseph Wallace, merchant, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1838, and an eminently useful citizen of Harrisburg.

John Rutherford, surveyor and farmer, represented Dauphin county in the 28th Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Wm. McClure, a leading member of the Dauphin County Bar.

Wm. Rutherford, farmer, colonel of Pennsylvania Militia, and represented Dauphin county in the 30th, 31st, 40th and 41st Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Gray, surveyor and farmer, filled with credit the office of Surveyor of Dauphin county.

James S. Espy, for many years a leading merchant of Harrisburg.

These are a few from Paxtang. Had we the roll of Allen's scholars from first to last, many distinguished names from Hanover and Derry would undoubtedly be found upon it.

Contemporary with Allen at the meeting house was Mr. Thompson, who began a quarter on the 29th of May, 1786, at 5 shillings per quarter; and Mr. Armstrong, who opened school on the 31st of October, 1786, at 5 shillings. Of this school, we find recorded in Rev. John Elder's memorandum-book (which, through the kindness of Dr. W. H. Egle, we have been permitted to examine) the following:

"Dec. 11th, 1786—This day he discontinued ye school on acct of ye severity of ye weather."

Allen, as has been noted, closed his career as teacher at the meeting house, about 1810. He was followed by several men whose names we have been unable to ascertain.

In 1814 and 1815, Francis Donley an Irishman, conducted the school.

In 1816, Mr. McClintock.

In 1817, Benjamin White, of Vermont, noted for the severity of his rule. He in common with all bachelor school-masters, of that day, boarded around.

In 1818 and 1819, John Jones lived in the house and taught the school.

In 1820, Thomas Hutchinson, of Union county, Penna. Mr. Hutchinson is still living in Stephenson county, Ill., a hale old man of more than four score. The rule for boarding which governed the master in his peregrinations around the neighborhood, may be gath-
ered from some instructions given to Mr. Hutchinson, when he opened
school, by an Irish lady, who was one of his patrons; she had but
one scholar, and he was a bound boy.

"Now Tammy, where ye hae but the one scholar, ye stay but the
one night."

In 1821 James Cupples, an Irish weaver, and a man of some at-
tainments, particularly in mathematics, kept school in the Winter,
and worked at his trade in the Summer. His loom, for want of room
in the house, was kept in the west end of the church, which at that
time was separated from the audience room by a board partition. As
a school-master Mr. Cupples cannot take rank as a great man, yet he
was in some respects far in advance of his age. He ruled with little
or no assistance from the rod, a system of government which his
patrons who had been brought up under the stern and vigorous rule
of Allen could not fully appreciate. He stands out as a solitary ex-
ample among his comppears of one whom no little boy ever deter-
mined to thrash as soon as he should be able, and from him dates
the decline of the reign of terror in the school-room. For these
things he deserves to be greatly remembered. After teaching several
terms at the meeting house he removed to Churchville, and in 1826
to Cumberland county, where he probably spent the remainder of his
days.

In 1824, Mr. McCashan was master of the school.

In 1825, Samuel S. Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford was a native of
the valley and for many years one of its leading citizens. He died
on his farm near the church in 1872. From 1825 to 1839, when the
school finally closed, we have a long list of teachers, none of whom
seems to have taught more than a single quarter. Among them are
the names of Mr. Lockhart, Francis D. Cummings (a man of varied
attainments), Cornelius Kuhn, Rev. John Macbeth (a sketch of whom
appeared in a former number of Notes and Queries), Mr. Martin, David
Callhoun, Thomas Mifflin Kennedy, Robert Cooper, John Ebersole
and William Gold.

In the fall of 1839, the free school system went into operation in
Swatara, and the light from the old school at the Meeting House,
which had cast its rays upon the valley for more than a hundred
years, was extinguished. From the earliest times, down to 1812, this
was the only lamp by which the feet of the children of the valley
were guided along the pathway to learning.

In 1812 the over-crowded condition of the school compelled the
erction of another building. The site chosen was the northeast
corner of Jacob Walter's farm, in the woods, near a spring of water.
The logs were contributed and hauled to the spot by the farmers
around, and John McClure, of Hanover, afterwards of Ohio, was the
architect. The house was about 16 feet by 18 feet, with a ceiling so low that a tolerably active young man could stand on the floor and kick the joists. This building is still standing, and has been used for more than thirty years as a pig-pen, a use to which it is much better adapted than it ever was for a school house.

David Calhoun, of Paxtang, a lame man and a distant relative of the great South Carolina Nullifier, was the first master. He afterwards taught in Paxtang township, and at the Meeting House, and finally went to the West, where he died. He was followed by Thomas Wallace, who wielded a rod of such prodigious length that he was able to reach any scholar in the room without leaving his chair.

Joseph Gray, of Paxtang Valley, came next, in 1815. Mr. Gray afterwards became distinguished as a surveyor—died on his farm in the valley in 1861, and was buried in Paxtang grave-yard. From Mr. Gray’s time down to the close of the school many different men were employed as masters, among whom may be named Tilyer Neal, a New England man and an excellent teacher; John Karr, an Irishman; Benjamin White, of Vermont; Mr. Burrett, a Yankee; Curtis McNeal, a Scotchman; William Walker, of Hanover; Murray Manville; P. K. Burke; Mr. Runyan; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Norwood, an Irishman, and a great lover of strong water, who once declared that when his bottle was empty he felt like the man described in the first lines of the “Beggar’s Petition,” “Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,” &c., but when it was full, “No king upon his throne was happier.” Following Mr. Norwood was a man of pompous carriage and courtly manners, known as “Old Quality.” What his name really was no one now seems to know. And lastly, Mr. Anderson. Most of these men, and others not remembered, taught but a single quarter, and disappeared.

The new Board of School Directors divided Swatara township into seven districts and erected a school house in each. Two of these, Nos. 1 and 5, were located in the valley and supplied the places of the two old houses. The new buildings were light frame structures and stood for twenty-five years, when they were replaced by the present substantial brick houses.

We shall not go into the history of the free schools of Swatara, but cannot close the subject without mentioning two distinguished teachers of Nos. 1 and 5—Edwin L. Moore and George Gunn. These two men were relatives and came to the valley in 1840—young men from Massachusetts, and were examined as to their qualifications by Rev. James R. Sharon and received from him first-class certificates, Mr. Moore taught several terms at No. 1, then opened a school in Harrisburg, and was for many years principal of the Mount Joy
Academy. In 1861 he entered the army as paymaster and served until some time after the close of the war, when he settled in Nebraska, where he died about 1870. Mr. Gunn took charge of No. 5, or Hockerton, as it was called because of its location on lands of George Hocker, in November, 1841, and taught the school, with two or three intervals, until 1856, when he married and engaged in farming near Mentor, Ohio, where he died in September, 1862. Mr. Gunn was a gentleman of many social virtues, and when he left the valley for his new home in the West, he bore with him the good wishes of all classes, and left no enemy behind him. One old gentleman with whom he boarded for a time, charged him nothing. "For," said he, "I consider his company worth his board." As a teacher he was second to no man of his day. His capacity for work in the school-room was enormous. His ability to impart knowledge and his skill in the government of schools, unsurpassed. The majority of his pupils are still living and in the prime of life, and all look back with pleasure and satisfaction to the time spent under his instructions. W. FRANK RUTHERFORD.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LVI.

Patterson—Potter.—The will of Mary Patterson, widow of James Patterson, of Fermanagh, Cumberland county, Pa., is recorded at Harrisburg, having been proved April 29, 1785. She died at or near Middletown, at the residence of her daughter, Susanna Moore. In her will she mentions the following children:

i. William, deceased.
iii. Susanna, m. James Moore.
iv. James.
v. George.

Gen. James Potter, above-mentioned, died in November, 1789. In his will he mentions the following children:

i. James.
ii. Elizabeth, m. James Poe.
iii. Martha, m. Andrew Gregg.
iv. Mary, m. 1st. George Riddle; 2d. McClelland.
v. Margaret, m. Edward Crouch.

He then mentions his brother Samuel Potter and wife Susanna; and also directs that tombstones be erected over the remains of his former wife Elizabeth and later, Mary.
Historical and Genealogical.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS.

John Frazier, Indian trader, resided in Paxtang, along the river, in 1737. His farm, of 122 acres, was patented to Arthur Park, who died in 1739. His son Joseph got this farm. It adjoined the land of Joseph Kelso and James Alcorn. This was the same Frazier who had a trading post on the Monongahela River, at whose house General Washington stayed when returning from the Allegheny, in 1753.

Moses White, in 1747, owned a farm by Spring Creek and Meeting House Run, adjoining the land of John Montgomery, in Derry, 353 acres.

On January 10, 1745, James Galbraith and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to Richard Peters 309 acres of land along the river in Paxtang, adjoining the land of Thomas Rennick, Alexander Stephens and the Proprietor's land.

In 1744, Henry Smith, of "Tobo," Indian trader, owned a farm along Swaratawro creek, adjoining the lands of Rudolph Myers, Thomas Freames and the land of Richard Penn, 520 acres.

In 1745, Joseph Chambers (miller) and Catharine, his wife, owned 258 acres along the river, adjoining lands of Thomas Gardiner, Robert Rennick and William Rennick.

John Durkee, was from "Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut."

Patrick Jack resided, on the 15th of June, 1789, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county. In March, 1807, he was a resident of Armstrong township, Indiana county.

Elizabeth Tate, widow—Margaret Tate m. Paul Barnett—Dr. John Tate, were wife and children of John Tate, of Southampton township, Franklin county, Pa., in 1789.

John Pollock resided in German township, Fayette county, in Sept., 1791.

William Patterson, on the 16th Dec., 1774, gave a Deed Poll to Benj. Jones and Jean, his wife, of a tract of land on Cocolamus creek, in Cumberland county, to which are the signatures, as witnesses, of Margaret Finley, Esther Patterson, Catharine Ferguson.

James Trent, of Trenton, "in the county of Burlington and the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, Gent (eldest son of William Trent, of Trenton aforesaid, Esq., by Mary, his wife, lately deceased, and heir-at-law of the said Mary, she being one of the chil-
dren and legatees of Sarah Eckley, deceased, transfers to Benjamin Goddeffroy a lot of land belonging to the said William Trent, in the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-third of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two."

Hans Moyer purchased, 10th February, 1719, three hundred acres of land on Conestoga creek, from John Farrer, to whom it was warranted 2d August, 1716. Moyer subsequently died, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Onela, m. Jacob Kendig.
iv. Elizabeth, m. Henry Musselman.
v. Mary, m. John Shank, who, for the sum of £75, deeded the same to Casper Loughman on the 25th December, 1739.

The Penn Portraits.—Is there any authentic portrait of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania? Was there ever one?

The authenticity of those in the State Gallery of Governors of Pennsylvania, as well as in private hands in England and America, are not beyond dispute. They are warmly disputed, as they should be, for they are not alike in expression or features. Certainly the one purporting to have been taken in his youth, in the martial dress of a cavalier, bears no resemblance to the bust in the Loganian Library given in Proud, or of those in Janney; that by Miss Webb, or the one in Egle's History of Pennsylvania. The latter gives a better idea of what one supposes should represent Penn, than any other we know of. The modern ideals of Inman and others are certainly not to be taken. So that just upon the eve of the celebration of the founding of our State, it happens to be a question whether we have a certain representation of its founder. The accepted conventional portrait from which all others are borrowed, is not of Penn, but of the rich brewer Gurney, of a family with which that of Penn was connected. Acute English "Friends" concur in this supposition. The portrait of Gurney was painted before the year 1700, when he, as well as Penn, were upwards of forty years of age. The great brewer was almost as distinguished a Friend as his illustrious contemporary. The representation given as the frontispiece in Egle's Pennsylvania, is in possession of the State Historical Society, and its history can be traced for many years. In the absence of any authentic likeness that had best be adopted hereafter, in all representations of William Penn, fancy should not be permitted to prevail upon this subject, longer than 1882.

A. B. H.
Doctor Woltz (N. & Q. xlvii.) removed to Maryland about 1770. Mr. George Woltz, by trade a silversmith, resided in Hagerstown, Maryland, at that early day. He or his wife was related to Jacob Bowman, of Hagerstown, and subsequently of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, whither after George Woltz's death, his widow and two children, George and Mary, removed. Mary Woltz married Jacob Bowman McKennan, sr., the son of Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan, and is still living, a widow, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. It is more than probable that George Woltz was the son of Dr. Woltz.

H. E. H.

[Doctor Woltz resided near Middletown and practiced medicine at an early period. His name is prominently mentioned as being the physician who examined the fatal wounds inflicted upon Henry Cowan in an attack upon James Derry, a negro slave belonging to Colonel Burd. This was in March, 1768. Dr. Woltz subsequently removed to Hagerstown, Md. Some of his descendants were residing, at the beginning of the present century, in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, and probably some of the name are now residents of the "Old Dominion."

DUNCAN'S ISLAND IN 1767.

[By the following petition, printed as in the original, we have the main fact presented, that the widow of William Baskins, the first settler on Duncan's Island, and who was murdered by the Indians, married her neighbor, Francis Ellis. Ellis established a ferry across the Susquehanna during the Revolution. The paper is interesting so far as it goes to show that the early settlers had their troubles. The endorsement on the petition is as follows: "David Rose's Pet'n. May 19th, 1767, wrote to Francis Ellis not to turn him off the island this year, but suffer him to remain till the fall, and between this and then the Governor would consider what to do with the island." It would be interesting to know how this question was settled. The probabilities are that David Rose was allowed to take out a warrant for land elsewhere, and by fall his family and "creatures" were removed thence.]

To the Honorable Governor, &c., & Secretary:

We the petitioners Doth sertify when David Ross rented the Island of the Widow Basquin's, that all the Buildings and Fences was all Burnt, ye Place lying six or seven years & no Person Living on it
was as hard to Clear when Ross came on it as Ever it was. He hired hands & with his own Industry cleared Fifteen Acres, Fenced it & put Grain in ye Ground, and Built a House on said place, and Before he received any Benefit thereof the Indian War broke out and he was Forced to Fly, Losing several of his creatures which he left Behind him. Two years he worked Day Labour to maintain his Family. By this Time he was Reduced very low by losing all his Labour and his creatures, & Having his wife & Eight small children to Maintain, ye said Ross Refused to go again to the Hand to live, for he had but one year to stay, according to his first Agreement. But she, ye said Basquins Insisted he should go on again or pay ye Rent; then the said Ross agreeing to go if the s'd Basquins would let him stay as long as he was Drove of by ye Indians, which was two years, she the said Basquins agreeing Before Evidence He should stay on as long as he was Drove off the Island. But as soon as his first time was out by an article of his first agreement, she & her Husband & several of their friends came & bid him go of the Island or they would put him of by Force, he Insisted to stay as long as his last agreement was. You may Judge what order ye place was in when he was from it two yers, & what a great hardship it would be to put him of Before he Receives the Benefit of his Labour. He has payed his Rents Honestly. Needessity doth not make Francis Ellis Distress this poor man in the Manner he is agoin to do, for he and his wife has two Large Farms of their own Besides the Island Ross lives on; he hath put spring grain in the ground, Likewise has a crop of winter grain in the ground, and has no place provided to take his small Family too, Expecting He should Have Kept the place according to Bargain. Hoping your Honor will consider this poor Man's case, and not suffer him to be Turned out of Doors Before his time is Expired.

May ye 5th, 1767.

WM. Richardson,
Sam'l Gowdy,
Marcus Hulings,
James Reed,
Samuel Cochran,
Abraham Jones,
Sarah fforster,
Thos. fforster,
Samuel Hunter.
McConnell.— Wanted information of the diary of Squire McConnell, made while on a tour to Kentucky, 1773–74, quoted by Col. Jacobs in his life of Cresap.  

W. D. H.

Thompson.— In 1773, Capt. William Thompson, of Pennsylvania, came to Mason county, Kentucky, and laid out large tracts of land, which were divided by lot at Pittsburgh. Information of the members of the party is desired.  

W. D. H.

Earliest Date of American Coins.— The first issue of coin from the United States Mint was in 1792. Before the Mint went into operation Gen. Washington deposited one hundred dollars in silver bullion, which was coined at his request, into half dimes—or "dismes," as they were called at that time. This was the first coinage of Federal money. A long time previous to this, the General Court of Massachusetts passed a law for establishing a coinage of shillings, six-pence and three-pences. Captain John Hull, Mint master, was appointed to manufacture this money, and was to have about one shilling in every twenty to pay him for his trouble in making them. Each had the date 1752 on the one side, and the figure of a pine tree on the other; hence they were called "Pine tree shillings." This was the first money coined in North America.

Bittinger.— In 1736, Adam Bedinger, as now written, but possibly then Bittinger, or Biedinger, emigrated from Alsace to America, with his wife and children; landed at Philadelphia and settled at Lancaster, but afterwards removed to York. Henry, the son of Adam, born before coming to this country, was naturalized in 1769. He married Magdalena Schlegel and subsequently removed to Frederick, now Jefferson county, Virginia. Information is wanted to prepare a sketch of the family.  

W. D. H.

[Nicholas Bittinger, a son of Adam Bittinger, was a member of the committee of safety for York county in 1775. He then resided on Great Conewago creek, in Menallen township. John Bittinger, probably another son of Adam, resided in November, 1788, in Berwick township, York county. If any of our friends at York will give us information concerning this family, to be obtained from the wills and administration accounts, they will confer a favor upon our correspondent from Kentucky.]
Dauphin County in the Whiskey Insurrection.—Through the courtesy of W. D. Hixson, Esq., of Maysville, Ky., we are indebted for certain memoranda, gathered from a copy of the Oracle of Dauphin for January 26, 1795. Many of the facts noted have heretofore appeared in Notes and Queries. The following, however, showing the representation Dauphin county had in the Western Insurrection of 1794, is of value, and it is desirable that rolls of the companies be secured. We will be thankful for any additional information:

General pay-roll of 2d Regt. Pa. Militia, who were on the Western expedition:

Thos. Forster, Lt. Col., 1 mo., 20 days, $75.00—$125.00.
Fred. Hummel, Major, 3 days, $50.00—$5.00.
John Brown, Pay Master, 1 mo., 20 d., $6.67—$10.00 additional, $27.77.
Philip Stober, Sgt. Major, 1 m., 20 d., $9.06—$1.00 additional, $16.00.

Infantry—Capt. Wallace’s Co., 1 Capt., 1 lt., 1 ensign, 4 sgt.s, 2 corps, and 32 privates, 1 m., 20 d., $6.67—$586.81.
Capt. Ainsworth’s Co., 1 cap., 1 lt., 1 en., 2 sgt.s, 1 corp., and 19 privates, 1 m., 20 d., $6.67—$442.32.
Riflemen—Capt. Delvin’s Co., 1 capt., 1 lt., 1 en., 4 sgt.s, 4 corps., 30 privates, 1 m., 20 days, $5.09—$165.66.
Additional pay to corporals 33c per m.

John Brown, Asst. P. M. Gen.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The many actions of the United States Congress and the Legislatures of the several States in voting monuments (which were never erected), to the memory of those who died in the Revolution of 1776–1783, have been eclipsed by the late action of the Hon. Stewart Pearce, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn’s. Mr. Pearce is the well-known author of “The Annals of Luzerne County,” and one whom Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., has justly called “a careful and conscientious historian.” He is now, and has been for some years, laboring under a total loss of sight, but this infirmity has not lessened his interest in historical research, or his natural pride of ancestry. He has lately done that to perpetuate events in the history of Wyoming Valley, which ought to find imitators in all parts of the original thirteen States.
On the 14th of October, 1778, William Jameson, a grand uncle of Mr. Pearce, and a citizen of Wilkes-Barre, who had been wounded in the battle of Wyoming on the 3d of July previous, but who had partially recovered from his wounds, was waylaid by savages some two or three miles below Wilkes-Barre, at what is now called the Buttonwood bridge, shot and scalped. In this condition he lived for two days—losing, however, a portion of his brains, and died on the 16th.

On the 8th of July, 1782, Lieutenant John Jameson, the grandfather of Mr. Pearce, and the elder brother of William Jameson, while riding with his companions on horseback, through Hanover township, from Wilkes-Barre, was waylaid by Indians, killed and scalped. His was the last blood shed and the last scalp taken by the Indians within the limits of the Valley of Wyoming.

During the past two years Mr. Pearce has erected on the spot where these two men fell, a plain and substantial shaft of marble to mark the place of their fall, and to commemorate the dead patriots. One of the stones stands beside the road from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke, near the Buttonwood bridge, and has on it this inscription:

"Near this spot October 14, 1778 | William Jameson, who had been wounded in the battle of Wyoming, was mortally wounded and ed and scalped by a band of Six Nation Indians lying in Ambush. He was going from Wilkes-Barre on horseback to his home near Nanticoke. His remains were buried in Hanover Cemetery."

Further down the same road, a mile or two, opposite the old Hanover church, the second stone stands, with this inscription:

"Near this spot, July 8, 1782, Lieut. evant John Jameson, Benjamin Jameson and Asa Chapman going to Wilkes-Barre were attacked by a band of Six Nation Indians lying in Ambush. Lieut. Jameson was killed and scalped, Chapman was mortally wounded and Benjamin escaped. They were the last men killed by Indians in Wyoming Valley."

But not satisfied with thus designating the place where these early patriots fell at the hand of their hidden enemies, Mr. Pearce has erected, in the old Hanover church cemetery, near the second stone, a handsome marble column, surrounded by a mourning urn, on which is recorded these inscriptions:

**North Side:** "The Jamesons emigrated from Scotland to Omagh. Ireland 1688. John mar ried Rosanna Irwin emigrated to Boston 1718. their son Robert born in Omagh, December 25, 1711, died May 1, 1736, married Agnes Dixson born 1723 died 1804. Emigrated from Voluntown, Conn., to Hanover, 1776. He was one of the original mem bers of the Connecticut Susquehanna Land Com pany. Chil-
Notes and Queries.

dren: John, | Mary, Anne, William, | Robert, Eliza, Rosanna, Samuel, Hannah, | Joseph, Alexander, Agnes, Benjamin."


South Side: "William Jameson | born in Voluntown | Dec. 19, 1753, killed | by Indians near | Buttonwood Bridge | October 14, 1778."

"Robert Jameson | born in Voluntown | June 10, 1755, killed | in the battle of Wyoming | July 3, 1778."

West Side: "Samuel Jameson | born in Hanover, August 29, 1777, died March 27 | 1843, married Hannah | Hunlock, born July 11 | 1799, died March 6, 1831 | children, Maria born | June 14, 1801, died Dec | 22, 1827, Eliza born April | 22, 1803, died June 8, 1816 | Ann, born Jan. 1, 1806 | died May 27, 1831, married | Anderson Dana—children | Maria E. Dana, born | March 6, 1828, died December | 19, 1849. Augusta P. J. | Dana, born May 31, 1830 | died October 26, 1848. | Family Extinct."

Mr. Pearce has also caused to be erected in Hollenbach cemetery, Wilkes Barre, a large marble shaft, also surmounted by a mourning urn, which stands upon the Holy Bible. On the front of this shaft is cut a miniature copy of "Old Mortality," as seen at the entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, and on the sides of the shaft are these inscriptions:

North Side: "Paternal."—"Edward Pearce | married | Frances Brasington | emigrated from Ireland | to Philadelphia, 1737."

"Cromwell Pearce | married | Margaret Boggs.

"Marmaduke Pearce | married first Jane Potter | children | Fanny, Nancy, Jane | second married | Hannah Jameson | children | Stewart, Cromwell, John."

"This James Stewart was the son of the famous Captain Lazarus Stewart, who commanded the Paxtang Boys in the attack on the Indians at Lancaster, Pa., 1763, and who fell, fighting gallantly, at the head of his troops, in the massacre of Wyoming. July 3, 1778, one of the bravest men Pennsylvania ever gave birth to."
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South Side: "Maternal."—John Jameson married Rosanna Irwin emigrated from Ireland to Boston, 1718; Robert Jameson married Agnes Dixon; John Jameson married Abigail Alden; Hannah Jameson married first James Stewart, children Abigail, Mary, Martha; Caroline, Frances, Lazarus; second married Marmaduke Pearce, children Stewart, Cromwell, John.

East Side: Cromwell Pearce born in Wilkes Barre July 18, 1823; died July 16, 1872; Mary Stewart born in Hanover, Luzerne county, Pa., January 18, 1808, died January 15, 1887, aged 29 years.

West Side—Front: "Hannah Pearce born in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa., September 17, 1782; died Wilkes Barre Oct. 21, 1859."

On the base of the monument is this inscription:
"Erected by Stewart Pearce in memory of his kindred."

Horace Edwin Hayden.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LVIII.

Gov. Thomas Penn at Harris' Ferry.—From the affidavit of George Hildebrand, "being one of the People cal'd Quakers, of Main-ton, in the County of Salem and Province of West New Jersey," we learn that "in the Later End of October, in ye year one thousand seven hundred thirty-six, Thomas Penn, Esq., Propriet'r of Pennsylvania, was at John Harris' ferry at Susquehanna River."

John Carson.—From the will of John Carson, merchant, of Pax-tang township, in the county of Lancaster and province of Pennsylvania, made August 23, 1763, the original of which is in the register's office at Philadelphia, we learn that Jeremiah Warder, merchant, and John Pyewell, carpenter, all of the city of Philadelphia, were the executors of his estate. He mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and her two daughters, Sarah Willis and Tilley Gillespie, his two sisters, Mary Meally and Rachel Kenton, and children as follows:

i. William.
ii. John.
iii. Elizabeth.

Allusion is subsequently made to "Susanna Pyewell, daughter of my father-in-law, William Pyewell."
REV. WM. STOY.—We hope some person can give us information concerning the discoverer or inventor of "Stoy's Hydrophobia Cure." He seems to have been a clergyman and also a physician, and was considerably noted for his strength as well as his eccentricities in the Revolutionary era. The following letters are characteristic:

LEBANON, January 4, 1770.

Mr. Yates—Right Worthy Sir: By the bearer hereof I make so free as to send you a Grouse or Heath-Hen. I look upon it as a rarity in your town, or else I should not have been so bold as to trouble you with such a trifle. If it prove acceptable to you, sir, I shall use the same freedom hereafter. I remain, with humble respects to your spouse and yourself, Right Worthy Sir, Your ob. svt.

W. STOY.

LEBANONTOWN, December 23d, 1775.

SIR: As you are the chairman of the Lancaster Committee of Observation, you certainly know the complaints I have laid against John Philip de Haas as a Tory. I expected to have been called before your Committee ere now, but in vain. My determination will be frustrated by nothing, neither de Haas's connexion nor anything else shall hinder me. If the Committee of Observation, in Lancaster, hath a mind to take no notice of the matter, I know a place where notice will be taken of it. I would have you to consider that de Haas's Toryism is the foundation of several writs against me. But at the same time Lawyer Hunt's behaviour and treatment is to recent an instance as not to be remembered. No more, I expect to be heard soon, and am, Sir, Your h. s. WM. STOY.

[So far as we can learn, the trouble was with Mr. Stoy and not Mr. DeHaas, who a few weeks afterwards was elected by Congress, colonel of one of the battalions raised by Pennsylvania for the War of the Revolution. He was an officer of considerable experience, and at the period to which the foregoing letter refers, was a justice of the peace for Lebanon.]

The First Bells in Harrisburg.—Previous to 1822 there was but one bell in the borough of Harrisburg, that of the old Court House. Its weight was six hundred pounds, was cast in Philadelphia, and was a pleasant-toned bell until it became cracked, which occurred a few years previous to its removal. Apart from its use in assembling the court, it was the only means of notifying the people of a fire, and when rung produced a general alarm. For this purpose it was used until about 1860, or until the present fire engine houses with cupolas were erected, and bells placed therein. The Court House bell was
rung almost constantly on election days, when the voters of the several wards of the borough, as also of the adjoining townships, were summoned to deposit their ballots at the front windows of the Court House. The labor of ringing on these days was done by volunteers or by any one who chose. The congregation of the old original Presbyterian church, on the corner of Second street and Cherry alley, were summoned by this bell to church and Sunday-school from 1805 until the erection of their new edifice in 1841, when they placed a bell on their steeple. It was used by St. Stephen's Episcopal church from 1827 until 1842 or 1843. To designate the difference, the Presbyterian sexton tolled first, then the sexton of St. Stephen's would toll six strokes and pause for half a minute, and then toll six more, until he was done. When the old Court House was demolished to give place to the present one in 1860, the old bell was given to the Citizen fire company, until it was broken. The first bell placed upon a church was on that of the German Reformed church, Chestnut and Third streets, on the twenty-first of June, 1822. It weighed about six hundred pounds, and was cast in London especially for that church. The following inscriptions are on it: "T. Mears, of London, February, 1822, may all whom I summon to the grave, the blessings of a well spent life receive." This bell is still in use. The next church bell brought here was for the First Lutheran church on Fourth street in 1832. It was made in Philadelphia, and weighed about six hundred pounds, but it was destroyed when the church building was burned in 1838.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIX.

McClung.—I am anxious to know the ancestry of Matthew McClung, who lived on Pequea creek, Lancaster county, Penna., about 1750-90. He had sons named Matthew, Charles, and I think James and John. His wife was Martha Cunningham.

E. A.

[Matthew McClung resided near Leacock church, Lancaster county. He married the daughter of David Jones; unless he married the second time. He went to Virginia and Tennessee at the close of the Revolution, and took up several hundred thousand acres of land for the officers of the war. Joseph Strickler, of Columbia, married a daughter of Charles. The McClungs were intermarried with the McCauslands, Caldwells, Beyers, Clemsons, &c.

S. E.]
A Great Work.—Among our collection of "Literary Curiosities" is a little book printed in Harrisburg fifty years ago, by the inventor of printing picture books in oil colors, old Gustavus Peters. It is in a glaring red cover, with red pictures, illustrating the "Wonderful Adventures of Dame Hubbard and her Dog"—and we were sensibly reminded of this printer's curiosity by the receipt of two ponderous volumes, bound in red, with red edges, edited by that genii of the newspaper press, H. P. Hubbard, a "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World." This name conveys but the smallest idea of the great information contained on 2,600 octavo pages. In every clime where there is a remote trace of civilization, lists comprising 34,000 newspapers are given and something said of the country, and these descriptions are generally printed in the four principal languages of the world—English, German, French and Spanish. As regards the United States, a description of each Commonwealth and territory is given, concise, it is true, and the author of that on Pennsylvania finds himself in good company. There are facsimiles of newspapers, portraits of leading journalists, specimens of one hundred and sixty-four languages in which the Bible is printed, maps of countries, with such other information of value relating to trade and commerce, that stamps the editor as one of the most enterprising, pains-taking and conscientious gleaners in the harvest-field of thought we have ever come across. Like in the nursery rhyme of his namesake that Press "cupboard" will be "bare" to those who come after him for years to come, and these stupendous volumes will be his most enduring monument.

THE WALLACES AND RALSTONS.

In reading the interesting numbers of your Notes and Queries, I found an article on Judge Benjamin Wallace, and also a note from an Erie correspondent. In looking over my notes I find a few that will prove of interest to those persons, and will also make some corrections. There are errors in names, and in the genealogy. The following record will, I trust, make all plain:

James Ralston, of Scotch descent, born in 1699, married Mary McCummuck. It is said that they were married in Bellamony (or Bellamory) church, County Armagh, North of Ireland. From this congregation they, and probably the Walkers, Kings, McNairs, Latimers, Wilsons and other allied families, removed, about 1738, to Craig's (or the "Irish") Settlement, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. This settlement, I believe, was in the Manor of Fermor, established by
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order of William Penn. James Ralston died there in 1775. They had four (or five) children:

I. William Ralston, m. Mary, dau. of John and Agnes (Caldwell) Ralston, b. 1736; d. Feb. 17, 1795; mar. Christiana King, who was b. 1744; d. 1826. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of July, 1776, and of the Provincial Congress for three years. A Biographical Sketch by Dr. Wm. H. Egle, is to be found in the Pennsylvania Magazine for 1880. They had nine children.

i. James, b. Sep. 1, 1766; d. Nov. 7, 1832; Apr. 12, 1792, Frances Grier, dau. of John and Agnes (Caldwell) Grier, b. 1767; d. Jan. 3, 1828; they had six children.

ii. Polly, m. William Latimer; had ten children.

iii. Letty, m. Thomas Martin.


vi. Jane, m. Thomas Walker.

vii. Christiana, m. Richard Hays.


Nancy Hays Grier, b. March 29, 1792; is living; had ten children.

III. Samuel Ralston, Sen., m. Sallie King, sister of Christiana. They are buried at the “Settlement.” They had six children.

i. James, m. Betsy Palmer.

ii. Gabriel, died unmarried.

iii. Isaac, m. Marie Endreas.


v. Polly, m. William Patton.

vi. Lettice, d. unm. at Bath, Northampton county.

IV. Jean or Jane Ralston married Rev. John Rosebrugh, about 1766. This celebrated man, who was a fervent patriot during the war for Independence, raised a company, and went into the ranks as a common soldier. He was appointed chaplain of the regiment when they assembled at Philadelphia. In the early part of January, 1777, he was captured by a company of Hessians, near Trenton, N. J., and was brutally murdered by one of them. The wretch boasted of his act at a hotel in Trenton, but, he added, that it was too bad that he should have been praying for them while they were murdering him. Mr. Rosebrugh is buried in Trenton, but no monument marks the spot. He left five children.
V. Lettice Ralston married Benjamin Wallace, whose biography has been sketched in *Notes and Queries*. I would call the attention of the family, in this connection, to the sketch of "Andrew Ralston, of Big Spring," Cumberland Valley. He was also from county Armagh, Ireland, and very probably a relative.

William S. Long.

Philadelphia.

DERRY CHURCH.

Admissions from May 1823, to September, 1845.

On the 12th of May, 1823, the following persons composed the session of Derry congregation: James Wilson, James Rogers, Moses Wilson and Joseph Moody. This was the last meeting attended by Mr. Rodgers. The three remaining elders officiated until the 9th of October, 1825, when the name of Moses Wilson appears for the last time. The two remaining members served alone until the 21st of September, 1828, when Christian Sheller, David Mitchell and William Clark were associated with them. No more changes occur until September 16th, 1832, when the name of Christian Sheller is recorded for the last time. The last meeting of session attended by David Mitchell was on the 15th of September, 1833; and the last one attended by James Wilson the 11th of May, 1834. The two remaining members—Joseph Moody and William Clark—served until September 10th, 1836, and possibly longer, as the minutes of 1837, if any were ever written, have disappeared. On May 16th, 1838, William Simonton and James Clark were the elders, and continued to be until the death of Dr. Simonton, May 17th, 1846.

1823.
May 12, Thomas Ramsey.
September 20, Thomas Bullock.
September 20, Agnes Bullock, wife of Thomas.

1824.
May 15, John McLaughlin.
May 15, Julia McLaughlin, wife of John.
May 15, Margaret Sheller.
May 16, Mary S. Sharon.

1825.
October 9, Mary Moody, by certificate from congregation of Alexandria.
October 9, Christian Sheller.

1826.
May 13, Alexander McFadden.

1827.
May 13, Elizabeth McFadden, wife of Alexander
May 13, Jane Wilson.
May 12, Mary E. Kerr.
September 22, Matthew Snoddy.
September 22, Martha Snoddy, wife of Matthew.
September 22, James Clark.
September 22, William Bard.
September 22, Elizabeth Bard.
September 22, Eliza Hamilton.

May 13, Hugh Craig.
May 13, Elizabeth Clark.
May 13, George Bechtel, certificate from session of Brandywine Presbytery of New Castle.
NOTES AND QUERIES—LX.

SCRAPS OF LOCAL INTEREST.—1801—John Schoch sold boots and shoes on Front street.

Feb.—The snow remained on the ground until the very last of this month.

Married—Stacy Potts to the widow Mary Boyd.

Rev. N. R. Snowden made an oration to the Free Masons, Dec. 30.

John A. Hanna was promoted to major general of Pennsylvania militia.

1802.—Rowland's tavern burnt down Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Jan.—Great meteor visible at Harrisburg.

The Farmers' Instructor and Harrisburg Courant, by Benjamin Mayer, after issuing 70 numbers, discontinued May 5.

May.—The Latin class of the Academy were examined in the courthouse by Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden.

Nov.—Richard Dearmond, of Hanover, died.

1803.—John Wright, postmaster advertised the quarterly letters for January, 35 in number. In November there were twice as many ad-
vertised letters at Lebanon as there was at Harrisburg. The mail "went for Philadelphia" every Wednesday.

Thomas Whitaker was chosen to teach in the Academy. The trustees were John Kean, Samuel Weir, John Wyeth, John Schoch, John Gillum.

Adam Boyd, the county treasurer, paid for erecting the bridge over Paxtang creek at Harrisburg £1,087, 12s. 3d.

Henry Orth informs the public that he has opened a store at 7th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Jacob Fridley opens "7 Stars" March 31, Second and Chestnut.
Daniel Stine opens "Black Bear" April 4, Third and Market.
John Pool opens "King of Prussia" Second and Walnut.
Isae Maguire opens "Lion and Unicorn," Second and Locust.

George Harris opens "General Washington, Market square and Market street. At the same place carried on shoemaking.

John Fry kept shoes Second and Chestnut streets.

George Peffer and Samuel Berryhill burgesses, give notice that no nuisance will be permitted unless "below 35 yards from high water mark." That is corporation law at present. It never has been repealed and should be enforced as it was eighty years ago.

Dr. Frederick Albright and Dr. Weir offer their services to patients. 

April 4, 1806.—William Maclay died.

July.—Extraordinary rains—hay and other products below the high grounds swept off and fences destroyed along the Susquehanna river.

September.—A snake "103 feet long" was seen in Seneca lake.

With such a story these notes may safely be closed, if they are to be believed at all.

A. Boyd Hamilton.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

CAPT. JAMES ELDER'S COMPANY IN THE EMERGENCY OF 1862.

When Gen. Lee threatened Pennsylvania with invasion, in the fall of 1862, the people of the State, and particularly of the southern counties, sprang to arms with a unanimity and promptness scarcely equaled in the history of the world. Across the water, in some of the continental states of Europe, where every man is enrolled and knows his place in the army, large bodies of men have on great occasions been placed under arms on very short notice. But in Pennsylvania the generation then living knew nothing of war. The militia laws, which required the annual mustering of all men under forty-five
years of age, had long before fallen into disuse, and the maxims and avocations of the people all tended in the direction of those latter days seen in the visioned future by the Hebrew prophet when men “shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks.” Nevertheless, within a very few days after Lee crossed the Potomac, companies of men could be seen drilling at every cross-road preparing for the defense of their homes; and before the enemy had made much progress, an army variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand men lay across his path between Cumberland and Hagerstown.

Some have sneered at this array of farmers, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, preachers, laborers, clerks and boys, and intimated that the near approach of the Southern veterans would have scattered it “like chaff before the wind.” It is, of course, idle to speculate about the probable result of events which never occurred. But were we, of the militia, called upon to express an opinion on the subject, it would, possibly be something like this: Lee finding himself between two fires, and obliged to choose between two evils, chose, like a wise man, what he believed the lesser—steered clear of the Pennsylvanians—risked battle with McClellan and his veterans and got back into Virginia with the loss of some of his best troops. Had he chosen the opposite course, we are at perfect liberty to infer, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he and his army would have been annihilated and their career on earth suddenly and forever closed. Be that as it may, when the news of the rebel movement reached us, messengers were dispatched among the hills and valleys of Swatara, after the manner of the call to arms of the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. The rendezvous was at Churchville. This was about the 6th of September. That same night a company of doughty warriors was organized by the election of James Elder, captain, John F. Peck, 1st Lieut., John Whitmoyer, 2d Lieut., W. F. Rutherford, 1st sergeant, John Elder, 2d sergeant, J. E. Rutherford, commissary, &c.

Governor Curtin issued his call for troops on the 11th. Our company was immediately called together by the captain, and the question put whether we would offer our services to the State as a company. This was answered in the affirmative, and the officers requested to proceed to Harrisburg and make the offer. They were accepted, and ordered to report on the 13th. The company met accordingly on the 13th at the Poor House, and marched to the Capital to the music of a single drum, slung upon the neck of Uriah Brown, the only youth in the township skilled in the handling of that spirit stirring instrument. Arriving at Harrisburg we were enrolled as Company K, 6th Regiment, Penn'a militia, J. Armstrong, colonel.
Some details concerning the organization of the regiment were not completed. Delay was experienced at the arsenal on account of the great rush for arms. We were obliged to await our turn—ordered into quarters—our company in one of the school houses of the city, where we remained until the morning of the 15th, the patriotic citizens meanwhile taking care that we did not suffer for want of provisions. We made good use of our time drilling, and provided ourselves with rubber and woolen blankets, and other necessaries which the State was not prepared to furnish. On the morning of the 15th, however, about 8 o'clock, our turn came, and we were marched to the arsenal, where each soldier received a musket and twenty rounds of ammunition. Immediately after receiving these, the regiment was formed on Fourth street, in the rear of the Capitol, preparatory to marching to the cars, which awaited us on the Cumberland Valley railroad. Here we stood, like Roman sentinels, for the space of an hour or more, holding no communication with the concourse of people which lined the western slope of Capitol Hill, many of whom had come to see us off and bid us a last farewell, but were prevented from approaching by certain sabered veterans on horseback, who galloped incessantly up and down the lines, and who, judging from their fierce countenances, would have decapitated any venturesome spirit daring to cross their path. Many of this throng, particularly the female portion, were weeping—tender souls! probably at the thought of the terrible fate which awaited those unfortunate rebels who might be called upon to stand against us in battle. Here and there could be discerned the sweet and kindly face of mother, sister, wife or sweetheart. Their presence cheered as well as saddened our departure. They could only wave their adieux, and when the order was at last given to march, and we caught the last glimpse of those dear ones, many of us wept in spirit, but being soldiers, gave no sign.

About 11 o'clock we boarded the cars and were soon on our way to the front. The train was composed of freight cars of various descriptions, but principally of the box pattern, air-tight everywhere excepting at the two side doors. By the time we reached the Susquehanna the air in the ends of the cars was about used up, and the boys were obliged to bring the butts of their guns into requisition and beat off enough weatherboarding to let in a fresh supply, as also to afford a view of what was passing without. Towards evening, September 15th, the train steamed into Chambersburg and the soldiers were quartered for the night in various parts of the town, our company with some others in the court house. After supper, one of our men, who had joined the company on the morning we left Harrisburg, and
known amongst us as the "General" (a golden-hearted fellow, by the way), approached the first sergeant, and with rueful countenance stated that in the hurry and bustle of departure, he had forgotten to provide himself with a rubber blanket, and wished to know what could be done about it. A comrade who was standing by, and who had seen three months of service, suggested that he watch his chance and steal one from some other company. The "General" had been in the army but a single day and was therefore unable to appreciate this suggestion. The matter was too grave for the sergeant, and reference was had to the captain, who promptly detailed the sergeant and the "General" to visit the stores of Chambersburg, and, if possible, secure the necessary blanket. No rubber blanket was to be had, and as a substitute a piece of dark oil cloth, two yards square, was purchased. This it was thought would answer until something better could be captured from the enemy. Next morning, after a somewhat restless night, a number of us stepped out, about day-break, to see how the weather was, and upon returning, a few moments later, found that the "General’s" blanket was missing. A diligent but vain search was made, and much eloquence expended. No time, however, was to be lost. We were under marching orders and expected to fall into line very soon. Another hurried tour of the stores developed the fact that every yard of oil cloth in the town had been sold the night before, and nothing of the kind was to be had, excepting a green, oiled window shade, which the shopkeeper assured us was better than any rubber blanket, inasmuch as it was impervious to water and not so bulky. The only drawback was, it would only cover half the person. The purchase was made, and we soon after took up the line of march towards Hagerstown.

The weather was very warm and the road dusty. After marching what seemed to us about ten miles, but in reality only three, we arrived at Camp McClure, a beautiful piece of wood land near the road. Here we halted until the First Regiment, Col. McCormick’s, marched out of camp, when the Sixth marched in and took their places. Space was assigned each company, and we were ordered to stack arms and make ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Many of the companies found booths already constructed on their grounds, but on the space assigned to Company K there were no improvements. A large force was therefore detailed to bring in rails and corn fodder, and construct a wigwam large enough to accommodate the whole company. The men worked with a will, and before night a very comfortable and spacious wigwam was erected and the ground within littered with straw obtained from a neighboring barn.
In the meantime the cook had prepared supper, and we partook of our first meal of hard-tack, mess pork and army coffee. Most of us had never seen hard-tack before and were at a loss how to manage it. Fortunately our cook and 2d sergeant had been in the three months' service and were able to enlighten us. They cautioned us against indulging too freely as it had a tendency to swell when warmed and moistened, to four or five times its original bulk, and the consequences of a hearty meal of dry hard-tack might be serious. We therefore deemed it safest to soak in hot coffee before eating.

At the signal for retiring, the company marched, double file, into the wigwam and prepared for sleep. Each brave spread his rubber blanket on the ground, wrapped himself in his woolen one, and laid down with knapsack for pillow and his musket by his side. By this arrangement we formed two rows of sleepers, lengthwise of the tent. It so happened that the "General," 1st sergeant and private Elder (a good soldier, "and a wad rather fa'n than fied,") occupied side by side the west end of one of the rows, which after the turn of the night proved to be a very cold place. About one o'clock these three warriors awoke shivering. They held a council and determined to wrap themselves each in his gum blanket, lie close together and spread the woolen blanket over all, thereby giving each the benefit of three blankets. This plan worked admirably, and the trio slept soundly until the morning call, at sound of which Elder and sergeant sprang to their feet, but the "General" seemed unable to rise, and lay growling and apparently making desperate efforts to get up, but could not. His comrades were alarmed, and began to fear he had eaten too much hard tack for supper; but upon questioning him closely he said he felt well enough, but that his arms seemed to be pinioned and he wished we would examine and see what held him so securely. It was somewhat dark in the tent, but in order to investigate intelligently, it was necessary to carry the "General" out, when it was discovered that he was securely sealed up in his window shade. Under the new arrangement, at one o'clock, he had drawn it tightly around his arms and the upper portion of his body and the warmth had softened the paint and rendered it sticky. It was not deemed prudent to cut or tear the "blanket" as there was signs of an approaching storm, and it might still do good service as a protection against the rain. After an infinite deal of labor, however, it was removed intact. The dry remarks which issued from the sealed package during the operation, and the maledictions called down, in a quiet way, upon the head of the innocent shop-keeper who sold the "blanket" are untranslatable.

In camp every trifling circumstance which varies the monotony, and out of which the least particle of fun can be extracted, is hailed
with joy—and this window shade was the occasion of much fun and many jokes. And the "General," its owner, was the only man in the company who possessed that philosophical turn of mind and evenness of temper which enabled him to wear it with dignity.

To accustom our stomachs to army fare required time. The pie-women knew this and promptly came to our relief with large baskets of "turn-overs," which they retailed at five cents apiece or six for a quarter. The crust of these pies was of a leathery texture and the contents an indescribable mixture. Nevertheless, after a couple of meals of hard tack they were very grateful to the palate, and it was soon found that the supply was by no means equal to the demand, and to the everlasting honor of the good pie-women of Chambersburg, be it said, they took no advantage of this fact to extort money by putting up prices. Some rascals in camp, however, when they discovered the supply was inadequate, bought up the whole remaining stock, and thereby "created a corner" in pie, and sold them out at ten cents apiece. But the next day the good women brought their pies by the wagon load, and from thenceforth speculation in pies ceased. Indeed there were several members of our company who from a high sense of gratitude to these women, bought and ate more pies than was good for them. Their lives were for a time in jeopardy, and the officers were obliged to issue orders restricting us to ten "turn-overs" per day.

The following order issued soon after we arrived in camp, will serve to show how our time was spent:

6th Reg., Penna. Militia,
Camp McClure.

Captains of the several companies will order squad drill by company from 9.30 to 11.30 A. M.

Squad drill in the afternoon from 1.30 to 3, and company drill from 3.30 to 5 o'clock. Dress parade at 5.30 P. M.

Morning reports must be made to these headquarters before 7.30 A. M., daily. By order. J. Armstrong, Col. Commanding.

On the evening of the 16th Capt. James D. Dougherty's company of artillery arrived in camp and took position on the low ground along the creek which skirted the edge of the camp. This was a well-appointed company, of four guns—several of the officers and some of the men were said to be experienced artillerists. Their horses, however, were unused to the service, and some of them balky, so that it required considerable skill and much patience to convey the pieces from camp to the drilling ground on the heights above. We were glad to see this company—for theirs were the only familiar faces in camp since the departure of the First Regiment.
On the 17th we heard the booming cannon, which continued all day long, and seemingly at no great distance, but we could get no news, yet we felt confident that a great battle was in progress—all else was conjecture and uncertainty. That night, about 10 o'clock, the regiment received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Our company was ready and formed in front of the wigwam. We stood in position, probably an hour, awaiting orders from headquarters. None came, however, and the captain, who was a humane man, ordered us to break ranks, and each man make himself as comfortable as he could, without unpacking his knapsack. We sat down among the trees with our guns in our hands, passing a tiresome and sleepless night. Towards morning more definite news of the battle were received, and at daylight the order for a forward movement was countermanded. It was intimated that the emergency was about over, and that the next order would probably be one to go home. Many now felt like gratifying their curiosity to see the battlefield, and supposing that it was but a few miles away, several members of the company obtained a two days' leave of absence. They were obliged to travel a good part of the way on foot, and had a much longer journey than they anticipated. However, they did the best they could and succeeded in reaching Camp McClure about nightfall of the third day. Upon the expiration of their leaves of absence a court martial was convened and the absentees tried and found guilty of violating their orders. The non-commissioned officers were suspended for two days, and the privates were sentenced to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the company for the same space of time, so that when the absentees arrived in camp they had nothing to do but serve out their sentences, which they immediately proceeded to do with some little grumbling among themselves about being tired and condemned unheard. They could not help admiring, however, the promptness and efficiency of the military tribunal which tried them; and it would be well if some of our jurists of the present day possessed a little of the tact for trying causes which was displayed in these cases. After the expiration of the sentence the offenders were reinstated, and nothing further occurred to vary the monotony until the morning of the 23d, when we were ordered to the railroad and embarked for home.

After a long and tedious ride, in freight cars, we reached Harrisburg towards evening and encamped for the night on Capitol Hill. Next morning we "turned in our guns" (the ammunition having been expended shooting mark in Camp McClure) and were discharged, having been in the service exactly eleven days.

The foregoing reminiscences have been written, almost wholly from memory, and after the lapse of almost twenty years. It will
not be surprising therefore if some inaccuracies are discoverable. The grand uprising of the people, their advance southward, and the moral effect of these upon the movements of the southern army, are in themselves important events in the history of the great struggle. Aside from these, if it were said, "The Pennsylvania Militia marched up the Cumberland Valley and then marched down again," the whole story would be told. Whatever else is said must be simply in reference to individual and company adventures on the road.

Of the men who marched under Capt. Elder, a goodly number afterwards became veterans, some of whom laid down their lives upon the field of battle. The captain, second lieutenant and several others have passed away; and the living are—twenty years older.

W. FRANK RUTHERFORD.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXI.

RAUDENBUSCH.—An Old Passport.—On May 5, 1738, Joannes Michael Emmert, mayor of a town in the Palatinate (which we cannot definitely ascertain, being quite indistinct), gave his certificate to Ulrich Raudenbusch and Anna Catharina Ehrlich, his wife, and Anna Driscilla, daughter of Peter Cass and Maria Agnes, his wife, wife of said Ulrich, with their child George Adam, nine months old, who intend to go to Pennsylvania in America. This family came subsequently and settled in Lancaster county. The foregoing facts may perchance interest those descended therefrom.

THE DAY OF THE MONTH FOR THE YEAR.—In Longfellow's tale of "Kavanagh," may be read the following:

"The day on which the banquet should take place was next discussed, and both agreed that no day could be so appropriate as Thanksgiving day; for, as Mrs. Churchill very truly remarked, it was really a day of thanksgiving to Kavanagh. She then said:

"'How very solemn he read the Governor's proclamation yesterday! particularly the words 'God save the Commonwealth!' and what a proclamation it was! When he spread it out on the pulpit it looked like a sable-cloth!'

"Mr. Churchill then asked, 'What day of the week is the first of December? Let me see—

"'At Dover dwells George Brown, Esquire, Good Christopher Finch and Daniel Friar!'"
Thursday.

"I could have told you that," said his wife, "by a shorter process than your old rhyme. Thanksgiving day always comes on Thursday."

Unfortunately Longfellow does not relate how Mr. Churchill came to his conclusion—and as many who have read Kavanagh remain in the dark as to the solution, we present the following for the minds of the curious. The couplet to repeat is as follows:

"At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch And Daniel Friar."

As will be seen, there are twelve words, one for each of the months of the year, and initial letters answering to the first seven letters of the alphabet. To tell on what day any month of the year comes in, the day upon which the first of the year falls on must be borne in mind. In leap year one day is to be added after February. Now the present year, 1882, New Year's day came on Sunday. 
To find what day June comes in on—it being the sixth month—by recalling the words of the couplet the sixth word is "Esquire," of which the initial letter is "E." It being the fifth letter of the alphabet, count forward from Sunday, A to E: A, Sunday; B, Monday; C, Tuesday; D, Wednesday; E, Thursday—the first day of June will consequently fall on Thursday. Thus with any of the months. E. B. E.

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GALBRAITH PATTERSON.

Galbraith Patterson, son of Captain William Patterson and Mary Galbraith, was born at "Patterson's fort," now Mexico, Juniata county, in 1767. Captain William, upon the death of his first wife, married Esther Finley, of York county, granddaughter of John Harris, who was the father of the founder of Harrisburg. George Patterson, brother of Captain William, married Jane Burd, daughter of Colonel James Burd and Sarah Shippen, of Tinian (Highspire), Dauphin county. William and George were sons of Captain James Patterson and Mary Stewart, of Lancaster county.

The father of Captain James Patterson, also named James, came from Salisbury, England, settled near Columbia as early as 1717-18. His wife was Susanna Chambers. He had the trouble with Cresap and the Marylanders. Mary Patterson, sister of Capt. William and daughter of Capt. James, married first Thomas Chambers. He was killed by the Indians at the Big Island. She then married Gen. James Potter, of Centre county, a general in the war of the Revolution.
Susanna Chambers Patterson, wife of the first James, had a daughter Sarah, who married, in 1735, Capt. Benjamin Chambers, founder of Chambersburg, by whom an only child, Gen. James Chambers, of the Revolution. Mary Stewart Patterson died near Middletown, this county, in April, 1785, and in her will mentions her surviving children in the following order: William, Mary, Susanna, James. We have thus so fully alluded to the descent and connection of the subject of this notice, owing to the fact that some data respecting the family has recently come into our possession.

Galbraith Patterson received a classical education, studied law at Lancaster with Jasper Yeates, and was admitted to the bar there in 1789. He shortly after came to Harrisburg, for he was admitted to practice at the Dauphin courts at the August term the same year. For several years he was one of the leading lawyers at a bar where there was considerable legal talent. About 1800 he removed to Lycoming county, where he owned a large tract of land, and died there of pneumonia on the 26th of February, 1801. His widow, Catherine, afterwards married James Orbison, of Chambersburg, died at that town on the 24th of February, 1811. Mr. Patterson's daughter, Isabella, married, first, David Maclay, and secondly, Hon. A. L. Hayes, of Lancaster.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXII.

Wallace Samuel.—In the graveyard of Silvers Spring church, under a huge oak, is a stone with the following inscription:

In memory of | Samuel Wallace, | who departed this life | Oct. the 5th, 1798, | aged about 68 years.

Hunter.—Alice, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hunter, of Newberry township, York county, Penna., probably married James Hoge, who, in 1785 was appointed a surveyor. He was a cousin of Jonathan Hoge, then a member of the Supreme Executive Council. His father was William Hoge, a younger brother of John Hoge, who lived in Loudoun county, Virginia. Rev. John Hoge, cousin of this James, also preached about that time in that part of Virginia, and there was no doubt intercourse between the two families—and as Jonathan was in public life, procured this situation for his kinsman.

D. K.
Hoge, Lieutenant John (N. and Q., xli.)—Since the reference to this officer of Colonel William Irvine's battalion of the Revolution, we have come across the following letter from David Hoge to Judge Yeates, one of the commissioners of the United States to effect a treaty with the Indians of the Northwest at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, in 1776:

East Penssbbbo', August 4th, 1776.

Dear Sir: I this moment Received the Inclosed letter from Mr. John Harris who informs me that John Hoge, my Brother's son, with a number of other Prisoners who was taken at Isle Noix, near St. John, by the Indians, are now about 150 miles above Sunbury in a Indian Town thear. If this account be true, which I think is probable, Goysutha, a Indian Chief of that Tribe, will be at the Treaty; you will see him and will know him if the account is True, he is acquainted with it as he has Runers back & forwards in that country. I was requested by his friends to Right you upon the subject, aledging sumthing could be Dun as to his Releasemmt, at the Treaty; but you will act in the matter as your own prudence will direct; and I am with Due asteam, your humble servant, David Hoge.

N. B. Mr. Blain informs me that it is not unknown to Goysutha if the account is true.

Indorsed:
Capt'n Jasper Yeats, at Pittsburgh, pr. favr., Mr. Anderson.

BESSIE TAYLOR.

In one of the valleys north of the Cumberland, about the year 1750, possibly some ten years later, resided a family named Taylor. During one of the inroads by the Indians, a daughter, named Bessie Taylor, was captured and taken to the westward. After reaching the home of the captors, Bessie made an attempt to escape, but was brought back. This so enraged the old Indian to whom she had fallen, that he struck her over the head with a hoe, inflicting an ugly and dangerous wound, the scar of which she carried to her grave. The squaw, however, saved her life and nursed her so carefully that she recovered. After a captivity of some three years, she was sent to a river near by, for a bucket of water, and while at the water's edge she noticed a boat approaching. As soon as she saw that it was manned by whites, she beckoned to the crew to come ashore, but fearing a decoy they hesitated to land. At last humanity prevailed over their fears, and they run ashore, took her aboard and carried her to a fort, where they left her in charge of the commandant's family. After a time, a passing traveler saw her, heard her
This family is of Scotch-Irish descent, two brothers having come from the North of Ireland, it is said, about 1725 (a). They secured a large tract of land about seven miles from Chambersburg, on which their descendants occupied farms for several miles, thus causing the place to be named "Culbertson's Row." At present no Culbertson lives in the "Row."

The names of the original settlers are not clear. Of one of them, two sons, Robert and Alexander are mentioned; of the other, one son, Samuel. Of the latter, Rev. A. Nevin says: "Col. Samuel Culbertson raised a company of Provincial troops, and, marching them to a large brook on his cousin Robert's farm, formed into lines on each side of it, and they clasped hands across the running water, swearing fidelity to the cause, each taking a sip from a cup of whiskey (a Scotch form of swearing, solemn and irrevocable). He was a leading member of the Rocky Spring church. He died at "Culbertson's Row," in 1817. Rev. James Culbertson, of Zanesville, was his son."
Alexander Culbertson, brother of Robert, is said to have been killed by the Indians at "Sideling Hill," together with the whole company which he commanded. In the assessment list of then Lurgan township for 1750-1, we find the names of Alexander, Joseph, James, Oliver and Samuel Culbertson, while in Peters township, for the same year, appears the name of Robert Culbertson. In the Indian foray of 1756, among the settlers killed by the savages was John Culbertson.

Col. Robert Culbertson was born July 23, 1755, and died July 26, 1801. He was one of those owning farms in "Culbertson's Row," and was an attendant on divine service in the old Provincial meeting house at Middle Spring, where he is recorded as having paid "Pew Rent Seventeen Shillings and Six Pence." He was a captain in Col. Joseph Armstrong's battalion of Associators at the commencement of the Revolution; in the latter part of the year 1776, Lieut. colonel of Col. Dunlop's battalion; in 1777, colonel of the Sixth battalion, his brother, Joseph Culbertson, being captain of the fifth company; and in one capacity or another served throughout the war. Col. Culbertson married May 6, 1778, Annie Duncan, of Middle Spring, born Oct. 16, 1755, died Mar. 30, 1827, by whom he had twelve children, all born at "Culbertson's Row:"

1. Robert, of Cincinnati.
2. James, a printer.
3. Alexander, a fur trader.
4. Cyrus D., d. at Chambersburg.
5. William, a physician, d. at Logansport, Ind.
6. Mary, d. young.
10. Anna Mary, b, Apr. 27, 1827; d. Feb. 8, 1858.
Historical and Genealogical.

iii. Robert, b. July 19, 1792, resided in Amberson’s Valley, Pa.; had fourteen children who scattered to the West in various directions.
iv. Alexander, b. 1784; d. April 28, 1809.
v. Dr. Samuel Duncan, b. Feb. 26, 1786, was educated at Canonsburg, and practiced medicine for many years at Chambersburg. In 1812 he raised a company, and as lieutenant marched them to Buffalo, where he received the appointment of surgeon. Again in 1814 he gathered a company and took them to Baltimore to defend the city against the British, receiving on this occasion also an appointment as surgeon. He married Nancy Purviance, by whom he had six children: Edmund; Augusta, who died at the age of sixteen; Albert, who died at Pittsburgh; Ferdinand; John P.; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Reid.
vii. Stephen, b. Jan. 15, 1790, lived at Shippensburg, Pa., m. Mollie Hays, and had seven children: Robert; Duncan; James; Hays, of Princeton, la.; Annetta, m. Mr. Young; Mary, m. Mr. Henderson; Elizabeth, m. Mr. Clarke, of Carlisle, Pa.
viii. Capt. John Craighead (d), b. Sept. 19, 1791, served in war of 1812; was wounded at Lundy’s Lane and also at Chip-
pewa. Removed to Cincinnati, O. He married (1st) Margaret Hamilton, of Lancaster, Pa., by whom he had one daughter; m. (2d) Jane Moody, of Shippensburg, Pa., by whom he had nine children: Josephine, m. M. Heighway; John; Joseph; Samuel; William; Robert; Clay; Mary, m. Mr. Kilbreth; Libbie, m. Mr. Annon; Anna, m. Mr. Adoe.

ix. Mary, b. April 9, 1793; m. Wilson Hays, near Shippensburg, Pa.; d. 1853.


xi. Anne, b. Apr. 15, 1797; m. Alexander McCreight, Springfield, Ohio.

xii. James, b. Oct. 11, 1790, removed to Palmyra, Mo. He had two sons and one daughter: 1. James, a physician in Texas, 2. William; 3. Anne.

Notes.

(a) Another account speaks of Col. Robert, b. 1755, as having come from Ireland and having settled at the “Row.”

(b) This William Stuart or Stewart, b. 1740, d. July 14, 1803, was son of John, and grandson of Lazarus, who came from Scotland to Ireland and thence to Pennsylvania about 1735-1740. His wife Mary (Hulings) Simpson, b. 1749, d. February 22, 1790, was a daughter of Marcus Hulings at the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna, and at the time of her marriage with William Stuart, was the widow of Thomas Simpson.

(c) Daniel Snively was son of Andrew, and a lineal descendant of Johann Jacob Schnevele, who was born in Switzerland, 1659, and settled in Lancaster, Pa., in 1714.

(d) Named for Rev. John Craighead who saw service in the Revolution.

COLLECTION OF EXCISE IN 1792.

[In the large grain producing districts not only in Western Pennsylvania, but even in the Cumberland Valley, owing to the great difficulty of getting their produce to market, save in the shape of distilled spirits, the excise tax imposed by the United States Government was a very onerous one. It fell heavily upon the farmers, and the burden was considered intolerable. Pennsylvania has been recently accused by New England historians of always showing a turbulent spirit and the so-called “Whisky Insurrection of 1794” is given as an example of the spirit of insubordination which they (these sensational writers of history, state has existed in Pennsylvania from the
period of the Paxtang Boys' march to Philadelphia, the Whisky Insurrection, the Hot-water or Window-tax War of 1798, the Buck-shot War of 1838, down to the "Molly Maguires" of our day. We must confess during the French and Indian War, the War for Independence, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War for the Union, the people of Pennsylvania showed this "turbulent spirit" by deeds of valor and bravery, which have not been surpassed by any State in the Union. The opposition to the excise during the first years of the Federal Government never really amounted to much more than the maltreatment of the officers empowered to collect the revenue. The following documents show that there was opposition in the Cumberland Valley—but we have yet to learn that an army of soldiers was sent there to curb that "turbulent spirit." The "Whisky Insurrection," so-called, of two years later, was no doubt largely magnified—especially owing to the remoteness of "turbulent people, from the center of government and trade. The army which crossed the Alleghenies in the autumn of 1794 found no force of insurgents; yet it demonstrated to the people that laws are made for their government and are to be obeyed—that they are not "ropes of sand," easily dispelled. Obnoxious laws can only be abrogated by legal enactments, and however oppressive, forcible armed opposition is treason, and will assuredly receive the punishment it deserves."

Carlisle, 23d July, 1792.

Sir: Agreeably to your request communicated in your letter of the 10th inst., which I received when I was in the city, I transmit the annexed copy of the deposition mentioned in your letter. I presume that Judges Shippen and Bradford informed you that one of the party was taken and the other is not to be found. It may be proper to inform you further that, on the application of Mr. Huling, I issued a second warrant against the other two, on which they were taken, and refused at first to give bail, saying they expected to be rescued. They were disappointed, the friends of one of them bailed him next day, the other was still obstinate, but not finding the people so mad as he expected, he gave bail the succeeding day.

I am, very respectfully, sir,

Your most humble servant,

THOMAS SMITH.

To President of the Common Pleas of the Fourth Circuit in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, to wit:

On the ninth day of May, 1792, personally came John Hulings, before me the subscriber, and on his solemn oath taken according to law, doth say, that he in March last, was appointed Collector of the
Revenue arising upon distilled spirits, &c., in the county of Cumberland; that he soon entered upon the duties of his office, and met with no opposition until Monday morning last; that a Mr. Laughlin at the Big Spring, or rather the village called Newville, in the said county, had been appointed by Mr. Joseph Burd, predecessor to said John, to receive entries of stills in this neighborhood; that Mr. Laughlin had received several entries in a book, and that on Monday morning last, the seventh instant, the said John Hulings was at the house of said Laughlin on the duty of his office; that a certain John Smith, Isaac Mason and Thomas Martin, with several others to this deponent unknown, came and demanded what the said John's business was; he told them that he was out to collect the excise. After some consultation between the said John Smith, Mason, Martin and their comrades, they returned and told the said John Hulings to go no further, but to return home, or they would treat him ill; that considering the conduct of those men and the force that was likely to be exercised against him, he set off, but was pursued by the said Smith, Mason and Martin, who overtook him and desired him to stop and deliver them their names, or tear their names out of a kind of register which the said John Hulings had; (the said John Smith's name having before been entered); and that the said Hulings should immediately return to the said Laughlin's and oblige the said Laughlin to give up his book; that the said John Hulings under duress was obliged to return to said Laughlin's, when the said Smith, Mason and Martin, did order the said Laughlin to bring out his book, which he did and handed the same to the said Smith; Smith proposed to tear it, another advised to deliver it to the said Hulings; which last prevailed; and the said Hulings was ordered to return home; and that being unable alone to make any opposition, he was obliged to withdraw and come to Carlisle; that this deponent understands that the most, or the whole of those persons are stillers, and that he is clearly of opinion that unless those persons are brought to justice and prevented from future breaches of the peace, that he should be frustrated in performing his duty as well in that quarter, as in other parts of the county; that for the above reason he is apprehensive of personal injury from the said persons while in the execution of his said office.

Sworn before me this 9th day of April, 1792.

Wm. Bradford.

And sworn before me this 29 May, 1792.

Thomas Smith.

The above is the copy of a deposition now in my possession.

Thomas Smith.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXIII.

HEBEL.—AN AMUSING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—In a late number of the Millersburg Herald we find the following interesting sketch of George Hebel, now of Hunter's Valley, Perry county, furnished by Mr. Hebel, which we transfer to Notes and Queries: “I was born in Derry township, Dauphin county, Feb. 16, 1810, and lived at Spring Creek and Harrisburg until 1825. I came to Harrisburg in 1817, which was before the roof on the first bridge crossing the river was completed. Here I lived with my grandfather, George Parsons, the first toll-keeper, until I went to learn my trade with Samuel Kepner in 1825. The first job I worked at Briggs' mill at Silvers Spring. After serving four years I was dissatisfied with my knowledge of the trade, apprenticed myself for three years to John Bergstresser, grandfather of the Bergstressers in Lykens Valley. I worked at Buchanan Forge, at Gilbert's oil mill, at Dr. Whiteside's mill at Lost Creek, at Jacob Raingler's in Buffalo Valley, and at Thomas Barger's, Pinegrove. I first came to Millersburg in 1826, when I assisted in erecting Freeland's mill in 1830. Of my old associates still living are Peter Frederick, George Campbell, John J. Bowman, Daniel Jury, Peter Bowman, Daniel Wingard and Levi Bowman. In 1837 I went to Philadelphia, where John Alter, weighmaster, secured me a position of foreman on the railroad. There I worked in the shops part of the time as machinist, and fired for a number of different engineers; also run the locomotives 'Juniata' and 'Virginia.' This was under Joseph Ritter's administration. When Gen. Cameron became superintendent of the road I could not conceal my politics, being an Old Line Whig, I quit the railroad and came to Harrisburg in 1838 with the first soldiers from Parksburg, during the 'Buckshot War.' I am now seventy-two years old, and can't work any more. Broke myself up; outlived Tom Scott, and broke up all the mutual life insurance companies. All I can do is to 'lay down de shovel and de hoe, hang up de fiddle and de bow, for there's no more work for old.' G. H.”

THE FAMILY OF BITTINGER.

[In Notes and Queries, lixi, information is asked by a correspondent from Kentucky relative to the descendants of Adam Bittinger. Some friend has kindly responded by sending us the following valuable and interesting a contribution to the genealogy of the German families of Pennsylvania.]
I. Adam Bittinger bought, May 7, 1753, a tract of land from John Shauman which he had taken up three years previous and located (now on the Carlisle turnpike) three miles west of Hanover, York county, Penna. This farm is now owned by William Bittinger, Esq., of Abbottstown. From the records of the Orphans' Court of York county, it is seen that on the death of Adam Bittinger his eldest son Nicholas presented a petition beginning thus: "That his father Adam Bittinger lately died intestate, leaving a widow named Sabina, and lawful issue to survive him, namely the petitioner Nicholas Bittinger, Henry, Michael, Peter, Marillis, George, Adam, Christian, Frederick and Eva." The petition was presented September 1, 1768, and it further appears from the records that on May 30, 1771, Nicholas Bittinger, by paying certain sums to the heirs, became the owner of this tract of 190 acres.

II. Nicholas Bittinger (as he spelled his name), was born in 1725, and died May 2, 1804, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Abbottstown. He was a man of great energy and force of character, as a soldier and citizen. He was successful in the accumulation of property, and within six miles of Hanover owned some ten good farms, and also owned in Franklin county almost an equal number of choice tracts of land. He had a family of nine children, two sons, Joseph and John, and seven daughters. John was never married, and died in Baltimore, Md. Joseph, during the lifetime of his father, obtained the old "Shauman tract." A deed executed Dec. 21st, 1798, by Nicholas Bittinger and his wife Christina, conveys this land to their son Joseph, "as well for and in consideration of love and affection." The son, however, did not long survive his father. He died July 26, 1804, and is buried in the same grave yard, having attained only to the thirty-second year of his age.

III. Joseph Bittinger, just mentioned, had a family of five children, all sons, John, Joseph, Henry, Frederick and George.

IV. John Bittinger, died near Alexandria, Va., and left a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Joseph, one of the sons, died some years ago; Edward C. is a chaplain in the U. S. Navy; Benjamin and Michael are ministers.

V. Joseph Bittinger, born November 13, 1794, died September 27, 1850, on the old homestead (Shauman's tract), which he owned, and is buried at Hanover. His family consisted of twelve children.

i. William, born Nov. 21, 1820; resides at Abbottstown, Pa.


iii. Joseph B., b. March 30, 1823; graduate of Penn'a College and Andover Theological Seminary, pastor of Presby-
terian church at Sewickley; a fine speaker, elegant writer and a doctor of divinity.


vi. Rebecca E., b. Aug. 21, 1827; m. to Dr. J. M. Brenneman, of Freeport, Ill.

vii. George W., b. May 13th, 1829, now in Leadville, Colorado.

viii. John Quincy, b. March 20, 1831; graduate of Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary, pastor of Congregational church, at St. Albans, Vt.

ix. Daniel, b. April 10, 1833; d. June 8, 1848, on the homestead.

x. Anna Maria, b. Jan. 10, 1835; resides in Chicago, Ill.

xi. Howard Nicholas, b. April 12, 1839; resides in Des Moines, Iowa.

xii. Charles Lewis, b. May 25, 1841; graduate of Franklin and Marshall College; resides in Dakota.

VI. Henry Bittinger, now in his eighty-sixth year; has one son, John W., a member of the York bar, and two daughters. He lives with one of the latter at Middletown, Ohio.

VII. Frederick Bittinger, died recently at his residence in Littlestown, Pa.

VIII. George Bittinger died about two years ago at the residence of his daughter in Hanover, Pa. He had three daughters.

TWO HISTORIC MANSIONS.

WALNUT HILL AND TINIAN.

On a bright, cheery April day, recently, two sons of the county interested in antiquarian research, made a visit to several localities, which a century ago were the seats of education, refinement and culture. Two of these deserve a passing notice.

One and a half miles east of the village of Highspire is "Walnut Hill," formerly the residence of Col. James Crouch, of the Revolution. In the march of improvement, the farm and mansion have passed into the possession of our enterprising townsman, Mr. John Motter, and save the front of the dwelling house, the transformation has been wonderful, and in striking contrast to another farm to which we shall allude further on. He has built a magnificent barn,
widened the lanes and graded them, terraced the grounds around the house, arched over the run in its passage across the lane, erected a fine addition to the old mansion, and everything around goes to show that he is on a fair way to rival that prince of Dauphin county farmers, Col. James Young, of Middletown. We examined all these modern improvements, but the object of our visit was particularly to inspect the old residence, "Walnut Hill." Nowise frightened by the huge lions which stood sentinel at the main entrance,—(we had unfortunately made their acquaintance in "days lang syne," for they had indeed proven faithless guardians)—we walked around what remains of the substantial stone structure built in ante-revolutionary days. The front of the building is still the same; the old brass knocker, placed thereon by a son of Col. Crouch, is attached to the door, and has engraved in large letters,

E. Crouch.

This was Edward Crouch, a prominent man in his day, a member of Congress, Presidential elector, and a gentleman of education and culture. Through the kindness of Mrs. Wolf, wife of Mr. Motter's tenant, we were admitted to the dwelling. The large wide hall and stairway remain untouched; the wooden mantels and cornice of the Revolutionary period have not been replaced, and we hope never will be. It is a relic of the past which, with very little repair ought to last for centuries. It was observed that the old mortar between the stones on the outside had crumbled away, allowing the rain to soak through the walls, but replaced by cement, the absence of dampness will not necessitate further changes. We learn there is a view of the residence painted many years ago by Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Bedford, in the possession of some member of the family of Benjamin Jordan, a son-in-law of Captain Crouch, and himself a distinguished citizen of Dauphin county, who for many years continued the customary hospitality of "Walnut Hill." If this picture is in existence the Historical Society should either secure it, or a copy.

From "Walnut Hill" we drove to "Tinian"—one-half mile west. On our way we passed the remains of several log cabins, formerly occupied by Colonel Burd's negro slaves. The "march of improvement" has not reached this extensive farm of that brave old officer of the French and Indian wars. At the limit of the "Walnut Hill" plantation, the progressive spirit of the age has halted. We found the mansion "Tinian" as possibly it was left by Col. Burd. It is a stone edifice, thirty by forty feet, two and a half stories high, and located on the bluff beyond the plateau along the Susquehanna, commanding a delightful view. The building was erected prior to
the Bouquet expedition of 1764, and unless the residence of Peter Allen, at the foot of Peter's Mountain, is in existence, is in all probability the most ancient edifice within the limits of our county. Col. Burd, its owner, was a son-in-law of Judge Shippen, commanded the Augusta regiment during the Indian war, and in the Revolution was colonel of a battalion of Associates. He was one of the Provincial magistrates and one of the most prominent personages in the early history of Pennsylvania. His plantation was a large one, fronting on the Susquehanna. He had a number of slaves, and an incident in the career of one, in 1768, was the origin of a phrase common in late years—"the nigger's in the wood-pile." His hospitality was unbounded, and "Tinian" became known far and wide. How much better it would have been had the village near by, located upon the original tract of land, been thus named instead of "Highspire."

"Tinian" is at present in the possession of Michael Ulrich, and has recently come into notice by being the scene of a great robbery in February last. Mr. U. has owned the present farm for forty-two years. He and his wife do not occupy the house, but live in the wash-house, sixty feet from the stone building. Being anxious to see the interior of that historic structure, the proprietor readily consented, but the wife, who seems to be the master of the situation, refused in terms not over-polite to be translated from the Pennsylvania-German. We were desirous to see the large fireplaces, the two huge stone chimneys, one on the south, the other on the east side of the house, being built outside of the building, but came away satisfying ourselves with an examination of the exterior, the old iron knocker of Col. Burd's on the front door, and the surroundings, dilapidated porch and front palings—involuntarily exclaiming, what a change from the days when that educated Scotch gentleman, Col. Burd, received and entertained the noblest men of the land at "Tinian."

"Sic transit," etc.

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WILL OF REV. JOHN ROAN.

[The following is the will of Rev. John Roan, pastor of Paxtang and Londonderry, and whose remains rest in the old church-yard in Derry township. It is an interesting document—apart from its apparent quaintness.]

In the name of God, amen! July 28, 1775, I, John Roan, of Londonderry township in Lancaster county, being weak and infirm in Body, but of perfect mind and Memory, blessed be God for all his mercies, and calling to mind my mortality, and 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 resign my Soul into the hands of God who gave it, looking for the mercy of God to Eternal life thro' the mediation of his dear Son; and my Body I resign to the Earth to be buried in a Christian-like and decent manner at the discretion of my Ex'rs hereinafter mentioned, nothing doubting my receiving the same again at the General Resurrection by the mighty power of God; and as for such temporal Estate where-with it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give, dispose and bequeath the same in the following manner and form:

First, to Anne, my beloved wife, any one of my Horses or Mares she herself sees meet to choose (so that she makes her choice of s'd Horse or Mare in the space of one Month after my decease), and her best saddle & Bridle with her Bed and Bed cloths; and I appoint that she and my children hereafter named shall live together whilst it appears to any two of my Ex'rs to be for ye good of my family, provided she remains a widow, and in case any of my child'n marry, such child or children marrying shall leave my Plantation, except as is hereinafter excepted, and whilst my family live together that my Books and stock be kept unsold unless it be such part of ye stock as my Ex'rs shall see meet to sell for ye advantage of my family; and in case my Son Flavel appear to the Rev'd Geo. Duffield and my Ex'r to be religiously disposed, I bequeath to him my Latin, Greek and Hebrew Books, together with Henry, Flavel, Burket, How, Ridgely, Keach, Cruden and Charnock, but in case he shall not be so promising at or before ye nineteenth year of his age, then I order my books (the English ones excepted) to be sold; and y't my s'd son have my Flavel's Works, and yt ye rest of my English Books be equally divided and distributed among my wife and four child'n share and share alike.

Also, that my Plantation in which I live, both that which is Deeded and the located land be kept unsold till my Son come to mature age, if he live so long, and I order ye located land to be deeded, and that my family have the profit of both my Deeded and located land for their support; and ye one-third of the annuity as it becomes due from ye corporation for poor and distressed Presbyterian Min'rs, &c.; and that two-thirds s'd annuity be put to interest.

Also, I order Seventy Pounds to be given to my Daughter Jean in one year after my death, and fifty pounds more to be paid her in eight years after the date hereof, viz.: in the year 1783, in full of all yt which I allow her of my whole Estate, both Personal and Real; and in case she die before the year 1783, that the s'd fifty pounds be paid ye use of her lawful offspring at the s'd time if she leave any.

Also, I order thirteen pounds to be laid out for my Daughter Eliza-
beth in one full year after my death, and sixty pounds more to be paid her when she is twenty-one years of age, in full of all that which I allow of my whole Estate both personal and real; and in case she die before either of these sums become due yt s'd money will'd to her shall be paid for ye use of her lawful offspring if she leave any at the time they should have been paid to herself.

Also, I order thirteen pounds to be laid out for my Daughter Mary, in three full years after my death, and Sixty Pounds more to be paid her when she is twenty-one years of age, and fifty pounds more to be paid her when she is twenty-nine years of age, in full of all that which I allow of my whole Estate, both personal and real, and in case she die before either of these sums become due, that s'd money will'd to her shall be paid for the use of her lawful offspring, if she leave any at the time or times they should have been paid to herself, and I allow her one small pocket Bible when she is fifteen years of age.

Also, to my wife, from the time my son Flavel is twenty-one years of age twenty pounds yearly, and every year during her natural life, in case she remains a widow, besides what is will'd to her above; but in case she marry whether sooner or later then (besides what is will'd to her in ye first article) I bequeath her one hundred and forty pounds to be paid her in one full year after her marriage, and she shall have no further claim upon my Estate than what is mentioned in this article and that wherein she is first named, nor shall she have any annuity from my Estate; And whereas, there is an annuity to be mentioned to my family payable from ye corporation afores'd she shall give security to return to my Estate whatever she may obtain thereby as tho' the whole were coming to my children and not to her, and I order that upon her marriage again she shall cease to be my Executrix.

I order yt my wearing apparel be not sold but given to whom my wife shall see meet.

I also bequeath ten pounds to Anne Cochran yt now lives with me, to be paid when she comes to the age of Eighteen years of age, if her father remove her not from my family before that time, and if she marry with my wife's consent I allow her five pounds more.

I also allow to my nephew Archibald Roan (in case the above persons, the Rev'd Geo. Duffield and my Ex'rs apprehend him religiously disposed) twenty pounds towards his college Expenses.

Notwithstanding of what is said above against the sale of the Plantation on which I dwell whether deeded or located land, yet if my Ex'rs agree that it is for ye good of my family as to the enjoyment of Gospel Ordinances or other ways to sell ye same, I hereby authorise them to sell and make sufficient conveyances for ye same at any time they see meet, reserving the price of it for the use of my family, as to
ye profits thence arising and keeping the whole stock or principal for ye use of my Son and the other uses above mentioned; but my wife shall have no power to remove any or all of my children to another place unless there is settled there an hopefully pious faithful Minister, and my Family shall yearly pay to such a Min'r if they enjoy his stated labours in this congregation or elsewhere, twenty shillings till my Son be of mature age, whether my s'd Son be put to learning or not, I refer entirely to the discretion of my Ex'rs when they have consulted his inclination and heard the Rev'd Mr. Duffield's advice on his conversing with my Son as to vital piety,—It is better to be a poor despised faithful Min'r of Christ than to possess the whole Earth, and better be a Slave during any finite period than be a graceless Minister.

In case any of my four children above mentioned die before mature age without leaving lawful Issue, such one's part shall be equally divided among my wife & surviving children share and share alike, after reasonable charges for Burial &c. are deducted. But what my wife this way obtains the one-half of it shall be divided among my surviving children as she shall see meet; this paragraph is to be understood so yt she is my widow when such child or children shall die, but if she is then married or not my widow, the whole of such child or children's part is to be divided among my surviving children as she & my Ex'rs see meet; and if any of my children marry without my wife's consent, such child shall have twenty Pounds taken off from such child's part which twenty pounds shall be divided among my other children at my wife's discretion.

I also bequeath all my other Estate, whether real or personal, to my son Flavel Roan, his heirs and assigns for ever.

And I appoint my beloved wife, Anne Roan, and my trusty friends, Robert Robinson and Joseph Boyd, the only Ex'rs of this my last will and testament, ratifying and confirming this and no other as my last will and Testament, revoking and disannulling all former wills, Legacys, Bequeathments and Ex'rs, by me at any former time made, whether by word or writing.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by John Roan, Sen., as his last will and Testament in presence of.

Before signing I order that each of my three Daughters shall have ten pounds more than what is above-mentioned to them particularly, and that s'd ten pounds be paid along with the last sum particularly mentioned to each of ym, and this total sum of one hundred and thirty pounds shall be in full of all Jane's part, and so of the other two.

David Wray,
David Hays.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXIV.

AN EARLY DEED.—William Cloud, of the county of Chester, on the 20th of February, 1727-8, received from the Proprietaries a deed for “a certain plantation and improvement lying and being on Paxtang creek and Susquehannah river, in the said county of Chester,” containing three hundred acres. This land subsequently came into the possession of John Harris, and is now embraced within the limits of the city of Harrisburg.

WAGNER.—Christian and John Jacob Wagner, emigrants from the Palatinate, Germany, arrived at Philadelphia, in the ship St. Andrew, October 27, 1738. The former probably went to the Carolinas. John Jacob Wagner settled in Pennsylvania. He had children as follows, possibly others:

2. i. Christian.
   ii. Michael.
   iii. John.
   iv. [A daughter] m. Jacob Shearman.

II. CHRISTIAN WAGNER (John Jacob) b. in 1768; d. in 1832; had issue:
   i. Joseph.
   ii. James, b. 1796; d. 1851; unm.
   iii. Upton.
   iv. Mary.
3. v. Basil, b. 1806; d. 1859.
   vi. Dennis.

III. BASIL WAGNER (Christian, John Jacob) b. 1806; d. 1859; m. and left issue as follows:
   i. Henry.
   ii. Rose.
   iii. Clinton.
   iv. Basil.
   v. Charles.
   vi. David.
   vii. James.

Information is desired relative to the other branches of the family of John Jacob Wagner, by one of the descendants for genealogical purposes.

BALT.
FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Or the Days of My Youth.

[The following lines were written in 1854 by William Petersen, son of the Rev. J. D. Petersen, who was the stated minister of the Lutheran church at Harrisburg, from 1800 to 1809, when he removed to Upper Canada, where he died in advanced life. The author was a printer and editor, and at the period when writing these verses, quite an old man. The reference in the next to the last stanza is to Dr. Luther Reily as he expresses it in a note, "my estimable friend and schoolmate," whom he had learned had recently died.]

O, well I know my native hills—
I have them in my mind,
They're Peter's mount and Laurel (a) hill
And others far behind.

My native hills! my native hills!
Where healthful breezes play;
Where farmers sing and lambskins bleat
The summer days away.

My native hills—my native vales,
Ye oldest friends of mine,
I view'd you from the hillocks, near
The cottage o' "lang syne."

My native hills! my native hills!
Though I be far from you,
My fancy wanders o'er your sides,
All whiten'd to the view.

I see you through the angry gloom
Of winter's dreary day,
When whirling tempests beat your sides,
And toss their sleety spray.

I see you when in April sky
Appears the evening star:
When ye show your tops above the mist
Like Ocean isles afar.

I'll never see you change with age,
Nor wear the face that's new;
Alas! for all my other friends,
They differ much from you.

The hands of early friendship
The love of youth grows cold;
And few that ran with me, when young,
Will see me, now I'm old.
My native hills! my native hills!
With summits, oh how blue!
My noble acquaintances,
Still warms my heart for you!

And when it's cold; may others rise
To gaze with joyful eye.
On Allegheny and Blue ridge,
And on the lovely sky!

I hear old fairy tales again
With wondering in my eye,
Of Pifer's (b) and of Gallows (c) hill,
And tanner Potts' deep sigh.

The school-house rises into view,
Through memory's moistened eye;
The noble Susquehanna, too,
The flowery banks glides by.

I roam in memory's cherish'd vale;
I've been Swatara's groves among;
There told my loves first trembling tale,
And heard the soft responsive song.

How oft I've strayed with rod and hook
(My heart with school-boy love o'erflows),
Along sweet Paxtang's sunny brook—
But ah! those scenes are changed and gone.

Stands yet that bridge of stone—so strong—
Stretched doubly arched across the stream,
And built, 'tis said—and oh, how long—
In eighteen hundred two, 'twould seem?

I have some old acquaintances,
I once was glad to see;
I wonder how they're looking now—
They're far away from me.

"Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And never called to mind?"
And guileless youth's once happy lot,
To oblivion be consigned?

Oh how quickly—O how fleeting
Will dark winter's reign pass o'er;
Other springs our senses cheating,
Soon will bloom to bloom no more.

What now is, is always waning,
Flying time will no more fly;
But th' eternal self remaining
Seeks its mansions in the sky.

Ah! whilst each succeeding season
Steals a friend, till all are gone,
Time is spinning, we are sinning,
Life's pale lamp is burning on!
Cares oppressing, fools caressing,
Toiling till our span is spun!
HOPE, we find the only blessing,
Waiting the eternal sun.

[Accompanying the foregoing is an alphabetical list of Mr. Petersen's school-mates, concerning whom he desired some information. Among those mentioned, who are living to-day, are Simon Cameron, Catharine Beader [Kirk], G. W. Harris, Sabina Kelker, Samuel Shoch, Francis Wyeth and Catharine Ziegler [Kunkel]. On some future occasion we may print the list in Notes and Queries, as there is much information in connection with many of those named.]

Notes.—a. Laurel Hill. The "first mountain" is the local designation. It terminates at Rockville.

Peter's. Above Dauphin or Green's Mill, in the time of the writer.

b. Pifers Hill. Where the round house of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad is now on Paxtang, east of Eleventh street. The brick dwelling which once stood there was erected by Stacy Potts, before 1800, and his tanyard was there.

c. Gallows Hill. The south front of the State House Park. Several early murderers were hung on this part of the ground.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Many of our enterprising forefathers supposed it possible to make the Susquehanna navigable for other purposes than arks, rafts and fish; so directly after the acknowledgment of Independence, an earnest effort was made to magnify before the people and authorities of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the great commercial importance of this noble stream. Critical examination of its capabilities was made by experts, the opinions of practical men obtained, meetings held, committees appointed, petitions to the Legislatures of both States presented, and every effort made to make it the great question of the hour. All progressed favorably until about the time this letter was written. To make clear its meaning it is proper to state that the first meeting that took place relating to the subject was held at Lancaster, August 17, 1789. Among other recommendations it proposed a more formal convention on Monday, October 19, "in the house of Mr. Arch'd McAllister, in Paxtang township, Dauphin county." This meeting was held. Jasper Yeates headed the list from Lancaster county—Generals Ewing and Simpson were present from York. It
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was made up of twenty-six of the most respectable citizens from Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. General Ewing was chairman. Active committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purposes of a survey, and an earnest appeal made to the Assembly of the State to enlist in the project. An engineer was soon appointed by the State, and a commission of supervision, consisting of Samuel Boyd, Bertram Galbraith and Thomas Hulings appointed, with directions to have a complete survey made from the Susquehanna, Wright's Ferry to the head of McKee's Half Falls, and of the Juniata, from its mouth to AughwicK Falls. All this was accomplished in three or four years, at a cost of £5,000 or about $15,000. Before this State had determined its policy, a company was incorporated to construct a canal "at Conewago."

The termination of this public enterprise was the opening of the canal at York Haven, and the abandonment of the original project of improving the navigation of the stream for about 100 miles, as originally contemplated. After many years of delay, another commission was appointed, and what is now the "channel" was cleared of its numerous obstructions. This was about 1829. Canals and railroads soon took the place of the "Big River," as a more rapid and safe conveyance of the rich products of its border to the Atlantic seaboard.

The writer of this letter does not make use of punctuation, save paragraphs, in his MSS. The text is given as in the original. Messrs. Hughes and Gale were merchants of Baltimore, and stockholders in the canal company at the Conewago Falls.

The Dauphin County Historical Society is under obligations to Mr. J. Brisban Boyd for the original letter.

HARRISBURG, August 4th, 1797.

Respected Friends, Samuel Hughes and George Gale:—With real concern I have to lament that the important design of the meeting at this place two years past should prove abortive, and all the pains then taken became ineffectual.

When I consider the magnitude of the object in contemplation, and the amazing advantages it promised to the numerous settlers on the immense tract of improving country along the different branches of the River Susquehanna, as well as others, I cannot rest satisfied without endeavoring to exert the small ability, which time has yet left me in the possession of, to get so beneficial a work in some forwardness, if possible, before the close of my days.

It was to me, a matter of surprise as well as regret, that so much zeal and earnestness as there appeared in the cause should all die
Notes and Queries.

away without effect, and therefore I have endeavored to discover what it might be attributed to, from which it appears to me, that however silent the members might be at that time, yet when returned to their respective constituents, they found much opposition to the measures proposed, from a circumstance which was even then hinted at, to wit, that if, by the exertions of the people of Pennsylvania, the river should be navigable through that State, for the free passage of all kinds of produce, it would be thought very hard to become subjected to whatever toll the Legislature of Maryland, or their Susquehanna canal company, might think proper to impose, for the short distance it runs into that State.

Therefore, Gentlemen, as you are more interested than any other individuals, I would beg leave humbly to submit to your consideration whether it would not be advisable either for you as individuals or the Legislature of the State of Maryland, to adopt some plan which might remove this formidable objection, which seems likely to be an inevitable bar to the prosecution of that desirable work in the manner proposed.

I am sensible that much has been expended by the State of Maryland, as well as by individuals, who may have a prospect of some compensation from Tolls, but I humbly conceive it might be more advantageous to give up that Idea, for the more certain benefit arising from Trade & Grist mills with other Water works, than by retaining the expectation from tolls, and thereby losing those other advantages.

And when we take into consideration the pleasing Idea of contributing to the advancement of Riches, Honour, Trade, & Navigation of the United States of America, by improving their Naval powers, on facilitating that valuable branch of business the Ship building and by the great quantities of Staves and Ship Timber, which would be brought into the Chesapeake bay, for want of that conveyance is now an incumbrance to the improving settlers up the river, it must add an immense weight to the many other important reasons which might be advanced for pushing forward the useful work in contemplation.

In apology for delaying so long the making of this communication, I must plead a hope that the directors chosen in this part of the country, would have referred those matters to your consideration in a more ample and satisfactory manner.

With due respect, I am Gentlemen,

Your friend,

Stacy Potts.
"Cider-Royal."—This beverage of our Scotch-Irish patriots of the Revolution was simply a mixture of cider and whisky.

A "Paxtang Boy's" Definition of a Tory.—In 1775 several Paxtang men were in Philadelphia. One of them, who belonged to that villified class of ten years previous, the "Paxtang Boys," denounced in the presence of Mr. Galloway and other gentlemen whose loyalist sympathies were pronounced, that those opposed to resistance to English oppression, as tories. One of the latter asked, "Pray, sir, what is a tory?" "A Tory," promptly replied the patriot, "is a thing whose head is in England and its body in America, and its neck ought to be stretched."

The Declaration at Harris' Ferry.—The Declaration of Independence was received in Paxtang on the 8th of July, and on the day following was proclaimed in the following order: Col. Burd and the other field officers of his battalion repaired to John Harris', the light infantry companies marching there with their drums beating, fifes playing, and the standard (the device for which is the Thirteen United Colonies) which was ordered to be displayed. After that the Declaration was read by Major Cornelius Cox aloud to all who were assembled, who gave their hearty assent with three loud huzzas, discharged their field pieces and fired in platoons.—Phil. Packet.

A Wedding in Paxtang One Hundred Years Ago.—We have the following memoranda from a lady in Ohio, a descendant of the Awls, Greens, &c., who says she had it from her grandmother. It relates to the marriage of Joseph Green, son of Col. Timothy Green, of Hanover, and Sarah Awl, second daughter of Jacob Awl:

"On the morning of the wedding the party accompanying Mr. Green came riding "down the lane" to Mr. Awl's house, all in the style of the day. The groom wore his hat with three black plumes, long stockings, knee breeches, buckles, &c. It was a gay affair for those days. On the Sunday following all went to the Rev. Mr. Elder's church. Jenny Awl, sister of the bride, it seems, was one of the singers for tune raising on that occasion. She had made her debut, having sent to Philadelphia for a handsome pair of stays, which she wore that day; but caused some stir by fainting, and having to be carried out."
Notes and Queries.

For Independence.—The following letter gives a slight view of the prevailing opinion among the people of this locality in the early days preceding the War of the Revolution. It is addressed to Judge Yeates, of Lancaster, who was chairman of the committee of observation for the county:

"Tinian, 12th Decem., 1774.

Dear Mr. Yeates: I have this moment Rec'd your favor of the 10th curr't. The Township of Paxtang as well as the neighbouring Townships have already taken action in the matter, and are ready to join with the Generall Committee of the county in any measure they shall think proper to prepare to enforce the Resolves of that most Respectable Body the Congress. I have Rec'd your list of the County Committee, and dare say it will meet with Gen'l approbation. We have appointed Inspectors Cornelius Cox, Joseph Sherer, or William McClure to attend as Inspectors, one or other has promised upon their Hon'r to attend. They will deliver to you our Joint Instructions to support the Gen'l Cause at the Risque of everything.

We are rejoiced to observe that our very Dear children are in a fair way of doing well. We are all well here; the bearer is in a great hurry, so must Excuse, and believe us all to be with our Love to all the Family, Dear Sir.

Your most affectionate Father,

James Burd.

As to Widow Boyd's Estate your Brother E. B. is to be here before our February Court; he is concerned in the affair. I will shew him her Titles, &ca., & you & he can consult & determine the mode of sale, and inform me thereof.

Ut Supra,

J. B.

"Per favor Mr. Hugh McKillip."

A Whig Wedding in the Revolution.—In Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet for June 17, 1778, then published at Lancaster during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British we find the following reference to the marriage of Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Roan to William Clingan:

"Was married last Thursday (June 11, 1778), Mr. William Clingan jr., of Donegal, to Miss Jenny Roan, of Londonderry, both of this county of Lancaster, a sober, sensible, agreeable young couple, and very sincere Whigs. This marriage promises as much happiness as the state of things in this, our sinful world will admit. This was truly a Whig wedding, as there were present many young gentlemen
and ladies, and not one of the gentlemen but had been out when called on in the service of his country, and it was well known that the groom in particular had proved his heroism as well as Whigism, in several battles and skirmishes. After the marriage was ended a motion was made and heartily agreed to by all present, that the young unmarried ladies should form themselves into an association by the name of the Whig Association of the Unmarried Young Ladies of America, in which they should pledge their honor that they would never give their hand in marriage to any gentleman until he had first proved himself a patriot, in readily turning out when called to defend his country from slavery, by a spirited and brave conduct as they would not wish to be the mothers of a race of slaves and cowards."

All honor to the memories of those patriotic women of Dauphin in the War for Independence!

A WASHINGTON REBUKE.

["Stephen Moylan, Esq., Col. commandant of Horse," must have been profoundly amazed when he received the following. The original is in the collection of Samuel C. Perkins of Philadelphia, and is not to be found in any public collection of the great commander. In these days of official and political corruption, when the whole atmosphere of public life is tainted, it is refreshing to call the character of such a man as Washington, while we wish, that for one day such an example as his might shine on the country. This sharp letter reveals much of the high sense of honor which characterized Washington. It is fair to add that Moylan was a brave and excellent officer, of high standing and sincere patriotism.

West Point, Aug. 12th, 1779.

Dear Sir—Mrs. Moylan's illness will readily obtain my consent to your being absent from the army a fortnight, provided a movement of the enemy should not require your presence sooner. General Howe should be made acquainted with your absence.

The sum you speak of as having expended for secret services surprises me exceedingly, because I do not call to mind ever having empowered you to lay out money for such purposes, nor do I recollect ever to have received any intelligence of an extraordinary nature from you differing in any respect from that which every officer at an advanced post, or removed from the main army regularly obtained (by his own observation and industry, or from the inhabitants) and transmitted to head qrs.; and because the sum exceeds the aggregate of the charges of all the officers of the whole line for services of this
kind, although some of them have been appointed and attended to this particular business.

Under these circumstances, and as a public officer, my duty obliges me to call for such an acc’t as will justify my conduct in ordering payment.

With esteem and regard, I am, Dear Sir,

Yr. most obed’t serv’t,

Go. Washington.

Indorsed: Stephen Moylan, Esq, Col. Commandant of Horse.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT LANCASTER.

LETTER TO CONGRESS FROM THE COMMITTEE OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

[Several years since, there came into our possession considerable of the correspondence of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster county during the Revolution. Most of it is of value, and as a part of the history of this locality, we shall from time to time give portions of the same. In the spring of 1776, when it was feared that the British army proposed the occupation of Philadelphia, the British prisoners, captured at different times, were removed from Lancaster, where they had been committed to the care of the County Committee, to the towns of York and Carlisle. Among these officers was Major Andre, who, after his exchange bore such a prominent part in the history of the war by his connection with the treason of Benedict Arnold, for which he suffered the just death of a spy.

In Committee,

Lancaster, April 11th, 1776.

Gentlemen—The officers of the 7th and 36th regiments, with those of the Royal Emigrants and Captain Chase of the Navy, having been lately removed from hence by order of the Committee of Safety, under the direction of the Honorable the Congress, to the towns of York and Carlisle, in this Province, without having it in their power (as we have reason to believe with respect to some of them) to discharge the moneys due for their lodgings and diet, at the houses where they were lodged and messed in this town; and the persons, who have demands against those gentlemen for these articles, having laid their accounts before this Committee, and requested the assistance of the Committee in procuring them their moneys, we are obliged to trouble the Honorable the Congress with a state of the demands and accounts
of these persons, and request their direction in the matter, that these creditors of the officers (some of whom, especially those whose claims are the greatest, are not in the most easy circumstances) may have their demands adjusted and paid.

The Committee, gentlemen, are interested in this matter. The officers, when brought to this town by Capt. Mott, were placed by him in the houses of Messrs. Mathias Slough and Adam Reigart, whose accounts, we understand, have been transmitted to Congress, and are therefore not taken notice of here. After those gentlemen had entertained and provided for the officers a considerable time they found it very inconvenient and requested their removal. The officers took great pains to provide themselves with lodgings and accommodations, but without success. The gentlemen with whom they were first placed, at length refused absolutely to provide for them any longer, and applied to the Committee to relieve them. The officers in this situation likewise addressed the Committee, representing the difficulties they were subjected to, every moment in expectation of being turned out of doors and having notice that no more provisions would be dressed for them. To gentlemen in that delicate situation, though enemies, we could not avoid rendering every service in our power. We made interest with some of the inhabitants to afford them private lodging with fire wood and candles. At these private houses they lodged and breakfasted, attended by their own servants, and as it was inconvenient for private families to dress dinners and suppers for them, we prevailed upon Mr. John Jordan, whose demand is the most considerable, to mess them at his house. And though we did not absolutely engage for the payment of their demand, yet as we assured them of our influence in procuring them satisfaction in case the officers should be unable to pay them, we have the greatest reason to believe these assurances from us were their principal inducement to entertain these gentlemen. They now resort to us, and we must look up to the Honorable the Congress. We must do that justice to the officers of the 7th regiment to mention that none of these demands relate to that corps except the trifling sum of £6 10s 0d due to Michael Bartges, and that the residue is entirely for the lodging and accommodation of the 26th regiment.

The Committee have been highly honored and very happy in the testimony they have received of the approbation of Congress, respecting their former conduct toward the officers and soldiers, prisoners here. We could not be idle spectators of the distress these gentlemen were reduced to. We could not, as a Committee, avoid taking notice of their application; neither could we place them in a situation which would have been less expensive, without treating them in a manner
different from that recommended to us by the Honorable the Congress, who, we hope will in the present case, suffer our conduct to pass without censure, and order in what manner these people's demands are to be satisfied.

We beg leave to ask if the former resolve of Congress, permitting the officers to come at times from their places of residence to Lancaster, for the purpose of settling with and paying their men, and receiving the necessary receipts for their rations, are to be deemed still in force, and whether, upon application of the soldiers for shoes or any necessary clothing (those applications now becoming frequent), this committee shall provide them, at the Continental expense? We shall steadily persist in carrying into execution every resolve of the Honorable the Congress, and be strictly attentive to their directions and recommendations.

The Committee.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXVI.

[Paxtang's Contribution to Southern Refugees in 1781.—In the early part of the year 1781, the Tories of South Carolina and Georgia, by the aid of British dragoons under Tarleton, created great distress in many sections of those colonies. They held cruel sway, killing such of the male inhabitants who were Whigs, burning their dwellings, and driving the women and children from those sections—who fled to Maryland and Pennsylvania. Such was the destitute condition of these people, that prompt measures were taken for their relief by the various county committees. Paxtang township was appealed to by the chairman of the Lancaster committee—but although "silver and gold they had none," they gave of their substance. Several loads of flour and other provisions were procured and hauled to Philadelphia, from Frey's and Elder's mills. The following letter, written in reply to the committee's request is sufficiently explanatory. It was, as we have stated, followed by a liberal offering.

"Paxtang, 10th Oct., 1781.

"Sir:—On the Rect. of yours, I communicated the matter to a number of the Inhabitants of the Township, who seem'd willing to comply with the benevolent design, and to contribute freely to the Relief of the distressed Exiles from the States of South Carolina and Georgia. But as the Inhabitants are not possessed of hard money, we concluded that an attempt to raise a contribution in that way would be to no purpose, we agreed to consult some friends in Philada. whether a quantity of wheat or flour would answer the end; and as
soon as an answer is Rec'd from Town we intend to forward this matter with the utmost dispatch. I am, Sir, with great esteem, Yr. most obed't and very humble Servt. John Elder

"Jasp' r Yeats, Esq., in Lancaster.

Gov. Archibald Roan.—The Nashville (Tenn.) American, of the 14th of April, contains an address by the venerable historian of that State and President of the Tennessee Historical Society, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, on Governor Archibald Roan. He acknowledges his indebtedness to our Notes and Queries for the biographical and genealogical data, and quotes in full all we have published relating to the Roan, of Derry, and Archibald Roan. Dr. Ramsey concludes his article by his personal reminiscences of the latter: In person he was about six feet high, tall and erect, slender, graceful and dignified, exceedingly modest, rather taciturn, always retiring and unpretending—a well-bred, old-fashioned Virginia gentlemen of the last century. The color of his eyes is not now recollected. A little scholarly in his conversation, his voice and his mien and general manner; unostentatious in his charities and his benefactions. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, and if the writer mistakes not was an elder in Pleasant Forest church, near Campbell's station, in Knox county. Like Cincinnatus, he went from his farm to his seat on the bench, from the plow to the executive office at Knoxville, Tenn., where the scepter of Judah then was. He was the second Governor of the State of Tennessee, and the immediate successor of Gov. Sevier, who was the first. But unlike Sevier, Gov. Roan was without ambition. He had no aspirations to office or political preference. He preferred the quiet of home and of domestic life. He married a Miss Campbell, of the Virginia Campbells. He had three sons. James became a physician, and was a successful practitioner in Nashville, Tenn. Andrew, it is supposed, settled there too; while the third son, the writer believes, went West, and died. A daughter became the first wife of Col. Reynolds A. Ramsey. . . . Much more might be said for Gov. Roan. He left no stain upon his high and honorable character. The King's English is too feeble, not sufficiently expressive, to describe it, or portray his genuine worth. Another has used another language to describe him truthfully—

*Integer vitae c scelerisque purus.*

Old-Time Schoolmasters.—In a recent number of the Charleston (Ill.) Plaindealer we find an interesting article on "The Schoolmaster of the Olden Time" vs. "The District Teacher of To-day," in which the old master does not suffer by the comparison. The author is a gentleman of Illinois, formerly of Pennsylvania, who obtained part
of his education at the old school house at Paxtang meeting house. We quote one or two paragraphs as illustrative of the estimation in which "Master Allen," of the old school (N. & Q., lv.) is held by some of those whose memories reach much further into the past than does our own, and descriptive of a method of conducting schools not common in our day.

Of Allen he says: "As an evidence that he and his real government was popular, he continued to teach within a radius of eight or ten miles for twenty-five years, and then resigned because he could carry his armor no longer. At the ripe age of eighty years he folded himself away, conscious that he had done his life work and duty well, and that the world was better off because he had lived in it. A grand old character, a man of individuality and of genius, his name lives in local tradition whilst his contemporary brethren of the birch are forgotten. . . .

"As the years rolled on, other teachers succeeded of various characters, holding various opinions on the subject of teaching. Among these was one who taught a "loud school," a method of teaching by no means singular then. . . . For the first few days I thought, like all inexperienced persons, that I could learn nothing. With voices pitched to a high key, the little lads were busy reading, spelling and reciting their lessons previous to class exercises. The teacher mending pens or looking over arithmetic work was the quietest person in the house. If the din went down or died out, it was evidence of idleness, and a word or two started the "babel going again." . . .

"I am indebted to that "loud school" for at least one very great blessing. I can read, study and reflect with comfort, whilst the tongues of a half dozen youngsters are chattering around me."

The author does not mention the name of the master, or give the date of his conducting the "loud school," but it must have been between fifty and sixty years ago.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXVII.

A FAMILY BAPTISMAL RECORD.—[The following is a translation of a baptismal record of the family of Michael Wolfarth, d. July, 1806, and Elizabeth Lutz, his wife, found among some old papers. It is of value and interest especially to those descended therefrom, and by thus placing it among our Notes and Queries will be preserved, at least be brought to the attention of the family referred to. We will be glad to learn if this record shall meet the eyes of those claiming such
Elizabeth Lutz, b. March 18, 1755; sponsors Thomas, Abner and his wife Elizabeth. Children:

i. Christina Wolfarth, b. 13th August, 1776; sponsor Christina Lutz.

ii. Christina Wolfarth, b. 13th February, 1778; sponsors, Christopher Lutz and wife.

iii. Catharine Wolfarth, b. 9th May, 1780; sponsor, Anna Catharine Lutz.

iv. John Bernhardt Wolfarth, b. 24th Nov., 1781; sponsors, Leonard Immel and his wife Anna Barbara.

v. Anna Mary Wolfarth, b. 13th Nov., 1783; sponsors, Elizabeth Wolfarth.

vi. Mary Wolfarth, b. 26th Dec., 1785; sponsor, Mary Christina Hoffman.

vii. John Michael Wolfarth, b. 5th June, 1788; sponsors, John Michael Mohr and his wife Elizabeth.

viii. Eva Barbara Wolfarth, b. 28th May, 1791; sponsors, Jacob Decker and his wife Eva Barbara.

ix. Susanna Wolfarth, b. Sunday, 2d December, 1791; sponsors, Isaiah Gish and his wife Margaret.

x. John George Wolfarth, b. 2d February, 1795, sign of the crab; sponsors, John George Tress and his wife Catherine.

xi. Eva Christina Wolfarth, b. 24th July, 1797, in the evening at 6 o'clock, the sign of the lion; sponsors, John Morgan schlager and his wife Eva Christina.

Elizabeth Zearing, late Wolfarth, late Lutz, died September 7, 1831, aged 76 years, 5 months and 19 days.

[What Zearing did Mrs. Wolfarth, née Lutz, marry?]

Finley—Todd.—I desire information concerning the family of Capt. John Finley, of the 7th Penn'a Regiment of the Revolution. Prior to that period he was an Indian trader. In 1772, with his brothers Andrew and Clement, and John and Carnahan, he descended the Ohio as far as Wheeling. In 1773, with eight others, he started to lay out lands in the Kentucky country. At the mouth of the Scioto he met the party of Captain, afterwards Gen. Thompson, and with him explored this section of the State of Kentucky. Capt. Finley located his claim at the Upper Blue Licks. After the war he removed thither, represented his county in the Kentucky Legislature from 1800 to 1803. He died in 1837. I have received letters of inquiry concerning the family of Robert Todd, who died in Mont-
gometry county, Penn'a, in 1775. One of his daughters married a John Finley in 1762, possibly the John Finley above mentioned. I am desirous to obtain any facts of the emigration, &c., of the Todds.

W. D. H.

Maysville, Ky.

[John Finley was promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain in the Eighth Penna., October 22, 1777; transferred to Fifth Penn'a, January 17, 1781; and on the arrangement of the Penna. Line, January 1, 1783, transferred to the Second regiment. As Capt. Finley was only eighty years of age in 1834—so stated on the pension rolls—it could hardly have been he who married the Miss Todd in 1762. No doubt he was from Westmoreland county, this State, and perchance there may be some wills, administration accounts or deeds at Greensburg which would throw light on this subject. Will Mr. Albert inform us?

THE SWITZER'S LAND.

[A document in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, endorsed "Return of 6,500 acres, besides ye allowance of 6 p. cent. to ye Switzers, 1710," is herewith given as in the original. It will, no doubt, prove interesting to the descendants of the original purchasers: The Kendigs, Mylins, Herrs, Bowmans, Millers, Franciscuses and Funks, many of whom are residents of our county. It gives the grant of land, the country whence emigrated, and other data of value.]

Whereas, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen and Thomas Story, the Proprietaries Commissioners of Property, by their warrant bearing Date the tenth of the eighth month, 1710, granted to certain Swissers hereafter named ten thousand acres of Land to be laid out in this Province, for which they agreed to pay five hundred pounds; I do certifie that on the twenty-seventh day of the 2 moth, 1714, there was surveyed a Tract of Land on Pequin Creek, in the County of Chester, and Divided into Lesser Tracts or parcels to several Persons of the said Company of Swissers, the said Parcels bounded as follows:

Martin Kundig. One tract beginning at a Hickory tree at a Corner of John flunk's land and extending Thence East by North two hundred and fifty-seven perches to a gum tree; Thence South by East Six hundred and Sixty Perches to a White oak; Thence West by South two hundred and fifty-seven perches to a hickory tree; Thence North by West by the said John flunk's Land six hundred and sixty perches to ye beginning containing One thousand and sixty acres.
And one other tract, Beginning at a post at a Corner of Martin Milin's land, and thence running West by South two hundred and two perches to a chestnut tree; Thence North by West four hundred and twenty perches to a white oak; Thence East by North two hundred and two perches to a post; Then by the said Martin Milin's land South by East four hundred and twenty perches to the place of Beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

And also one other Tract, Beginning at a Hickery tree at a corner of Christian Heer's land and running by the same North by West five hundred and eighty perches to a post: Then East by North seventy-four perches to a Gum tree; Then South by East by John Heer's land five hundred and eighty perches to a Hickery tree; Then West by South seventy-four perches to the Beginning; containing two hundred and sixty-five acres.

Martin Milin. One Tract of Land beginning at a small Hickery tree at a corner of Christian Heer's land; Thence West by South thirty-seven perches to a Spanish Oak; Thence North by West one hundred and sixty perches to a Black Oak; Thence North by South fifty perches to a post at a corner of Martin Kundig's land; Then by the same land North by West four hundred and twenty perches to a post; Then East by North eighty-seven perches to a Black Oak; thence South by East by Christian Heer's land, five hundred and eighty perches, to the Beginning; containing two hundred and sixty-five acres.

Christian Heer. One tract beginning at a small Hickery tree at a corner of Martin Milin's Land; Thence by the same North by West fifty perches to a Black Oak; Thence East by North One hundred forty-seven perches to a post; Thence South by East by Martin Kundig's land five hundred and eighty perches to a hickery tree; Thence West by South one hundred forty-seven perches to the beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

John Heer. One Tract or parcel of Land Beginning at a Black Oak a corner of Wendel Bowman's land, and running West by South one hundred forty-seven perches to a hickery tree at a corner of Martin Kundig's land; Thence by the same land North by West five hundred and eighty perches to a gum tree at another corner of the said Kundig's land; Thence East by North one hundred forty-seven perches to a hickery tree; Thence South by East five hundred and eighty perches to the Beginning: Containing five hundred and thirty acres.

Wendel Bowman. One Tract Beginning at a corner of Jacob Miller's land, and From thence West by South one hundred twenty-nine
perches to a black oak; thence North by West by John Heer's land six hundred and sixty perches to another black oak; Thence by the land of John Rudolph Bundely East by North one hundred and twenty-nine perches to a post; Thence South by East by Stophal franciscus' land and the land of the said Jacob Miller six hundred and sixty perches to the place of Beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

**Jacob Miller.** One Tract containing One Thousand acres. Beginning at a Hickery tree in a Line of John ffunk's land, Thence West by South three hundred eighty-six perches to a post; Thence by Wendel Bowman's land North by West four hundred and forty perches to a white oak; Thence by Stophal franciscus's land East by North three hundred eighty-six perches to a poplar tree; thence by the said John ffunk's land, four hundred and forty p'ches to the Beginning.

**Stophal franciscus.** One tract beginning at a poplar tree at a corner of John ffunk's land, and at a corner of Jacob Miller's land, then by the said Miller's land West by South three hundred eighty-six perches to a white oak; Thence by Wendel Bowman's land North by West two hundred and twenty p'ches to a post; Thence by the land of John Rudolph Bundely East by North three hundred eighty-six perches to a post; Thence South by East two hundred and twenty perches to the beginning; containing five hundred thirty acres.

**John ffunk.** One Tract or parcel of Land, Beginning at a Hickery at a corner of Martin Kundig's land; Thence by a line of market trees West by South one hundred twenty-nine perches to another hickery tree; Thence North by West two hundred and twenty perches to a hickery tree at a corner of Jacob Miller's land; Then by a line of the said land, continuing the course last mentioned, four hundred and forty perches to a poplar tree at another corner of said Miller's land; thence East by North one hundred twenty-nine perches to a Hickery tree; Thence by the said Martin Kundig's Land South by East six hundred and sixty perches to the Beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres. 

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**BENJAMIN PARKE, LL. D.**

Benjamin Parke, eldest son of Col. Thomas Parke and Eunice Champlin, was born at Charleston, Rhode Island, in 1801. His paternal ancestor, Richard Parke, settled at Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1635; and his grandfather, Benjamin Parke, who was in command of a company of Continentals, was among the slain at Bunker Hill. The younger sons of the latter, Thomas and Henry,
under the care of their grandfather, a Puritan clergyman, received a good education. In 1796 they both settled in Dimock township, Susquehanna county, Penn'a. In 1800 Thomas Parke returned to Rhode Island where he married Eunice Champlin, a descendant of Geoffry Champlin, who settled at Newport, that State, in 1638. In 1802 Thomas Parke returned with his wife and young Benjamin to their wilderness home on the Susquehanna. He died in 1842; his wife November 10, 1858, in the ninetieth year of her age.

The early years of Benjamin Parke were spent on his father's farm in Susquehanna county. He subsequently taught school in the neighborhood, and at the age of twenty-three left home to study the profession of law. November 25, 1828, he was admitted to the Dauphin County bar, and settled at Harrisburg. With William F. Packer, afterwards Governor of the State, he edited and published The Keystone, then the central and leading organ of the Democratic party. This paper subsequently passed into the hands of Messrs. McKinley and Peacock, who continued it under the name of The Argus, with which Mr. Parke remained as editor two years, in the meantime commencing the publication of The Pennsylvania Farmer and Common School Intelligencer. The latter was however but short-lived.

In 1834 he was appointed by Governor Wolf prothonotary of the Middle district of the Supreme Court, then consisting of sixteen counties, which position he held until the advent of the administration of Gov. Ritner. He also held the office of Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and in 1838 was the principal compiler of Parke and Johnson's "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania." From 1851 to 1853 he was associated with Prof. Charles E. Blumenthal, of Dickinson College, in the editorship of the Temple, a monthly magazine devoted chiefly to Masonry. Prior to 1860 Mr. Parke contributed largely to magazines, reviews, etc., and published in pamphlet form upwards of twenty addresses, political and Masonic. Dickinson College, in 1852, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1853 President Pierce appointed him postmaster at Harrisburg and he received his commission, but such was the dissatisfaction among the members of his own party that to harmonize its interests he patriotically gave up the office. With all due deference, there are few individuals who would have surrendered as unconditionally as Mr. Parke. In 1860 he retired to the paternal farm, Parkvale, in Susquehanna county, but several enterprises in which he engaged proving unsuccessful, he removed to Halifax, this county, in 1879.

Mr. Parke was widely distinguished as a Mason, and in 1826, at the beginning of the anti-Masonic crusade, he had the temerity to petition for the three symbolic degrees, which he received at Wilkes-Barre
that year; and during the persecution of the members of the craft he was one of their boldest advocates. Upon the revival of Masonry Mr. Parke was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the subordinate lodges for nine counties, a position he held for six years. In 1858 he was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death the oldest Past Grand Commander. In 1859 and 1860 he held the office of Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Pennsylvania, having previously served in the different subordinate positions. Among the fraternity he was well known, highly honored and respected.

Mr. Parke died after a severe and lingering illness of several months at Halifax, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1882, aged over four score years. He married December 30, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of George Lebrick and Mary Mohr, of Halifax, born February 10, 1806, who died a few weeks since. They had children: Emma, married S. S. Carrier; Eunice, married Major John S. Detwiler; Georgianna, married Col. John E. Parsons; William and Charles; of whom Mrs. Detwiler and Mrs. Parsons survive.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXVIII.

INDIAN BURYING GROUND.—In 1767, John Murray, of Upper Paxtang township, became possessed of the tract of land on Clark's creek and the Susquehanna river, named the "Indian Burying Ground." What is known of this land, and have any Indian remains been found there? If so, of what do they consist, etc.

TURKEY ISLAND.—The island, "opposite John Harris' ferry," was surveyed to William Maclay October 13, 1763, containing 31 3/4 acres. It was subsequently known as Maclay's, then Forster's, then Thomas' and now, we believe, Longenecker's, taking the name of the various owners—instead of that named in the original warrant.

GIRTY'S RUN.—This is a small stream emptying into the Susquehanna a short distance above the mouth of Armstrong's creek. The run was so named as early as 1785, as we find two tracts of land located thereon in that year. "Bannock Hill," surveyed to Wm. Kelso, and "Importunity," to Joseph Simpson. Is this run named in earlier deeds or surveys?
Mercer.—Col. James Mercer was a resident of Lancaster. He was major of the seventh battalion of Lancaster county in 1777, and served in the years 1777, 1778 and 1779; in the battalion of Col. Stewart; in 1782 was colonel commanding a battalion, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lancaster county during the years 1781, '82, '83. He died in 1804; his children were:

i. John; who removed to Pittsburgh, and later to Mansfield, Ohio, and died about 1837, leaving a widow, but, as is believed, no issue.

ii. Samuel; was twice married; by first wife had a son, Robert, who died about 1818, without issue. By his second wife his children were: James, died 1820; Mary, died 1822; Margaret, married Robert H. McNair, of New Orleans, and had issue: Stella, married Hon. Chas. D. Shoemaker, of Kingston, Pa., and had issue; Penelope, married Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., of Wilkes-Barre, and had issue; and William R. Mercer. Samuel, the father, died in 1813, and his widow died in 1821.

iii. Margaret; who died about 1825, unmarried.

iv. Alexander; who left one son, Wm. O. J. Mercer.

Information concerning Col. James Mercer and his ancestry is desired.

Lindley Murray.—We are indebted to a gentleman of New York city for a portion of the following genealogical memoranda relative to the Murrays of Dauphin county, supplementing the same with such information as had previously come to our knowledge:

William Murray (1), a native of Scotland, emigrated to America between the years 1730 and 1735, and settled on the Swatara. His wife was a Lindley, daughter of Thomas Lindley, an emigrant also from the same place in Scotland, locating in the same neighborhood in Pennsylvania. They had issue, among others:

i. Samuel; went to the Carolinas about 1755.

ii. William; also removed to the Carolinas.

iii. Robert, b. 1721; d. 1786: m. and had twelve children, the names of only two of whom are known—Lindley, the celebrated grammarian, and John, known as “Quaker John,” who had a son, Robert I., from whom a son, D. Codden Murray, of New York.

iv. Arabella, m. John Dixon, and had issue—Isabella, Robert, Sankey, Arabella, Richard and James. Isabella m. James McCormick, son of Hugh McCormick, and had issue: Sarah m. Robert Sloan, of Harrisburg; and Hugh m. Esther
Kumbel of N. Y., who had Isabella, Richard, Amanda Emeline, Mary, William, Louisa and John.

v. James, b. 1729; (see biographical sketch, N. & Q., first series).


Cider Royal—N. & Q. lxx.—In your notice of this beverage you differ from all accounts I have ever read of it. The name, I think, is a corruption of “cider-oil.” Cuming, in his “Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country and A Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,” in 1807-1809, p. 86, says: We stopped at Wm. Croxton’s tavern, the sign of the Black Horse, on the Virginia side, and got a bowl of excellent cider-oil. This is stronger than Madeira and is obtained from the eider by suffering it to freeze in the eask during the winter, and then drawing off and barreling up the spirituous part which remains liquid, while the aqueous is quickly congealed by the frost.” Bartlett’s Dictionary of Americanisms says: “Cider-oil.—Cider concentrated by boiling, to which honey is subsequently added.” The records of Salem county, N. J., court for 1792, fixed the price of “each quart of eider-royal at eight pence.” The price of metheglin, another old-time drink, was fixed at nine pence for each quart. In a notice of the “Old Crown Inn,” at Bethlehem, Pa., it is stated: “The Brethren before opening ‘The Crown,’ in May, 1745, stocked the house with gill and half gill pewter wine measures, with two dram glasses, two hogsheads of eider, one cask of metheglin, one cask of rum, six pewter plates, iron candlesticks and whatever else could minister to the creature comforts of the tired traveller.” Glossographia Anglicana Nova says: “Metheglin is a kind of drink made of herbs, honey, spice, &c.”

In 1685, Thomas Budd published his “Good Order Established i Pennsylvania & New Jersey in America,” in which he says: “I do not question but that we might make good, strong Beer, Ale and Mum, that would keep well to Barbadoes, the water being good, and wheat and barley in a few years like to be very plentiful.” “Mum” was a kind of beer originally made in Germany. In the accounts of the treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, in 1744, it is stated that “the Indians were plentifully regaled with punch, wine and bumbo.” “Bumbo” was simply rum and water.

Isaac Craig.

Allegheny, Pa.

[By reference to the definition given, it will be seen that our correspondent confounds cider-oil with cider-royal. The drinks were entirely of different ingredients.]
THE GHOSTS OF SWATARA AND THE REGION ROUND ABOUT.

The superstitions of a past age are always interesting as well as instructive, for without a knowledge of them no just appreciation of the motives and actions of the people can be had.

We do not, in this paper, intend to present anything like a complete view of the superstitions which have been, and to some extent still are, prevalent in this vicinity, but shall confine ourselves to a brief and necessarily imperfect review of its ghosts, reserving for some future occasion a more interesting and more practical phase of the subject—the Folk lore of our ancestors. These worthies brought with them across the seas the prevailing superstitions of Europe, and as the population of every locality is composed of the descendants of various nationalities, we have here the commingling of the superstitions of the several countries, but principally of Great Britain and Germany. The Irish Ben-Skie, the Scottish Wraith, the English Ghost, and the German Kobold, all abounded and formed a heterogeneous congregation of shades, the like of which could not be found anywhere outside of America. This motley assembly probably gave rise to the provincialism Spook, which seems to have been applied to almost every unearthly sight or sound seen or heard at night. For the present we shall not trouble ourselves to make the nice distinction which exists between the ghostly fraternity of the different nations mentioned above, but be content with calling them all ghosts without inquiring from whence they are derived.

Forty-three years ago, when the vote was announced which carried the free school system in Swatara, the late Robert Wilson, of Highspire, prophesied that in twenty years there would not be a ghost in the township. This at the time seemed preposterous, for the hills of Swatara and the region around about were literally “fringed with ghosts.” Yet the prophecy has been so substantially fulfilled that few of our people under forty years of age ever “saw a ghost;” and an old resident of Chambers’ Hill, who, in his younger days, was very familiar with the “awful faces of other times,” lately said in tones of sadness, “They are getting thin.” The old man spoke as though the departure of the ghosts had deprived him of a part of his life, and left a void which it was now too late to fill; and doubtless his feelings were akin to those of the aged hunter whom civilization had overtaken, and with ruthless hand swept away the haunts of his favorite game.

Three-quarters of a century ago ghosts were everywhere, although some localities were more prolific than others. Of these the region
lying along Chambers' Hill, between Churchville and "Fiddler's Elbow," on the Swatara, was celebrated above its neighbors. And here, had we the time, we might stop to express our admiration of the great law of compensation which operates throughout the universe. What this region lacked in material resources, was abundantly made up in ghosts. At the time of which we write, and for many years after, this ridge was an unbroken forest, with a line of farms along its southern slope, and to this day the wild glens and steep hillsides near the Swatara present almost the same appearance as when the red hunter trod the forest in absolute ignorance of the existence of his pale-faced brothers.

Within the limits above described, are several of those small neglected graveyards, so common throughout our country, that even to-day, though in the midst of cultivated fields, are surrounded by an atmosphere which it requires only a slight effort of the imagination to fill with phantoms and hobgoblins. These spots were surrounded by thick woods in the palmy days of ghosts, who held high carnival within their precincts. Many were the stories told of ghostly processions wending their way through the woods to visit friends in some neighboring yard, and one instance is related of a general muster of all the ghosts of Chambers' Hill and the country southward, to attend some great gathering held somewhere to the northward. The rendezvous was near the place where the church now stands, and those who witnessed it declared that when the ghosts took up the line of march, although they were four abreast, the head of the column had disappeared over the Paxtang hills before the rear had fallen into line. No one had the hardihood to follow and ascertain the place of meeting; nor has there come to us the slightest hint as to the business which called together this vast assemblage. The individual, upon whose authority our knowledge of this weird spectacle rests was an honest fellow of considerable experience in these matters, but such a timid mortal that he rarely remained upon the scene long enough to obtain full information as to the proceedings of the ghosts he encountered, almost invariably taking to his heels—and by this constant practice at the top of his speed he came to be remarkably fleet of foot. He once crossed the valley, followed by a ghost, in such an incredibly short space of time, that a number of gentlemen had the curiosity to go over the ground next morning and measure his steps—they found that he had cleared ten feet at every step. He has, himself, been a ghost these sixteen years or more.

Among the inmates of these quiet graveyards were certain wayward ghosts, who seemed to be at variance with their fellows and who wandered about solitary and alone, haunting old buildings and out-
of-the-way "nooks and corners." They were usually harmless and only troublesome in so far as they occasionally frightened the belated wight who encountered them in their vagrant wanderings. There was another class of ghosts from which Chamber's Hill was singularly free—but who roamed not far away—the sombre shades of suicides and murderers. These were such disagreeable and dangerous customers that it was not deemed prudent for either man or beast to cross their paths.

Of the multitude of ghosts which once traversed this region, but two remain. One of these is a staid and sober fellow, of prepossessing presence, who is the occupant of an unknown grave in a little cemetery in the fields south of the Chambers' road. He never leaves his accustomed beat, which leads from the cemetery across the fields to a ravine in the woods. After remaining here an hour or more (no one knows how engaged) he returns by the same route and as he nears the cemetery vanishes away. He always appears in his shirt sleeves and with no covering for his head save his thin gray hair, and can be seen any night about twelve o'clock by those from whose eyes the scales have fallen.

The second is that of a celebrated witch, who, in her day and generation, exerted considerable influence, but as a ghost she has never amounted to much and is now rarely seen. She appears in the shape of a large black dog with a chain around his neck and a body as long as a fence rail, with a tail to correspond—a very formidable appearance, from which the beholder always beats such a rapid retreat that no damage has as yet resulted.

The third is an erratic ghost, and upon occasions disposed to be frolicsome. He has been known to several generations as "The Headless Wood-chopper," although he is not always cutting wood, nor does he always carry an axe. His origin is lost in antiquity, and it is doubtful whether he was ever the owner of a grave. He was probably a pioneer in these regions many years in advance of the settlers. He frequents none of the haunts of the native ghosts, and was never seen in or about a grave-yard. He seems to be master of his own movements, and comes and goes when and where he pleases, cuts wood or not as he feels disposed, and seems to delight in appearing at odd and unlooked for times and places. A volume might be filled with his exploits, but we have time and space for only one or two. Less than ten years ago there was living in the valley an old gentleman, whose word in the ordinary affairs of life passed for truth, who used to relate in all sincerity, the story of an encounter he once had with "The Headless Wood-
chopper." He had been below Middletown with his four-horse team, and was so late starting home that night overtook him before he reached "Fiddler's Elbow," between which point and the turnpike road, a distance of probably a mile and a quarter, the road lay through a dark and lonely wood. He had scarcely left the "Elbow," when his horses affrighted at something which in the darkness he could not see. He succeeded in holding his horses in check, but could not quiet them. As his eyes became more accustomed to the darkness, he observed what seemed to him a short man walking beside his team on the right side of the road, who in a few moments sprang upon the back of the off-wheel horse, a gray beast which enabled the gentleman to observe accurately the outlines of the figure upon his back. They rode thus close together until they approached the edge of the timber, when the apparition sprang to the ground on all fours and ran away like a dog. During this long ride the gentleman had ample time to scan the short man most closely, and that he was the "Headless Wood-chopper" there was in his mind no doubt. What convinced him that no deception had been practiced upon him was the fact that when he reached home, although it was a cold night, his horses were in a "lather of sweat and trembling like leaves," and continued in that state until towards morning. (That there were spirits of some kind in the woods that night seems not improbable.)

The last appearance of this celebrated ghost was within the present year, near the house of an aged couple living some miles west of the scene of the adventure related above. It was a bright moonlight night. A friend had spent the evening with some old folks, listening to the many stories of ghosts, witches and "sic like cattle," with which the old man's mind is richly stored. He had taken his departure, and had reached the middle of the road in front of the house not a dozen steps from the door, when he became conscious of something near him. He looked over his left shoulder and behold a ghost capering as if in high glee. His fright was so great that he reached the door at almost a single bound, and entered speechless. The old man, upon looking out to ascertain the cause, recognized the "Headless Wood-chopper," and remarked that he had with him both his head and his axe, the former under his arm and the latter upon his shoulder. As this was an unusual load for the "Wood-chopper," who always went unencumbered, or at most with nothing but his axe, and as he has not been seen since, it is believed that the term of his ghostly service expired on that very night, and that he was departing in joyous mood for some other and nobler sphere of action.
Leaving Chambers' Hill and crossing the valley, we enter the Pax-
tang hills, where we find the character of the ghosts much the same,
though they were never quite so numerous. Among these hills there
are two localities deserving of mention. The first is a lovely spot,
where three ravines meet, down each of which a small rivulet wends
its way through tangled bushes and the decaying trunks of fallen
timber. Near the junction of these ravines is an old graveyard in a
sad state of neglect. Not far away is another, and between the two,
each in his narrow house, away from all others, lie two suicides and
"a crank." Fifty years ago this spot was surrounded by the primeval
forest and was traversed by no road save a solitary bridle path form-
ing a short cut between the valley and Linglestown. Its echoes were
seldom awakened by anything more than the hooting of the owl or
the cawing of the crow, both of whom built their nests here in se-
curity. It was also a safe retreat for the raccoon and opossum, as no
dog could be forced into its haunted precincts after nightfall. We
might relate the marvelous adventures of belated horsemen, and the
many strange unearthly scenes enacted there, but prefer leaving
these details to the imagination of the reader. This is yet haunted
ground, but the woodman's axe and the opening of roads have greatly
reduced its terrors. The fate of the ghost of one of the suicides re-
ferred to has also had its effect. Some years ago, an old farmer living
near the place, and upon whose land the person was buried, became
so thoroughly tired of the unruly conduct of his ghostly neighbor,
that in self-defense he cast about in his mind for ways and means to
abate the nuisance, and finally adopted the following: He prepared
a stout locust pin, about five feet long and four inches thick, smoothed
and sharpened one end and at noon one day—when ghosts are al-
ways at home—with a sledge hammer drove it down through the
center of the grave. This effectually settled that ghost, and the
others, being wise, have taken warning.

The other locality—"Gordon's Hollow" and vicinity—was cele-
brated as the abode of certain invisible spirits, who exerted such an
influence over all intruders, as to so befog and bewilder them that
while they imagined themselves walking in a straight line, they were
in reality traveling in a charmed circle, from which it was difficult
to escape until daylight broke upon the scene.

Many well authenticated stories are told of travelers, and even
coon hunters wandering, some for hours and others all night long, in
the vain endeavor to break away from the enchantment which held
them. It is a well established principle that over against every evil
lies the remedy. Within this charmed circle there grew a certain
plant, a single leaf of which, or in winter a small portion of the dried stem, taken into the mouth, would immediately bring relief, but, if trodden under foot it strengthened the force of the charm. The difficulty was it was hard to find in the dark and unwittingly trodden upon, and many were unacquainted with the plant. These stories, and thousands of others like them, however ridiculous and nonsensical they may be, once carried with them the force of verities.

W. F. RUTHERFORD.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXIX.

FLEMING.—In the graveyard of Paxtang Church is a tombstone, almost illegible, with the following inscription:

Here Lieth the Bo | dy of George Fle | ming was bor | n in the year | of our Lord | 1728 and died | June the 21, 1768.

By reference to our transcript of wills at Lancaster we find that George Fleming, of the township of Paxtang, whose will was proved August 2, 1768, left a wife Martha and the following children:

i. Elizabeth.
ii. Rebecca.
iii. Margaret.
iv. Rachel.

What is known of this family of Flemings, and how related to those of Hanover?

BELL, THOMAS.—Among the Bells of Scotch-Irish parentage in Pennsylvania, are there any descendants of Thomas Bell who came to America somewhere about the year 1700, and settled in Pennsylvania? He was a son of John Bell and Mary Macaulay, of the parish of Castlegore, County Tyrone, Ireland; and had brothers Robert and Roland.

Boston, Mass.

[The name of Bell is a very common one among the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania, and especially in this locality, more particularly the names Thomas, John and William; Hanover and Paxtang were well sprinkled with this surname. Among the earliest settlers near old Hanover church was Thomas Bell, and in 1759 both he and his son Thomas are on the Provincial tax assessment. Thomas, Jr., b. 1737, d. June 23, 1815, was twice married. William, a brother, owned a tract of land called "Bell’s Increase," in Paxtang. He had children as follows:
Historical and Genealogical.

i. John, m. Elizabeth

ii. George, m. Mary

iii. William, m. Dorcas

iv. Arthur, m. Eleanor

v. Thomas

vi. Andrew.

William just named, and his wife died prior to 1785. They had children James, William and Margaret who married James Richardson. It is a difficult matter, in the absence of church or town records to give satisfactory replies to genealogical queries. In the present instance some of the readers of Notes and Queries may help our correspondent to further data.]

THE BALSBAUGH FAMILY.

[Among the earliest of the German settlers on Spring creek, in what is now Derry township, Dauphin county, was George Balsbaugh, a native of Fahrenbach, in the Pfaltz, Germany, where he was born in 1706. He married Eva Minich, born in the same neighborhood in 1716. With their little family they came to America in the year 1743, and located among their old neighbors in the Fatherland, near Derry church, on the farm now owned by the venerable Wendel Henry. Mr. Balsbaugh subsequently removed to Hanover township, six miles further north, and purchased a tract of land of two hundred acres—most of it hilly and sterile—which has ever since been known as the "Balsbaugh Place." Mr. Balsbaugh died there in 1775, his wife ten years later. They had a large family, and their descendants were quite numerous in Dauphin and Lebanon counties sixty years ago, but like their Scotch-Irish neighbors, they have gone out from the old homestead and sought new locations south and west. The record we have been able to make of them is meager, it is true, and that mainly of one branch of the family. George Balsbaugh and Eva, his wife had among others the following children:

i. George, b. 1736; d. March 10, 1802.


iii. John, b. 1740; d. March 24, 1802.

iv. Catherine, b. 1743; d. at sea.

v. Elizabeth, b. 1745.

vi. Eva, b. 1749.

vii. Gertrude, b. 1752.

viii. Valentine, b. February 14, 1755; m. Elizabeth Miller.
II. Valentine Balsbaugh (George) was born near old Derry church, February 15, 1755. He was, however, brought up on the old Balsbaugh Place in Hanover, to which his parents removed about 1760. Although a practical farmer, he was a minister of the German Baptist Church, and emphatically a self-educated man. His knowledge of the Holy Scriptures was wonderful, and his grasp of revealed truths deep, spiritual and far-reaching. He was what is termed a "weeping" minister of the gospel, and was never known to preach without shedding tears and causing others to weep. To the close of his long and influential life, he never used glasses. He died suddenly of apoplexy at the homestead on the 26th of November, 1851, in the 97th year of his age. Mr. Balsbaugh married August 3, 1777, Elizabeth Miller, daughter of the saintly George Miller, the first bishop of the German Baptist Church in Dauphin county. She was born May 2, 1753, and died in September, 1821. They had issue as follows:

i. George, b. May 5, 1778, was a blacksmith by trade, and was noted among his Scotch-Irish Presbyterian neighbors as much for his mental strength as for his leonine physique; he was well read, and with his strong reasoning powers, was the leader in debate—a veritable Elihu Burritt in knowledge. He married late in life and died at three score.

ii. Christian, b. 1779; d. s. p.

iii. Daniel, b. 1781; d. s. p.

iv. Henry, b. February 8, 1783; was a farmer; represented the county of Dauphin in the Legislature of 1843; died September 1, 1848. He married Hannah, daughter of Jacob Smith who died at Forreston, Ill., at the age of eighty-five. Dr. George Balsbaugh, of Forreston, Ill., is a son.

v. Catharine, b. May 26, 1785; a woman of fine personal appearance and noble, self-sacrificing disposition; she accomplished great good in her long life. She married Rev. Daniel Reichard, of Ringgold Manor, Md., a bishop of the German Baptist Church. They had a large family most of whom were prominent in the Church. The Rev. Reichard was a profound theologian, and the professors of St. James College said of him, "he is as tough as a fiddle string and genial as tough." He was born May 1, 1760; died January 28, 1856. Mrs. Reichard died December 22, 1870. They had twelve children.

vi. Elizabeth, b. February 14, 1787; married the Rev. Lawrence Etter, "an eloquent man and mighty in the scriptures;"
many years a minister in the German Baptist Church. He died November 9, 1853, in his sixty-seventh year. Their son John is now a bishop in that Church. Mrs. Etter died at the early age of thirty-four.

vii. John, b. November 4, 1788; d. in his ninety-first year, near Highspire; married a Miss Zeigler, sister of a prominent minister of the church in Lancaster county. Their son, John, Jr., who died recently, represented Juniata county in the Legislature.

viii. Mary, b. October 7, 1790; d. February 27, 1882; married William Gibson, of York county, near Dallastown, Penna., where they resided all their married life.

ix. Peter, b. June 4, 1793; d. November 21, 1871, at the old home- stead; was for years a director of the poor; in the early days of common schools he was one of the most strenuous advocates of that noble plan of education, and all through his long life he took the deepest interest therein. A plain, practical farmer, he was as influential as generous. He married Elizabeth Longenecker, who deceased on New Year's day, 1874. Their children were Valentine, b. March 19, 1827, m. Mary, daughter of Rev. Jacob Hollinger. Abraham, b. October 12, 1819, m. Susan Seltzer. Benjamin, b. November 14 1821, m. Mary, daughter of Rev. Mr. Miskey, of Berks county. Daniel, b. February 15, 1825, founder and first principal of Lebanon Valley College, d. in 1860; m. Laura, daughter of Andrew Henry, of Palmyra. Maria, b. September 18, 1828, m. John M. Zortman, a farmer near Palmyra. Christian Hervey, b. April 16, 1831, now of Union Deposit, Dauphin county. Lizzie, b. July 3, 1834, d. at the age of twenty-eight. David, b. November 23, 1836, died at sixteen, and Samuel, b. July 30, 1839, m. Sarah, daughter of Rev. Mr. Keefer, of Dauphin county.

x. Christina, b. December 10, 1795; died May 23, 1863; married Michael Friese. Their son Michael was a leading homeopathic physician who died in Harrisburg in 1880. Another son, Valentine, a graduate of Dickinson College, died in 1875 at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

xi. Anna, b. July 26, 1798; d. December 23, 1868; married Peter Gingrich, a substantial farmer. Their son Aaron is a prominent physician in Virginia.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXX.

"Fort Hunter."—The tract of land so named in the warrant, was confirmed by the proprietaries to John Garber, December 5, 1774. John Garber and his wife Mary, on February 4, 1787, confirms the same to Archibald McAllister, of Londonderry township.

The Graveyard at Middletown.—In 1795, for the "sum of five shillings," John Fisher deeded a lot of ground on the "Great Road leading from Middletown to Sweetara creek," to Francis Wilkinson and Thomas Stubbs, trustees of the Warrington Monthly Meeting in York county, "for a burying ground or place to bury the dead of the Society of the people called Quakers." Which of the three graveyards on this "Great Road" was the Quaker burial ground?

Moyer.—Henry Moyer, or Meyer, of Bubendorf, in the Canton of Basle, Switzerland, emigrated to America prior to 1771. He located at Middletown and died there about 1798. His wife was Anna Thomas, of Neiderdorff, of the bailiwick of Wallenburg, in the Canton of Basle, Switzerland. They had children as follows:

i. Elizabeth, b. October 1, 1743; m. Martin Nafsger.
iv. Barbara; m. Jacob Karn.

Information concerning the descendants of these families is requested.

Old Time Fairs.—The fairs were a legalized institution sixty or seventy years ago, and were held twice a year—summer and fall—were well attended from town and country, but became demoralizing and abolished by general consent. Young and old flocked to town, and after doing some business went to frolicking, dancing, horse-racing, gambling and drinking. Women would walk bare-footed for miles until they reached the Paxtang creek, when they would put on their shoes and stockings, "slick up" and be ready for the fray, which lasted for two days. Peddlers attended with loads of dry goods; hucksters with cakes, pickled oysters and confectionaries; booths were erected and places provided for petty merchants; gamblers paraded their sweat-cloths; boys had their jokes, and almost every train had its fiddler for dancing. Girls and boys from the country went through the streets with fingers hooked, and everything was fair—all fair.
CIDER ROYAL or CIDER OIL? (N. & Q. lxviii.)—Permit me to say, in reply to your remarks that I had "confounded cider-oil with cider royal," that my object was to show the different accounts of the way in which it was manufactured or concocted. If I am in error, I must rely on the following authorities for excuse. *Seymour*, p. 159, says: "CIDER-ROYAL. A corruption of cider-oil. *Bartlett*, 4th edition, p. 121, says: "CIDER OIL. Also called cider royal probably the original name," &c.

An old army officer once related an amusing account of his first acquaintance with cider-royal. The general last week celebrated his eightieth birthday; he said that on his way from Kentucky to enter West Point, he and his mother stopped over at Ramsey's Hotel, in Pittsburgh, to rest, and he, to amuse himself, wandered round the town until he saw, in a window, a sign which indicated that Cider-royal was for sale inside. Believing that cider-royal must be royal cider, he stepped in and tried it. The result was that his mother was horried at seeing her young son carried up stairs in a helpless condition, and was so prejudiced against Pittsburgh, that ever after, she would avoid it, by passing by the way of Wheeling, Washington and Brownsville.

*Allegheny, Pa.*

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.—On Sunday, the 28th of May, 1882, there died at London, England, a gentleman whose reputation as an antiquarian and genealogist was cosmopolitan. He was a native of Norwich, Conn., born in 1821. His tastes early led him to make special researches into the biographical history of his country, and pursuing his investigations for some time with extraordinary diligence and intelligence into the ancestry of Washington, he published simultaneously in the Boston Heraldic Journal for October, 1866, and in the London Herald and Genealogist an essay on that subject which provoked much discussion and criticism. No successful attempt was made to impugn his results. Shortly afterwards Col. Chester was called abroad by business which finally led him to establish himself in London. In 1876 he published a work of great value on the "Baptismal and Burial Registers of the Church or Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster." This volume at once established his reputation as among the ablest living students of genealogical history. For the service thus rendered by him to English history and letters, Col. Chester received the personal acknowledgment of the Queen, and, on the suggestion of the late Dean Stanley, the diploma of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. Recently he was engaged in editing the publications of the Harleian Society. Col.
Chester took a deep interest in our Notes and Queries, and in a letter received two months ago he expressed himself as "astonished at the mass of information relating to the history and genealogy of this section which we had gathered"—and promised us aid from the Scotch-Irish records in the North of Ireland in testimony of his high appreciation of our labors. His death seems to have been sudden—and his sun so brilliant set in a cloudless sky. His rare gifts endeared him to men of English letters on both sides of the Atlantic. Peace to his ashes!

MIDDLETOWN-ON-THE-SWATARA.

A brief visit to the second town in Dauphin county reveals the fact that industry and enterprise are characteristics which that ancient borough may justly pride itself in—and the result is marvelous. We were never more struck with this than the other day—a year having passed since we had last visited the town. Its industrial establishments have all been enlarged, manufactories have greatly increased, and the many elegant homes of its citizens show that prosperity has dawned thereon. No place in the county or the State deserves it better than Middletown, and as neighbors we were delighted with the thrift apparent on every side.

It was not however, so much to the homes of the living that Middletown was indebted for the visit, but to a research among the abodes of the dead—those of its citizens who had passed from off the stage of action, three-fourths of a century ago. And so if that ancient town enjoyed the companionship of "ghosts" on Saturday night, it is due to the fact that hundreds of tombstones were read—and the virtues of those known rehearsed—that in the three or four dilapidated graveyards, to read certain inscriptions, it was necessary to turn upward the fallen stones. It was not a superstitious fear, however, which prompted us to leave the neglected tombstones as we found them.

On High street, in the rear of the residence of Mr. Smuller, is the old Presbyterian graveyard so-called. Here in a cluster, close to the street, the McCammones are buried for several generations; near to them the Meyrichs—farther east the Russells, McKinneys and Crabbs. Many of the dead have been removed from time to time to the new cemetery—yet a majority, without a stone to tell who sleeps beneath, are uncared for. One stone, however, drew our attention—and as it is that of a stranger, we give it in the hope that the eye of some distant friend may see the record and take measures for its preservation. It is this:
In memory of Samuel Sutton, a native of Hampshire, County and State of Virginia, who departed this life July 25th, A. D. 1825, aged 47 years.

It is a shame that this graveyard is in such a delapidated condition and a proper removal should be made of all whose remains there rest. As there seems to be no actual responsibility for this neglect, some prompt legislation should be secured which would vest in some person or persons the duty thereof.

At the corners of Pine and High streets are two other graveyards which are in a similar condition to the foregoing. In one rest the Oberlanders, the Kings, the Toots and Floras. In the other, the Parthemores, Erismans, etc.

In the rear of Old St. Peter's, erected in 1767, the churchyard is thickly set with tombstones. Here lie in peace the bones of many generations, the ancestors of the older citizens of Middletown. This yard is in excellent condition, the church authorities taking especial pains toward this end.

The citizens of Middletown may well pride themselves on their beautiful cemetery. The location is a good one, although it would, like the Harrisburg cemetery, have been better had it been further from the town. A few years more and it will be in the midst of a busy population. The land included is about eight acres—and is laid out in rectangular walks. Many of the lots are properly enclosed, and the visitor is especially struck with the number and beauty of the monuments. The most commanding and durable is that in the lot owned by Col. James Young. There is nothing to equal it in the Harrisburg cemetery. Other monuments betoken the veneration of the living for the dead who repose close by. Apart from all this they denote the wealth of the people, and are in striking contrast with the neglected graves of former generations in other portions of the borough to which we have referred. Within separate enclosures are the Kendigs, Crols, Bombergers, Smullers, Rosses, Nissleys, Eiters, Browns, Ettlas and others.

Not far from the entrance to the cemetery, enclosed by an iron fence, are the remains of Col. James Burd and his wife, to which we referred some days since. Over them are two large marble slabs, on which are the following inscriptions:

Col. James Burd, | Born at Ormiston, Scotland, | March 10th, 1726; | Died at Tinian, Oct. 5th, 1793, | Aged 67 years, 6 months | and 25 days.

Sarah Burd, | Born February 22, 1731; | Died at Tinian, Sept. 17, 1784, | Aged 53 years, 6 months | and 25 days.
Col. Burd and his wife were originally interred in the Presbyterian graveyard first referred to, but were removed several years ago by Burd S. Patterson, Esq., of Pottsville. As we read these inscriptions we involuntarily thought of the important services of these eminent personages in ante-revolutionary days. Col. Burd was prominently identified with the early history of Pennsylvania, and his life reads like a romance. It deserves, therefore, to be well written.

From the cemetery we wandered out to the Kirkpatrick farm, now belonging to the Frey estate. Beyond the house, on a rising knoll, enclosed by a stone wall, ten by twelve feet, are the graves of William Kirkpatrick and several members of his family. We searched in vain, among the debris to find some stone with an inscription which might throw some light on the history of the first settler at Middletown, but the walnut trees, growing from the center of the enclosure, and the rubbish from the falling wall have buried these from sight, if there ever were any. The blood of the Kirkpatricks, however, yet flows through the veins of the Espys and Rutherfords. We were disappointed, but returning to Middletown, found our way to the depot and from thence home. On another occasion we propose seeing more of it and its enterprising people of to-day—who are living realities—and not the ghosts of a past century.

June, 1882.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS AT LANCASTER.

[The following correspondence, gleaned from the papers of Jasper Yeates, is of value and interest. It relates especially to the prisoners who were stationed at Lancaster during the war for Independence.]

THE COMMITTEE FOR LANCASTER TO THE COMMITTEES OF YORK AND CUMBERLAND.

Gentlemen: We conceive it our indispensable Duty to inform you of the contents of a Letter rec'd last night from the members of committee of Lebanon Township—in this County. They acquaint us by an Express that all the Officers Prisoners of war at Lebanon with their servants disappeared from their Lodgings on the 14th Inst. —in the morning before Day. The night before they made preparations to go a Fishing, as they sometimes amused themselves that way —by means whereof they were not suspected until the Evening before last. One Barrington went off on Friday about 8 o'clock on
Pritence of being of the Fishing party, and went by the way of Grubbs Forges. They further inform us that it was generally thought there that they had made toward New York by Private Roads over the mountain. And that persons had been dispatched to several places on the mountain side to alarm the country. The Express left Lebanon yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and we have not since heard from that Quarter. We cannot take upon Ourselves to determine whether the suspicions entertained of the escape of the Prisoners are well founded or not. It cannot but be obvious that the Public is intimately interested to prevent practices of this nature as well as to apprehend the Prisoners—who have meditated their escape. Your good sense will point out to you what is fitting and necessary to be done—with Respect to such of the Prisoners as are stationed with you. We are convinced every Prudent moderate Precaution will be made use of by your Board to secure their continuance among you—and to preclude the Possibility of an escape.

We are, Gentlemen, &c.,
A. Reigart, Chairman.

The Committee for Lancaster to the Members of Lebanon Township.

June 25, 1776.

Gentlemen: Complaint has been made to us by Matthew McHugh that he has been threatened by divers Persons in Lebanon, on account of the Prisoners lodging at his House, and having made their escape from thence. We mean not to offer our Sentiment, whether McHugh is in any wise Censurable for his Conduct respecting the officers. We are not possessed of any Proof on either side on which we can form any judgment.

All we mean by our present letter is to transmit our opinion to you concerning the part we think Each member of Committee should take when Individuals assume to themselves the Right to punish persons for any supposed offenses against the Common Cause. We need only refer you on the head to the Late Resolve of Congress, which is clear and Express in Point. Indeed the most pernicious Consequence must arise from private persons taking into their own hands the Power of judging and Carving out Remedies in matters concerning the Public welfare, independent of the Resolutions of some public Body. We have no doubt, Gentlemen, but you will use your utmost influence in your neighborhood to prevent any Outrages
on private property under the Pretend of serving the Public Interest. You will discourage all such violent proceedings, and as far as may be prevent them, by recommending a different line of Conduct as the duty of Every good man in the Community.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yr. Most Obedt. Hum. Sers.,
By order of Committee.

To Messrs. Philip Greenewald and John Light.

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**Notes from Letters of Judge Yeates.**

*December 9, 1776.*

*To Messrs. Lynch & Lewis, Cont. Cong.:*

The prisoners of the 7th Regt. Royal Fusileers, captured at St. Johns, arrived in Lancaster Dec. 9, 1775, under conduct of Mr. Egbert Dumont.

The Lanc. Com. in a quandary—what to do with them, ask advice from Congress.

"The Troops between 100 & 200 have been lodged in our Barracks." No one having yet been appointed to supply them with provisions, Col. Matthias Slough proposed to the Com. to supply them.

"The officers are at present lodged in a public house."

The Com. ask that the Barracks Lot be enclosed—"the peace of the Borough and good order of the Troops would be much better preserved by such a provision."

Mr. Dumont desires to intimate to Congress that the Captive Soldiers are in great distress for want of Breeches, Shoes and Stockings, especially the latter.

"From the Return brought in to us we find the Commissioned Officers of the Regt. are Eleven in number—of whom one is left sick at Esopus, and two are with the Baggage. The non-commissioned officers and privates 242—women 30—and 30 children."

*January 10, 1776.*

*To Congress:*

The women and children of the prisoners complain that they are denied further provisions by Mr. Franks, Agent in this place. The Agt. says he has rec’d Express orders not to deliver any allowance of Meat or Bread to the soldiers Wives & Children.

The Com. moved by pity have requested Col. Slough to supply them. The Com. ask that Cong. will provide supplies for the children & women.
The Com. have taken up a number of blankets at the pub. expense for the Prisoners—have added 72 new blankets to the 165 old ones now in the Barracks. They have purchased coarse strong linen to be filled with straw for bedding.

April 17, 1776.

To Committee of Safety:

Lieut. Dullhanty declines to go to York with the other prisoners, officers of the 26th Regt.—he fears the small-pox, now said to be raging in York—having with him a wife & 2 children. The Com. of Lanc. ask if it would be proper for him to remain in Lancaster, where the privates of his Regt. are yet stationed. Lieut. D. requests to be permitted to go with his family to Reading.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXI.

[To Our Friends: Although the shadow of a severe bereavement has borne us heavily down, we feel it a duty owing our many friends from near and far who have sent us words of kindly sympathy, to return them our grateful thanks. It would seem as if our affliction had drawn us nearer to them, and it has done much to assuage the bitterness of our grief. Our boy was the light and hope of our household, and the shock came upon us with crushing power. We trust, therefore, we may be pardoned any intrusion of our own private sorrow, by the publication of the record of a young and heroic life herewith briefly given. To our friends we can only say God bless you all for your heartfelt expressions of loving sympathy.]

Beverly Waugh Egle, the only son of William Henry Egle and Eliza White Beatty, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 2d of May, 1861. He was named for his maternal uncle by marriage, Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, who had died suddenly in the month of March preceding. Entering into life amidst the rolling of the drums and the march of armed men hurrying to the defense of the National Capital, it is not surprising that when just learning to talk and a thunder storm passed over the town, he should have exclaimed, "Mama, do you hear the bum-a-laddies in the sky?" At the age of six years he was sent to the school of Miss Sabina Kelker, under whose instruction he continued until he was far enough advanced to enter the select school of Prof. L. H. Gause, where he remained two years. He subsequently went to the Harrisburg Academy under the care
of Prof. Jacob F. Seiler, A. M., continuing there until his eighteenth year.

He was a boy of an ingenious turn of mind, and many are the souvenirs which are preserved of his childhood life. He passed no idle moments—although he enjoyed the sports of boyhood. He never failed in what he undertook—and many were the mechanical toys he made. At twelve years he prepared his own objects for the microscope—and a large case of curiosities show how valuable a collection can be gathered by mere energy and industry. He was an apt and observant scholar, and his perception quick. With all these qualifications, it was thought, although not expressed, that the work of a civil engineer would have been to his taste. But it seemed otherwise.

Expressing a wish to study medicine, special courses were given him in chemistry and materia medica, and in the early part of September, 1880, he was sent to Chicago to the care of his relative, Prof. S. J. Jones, M. D., of the Chicago Medical College, an advanced medical institution in the West, where the advantages afforded him for pursuing his studies were unsurpassed. Remaining there, with the exception of a few weeks' visit to his home in the spring of 1881, he realized the necessity of the highest education in the profession he had selected for his life-work, and became a devoted student. His hospital and clinical experience lifted him as it were into the front rank of his class, while fellow students and professors alike admired his mental achievements, and his courteous manners. He was the acknowledged leader of the senior class, and a bright future was seemingly before him of position and honor, and usefulness in the profession. Although completely absorbed in his studies, he was not unmindful of other duties devolving upon him, and his rare social qualities gained him many friends in the city of Chicago. He never swerved in the performance of his mission, and a few weeks before his death he remained by the bedside of a young man near his own age dying of diphtheria, when others had fled from the room. About the first of June he complained of a small boil on his left upper lip. Little attention, however, was paid to it, save to lessen the swelling of the face, yet alarming cerebral symptoms soon set in, and notwithstanding the best medical skill in the country, he breathed his last at 11.30 p. m., on Wednesday, June 21—St. Aloysius' day—1882. And thus in the opening years of manhood, with prospects as brilliant as any could possibly desire, he passed from out the circle of loving hearts to the blessed realizations of the life eternal. He was a noble boy, intelligent, manly, upright, loving and dutiful, and it need not to be wondered at that his sudden departure from this
DAUPHIN COUNTY IN 1789.

[Four years after the organization of the county of Dauphin, which at the time included what is now the county of Lebanon, the following description was furnished to Jedediah Morse, the geographer. It is from the pen of Capt. Alexander Graydon, of the Revolution, the first prothonotary of the county and the author of the "Memoirs," so widely known in American history, and concerning whom we have a biographical sketch in preparation. For the copy we are indebted to the kindly courtesy of the editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine, the organ of the State Historical Society, a periodical which should have a far more extended circulation than it has. Mr. Graydon's letter is in reply to several questions propounded by Mr. Morse. It will be seen that the letter is dated "Louisbourg," which was the name given to our town at its organization—a name, however, which the act of incorporation, in justice to the founder, nullifies—Harrisburg being the only one considered. The letter is of value and interest, and an important contribution to the history of Dauphin and Lebanon counties.]

LOUISBOURG, March 5th, 1789.

SIR: A Hurry of Business added to a want of Health has hitherto prevented me from paying that Attention I could have wished to your Questions respecting the County of Dauphin. I now give you the Result of my Enquiries upon the different heads you propose, arranged in the order of your Queries.

Answer to 1st Qu. Dauphin formerly contained within the limits of Lancaster county, but divided from it and erected into a separate County by Act of Assembly, passed March 4th, 1785.

Answer to 2d Qu. It's Boundaries on the West and Southwest are the Western Shore of the River Susquehanna (the River being within the Limits and Jurisdiction of the County) on the South East Conawago Creek as far as the Head of it and from thence running in a direct Line to the south East Corner of Heidelberg Township where it strikes the Berks County Line thence north West by the Line of Berks County to Mahantango Creek thence along the same by the
Line of Northumberland and crossing the Susquehanna to the Line of Cumberland County. It is thus described in the Act of Assembly, but perhaps it may be best for your purpose to say, That it is bounded on the West and south West by the Counties of Cumberland and York, on the South and South East by Lancaster County—on the East & Northeast by Berks and on the north by Northumberland, the greater and best part of the County lying in the valley between the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, and the Conawago Hill or South Mountain, which latter Name it obtains in Cumberland County. Its form is triangular and its Extent along the Susquehanna about forty-five miles from thence to the Line of Berks County about thirty-five Miles and from thence to the same River along the Line of Berks and Northumberland Counties about fifty-five miles.

Ansr. to 3d Q. There are 3250 taxable Inhabitants in Dauphin from whence perhaps it may be estimated that there are not less than 16 or 18,000 souls. These consist with a very few Exceptions of German and Irish or what are in Pennsylvania called Scotch-Irish and their descendants. I think about two-thirds of the Inhabitants are Germans or of that Extraction. The principal religious denomina-tions among them are Lutheran and Calvinists, perhaps about an equal number of each—there is also a small Congregation of Moravian who have a place of worship about a mile from the Town of Lebanon. There are besides a good number of Menonists and a small Society of Roman Catholicks who have a Chapel in Lebanon Town-ship.

The religious Profession of the Irish families is the Presbyterian. They have three meeting houses, one in West Hanover, one in Pax-tang, and one in Derry township. There are also a few Seceders and Covenanters who being too inconsiderable in number to form distinct societies have generally fallen in with the before mentioned Congre-gations. The English Episcopalians, Quakers, &c., of which we have a few, are by no means numerous enough to have places of Worship.

Ansr. to 4th Q. The soil is generally good and in some parts remarkably fertile, more particularly in Lebanon and Heidelberg Townships and in that part of Paxtang lying along the River. A great portion of the County is Lime stone land, but as it approaches the Kittatinny Mountain which runs through it a Distance of near thirty miles, it is generally a gravelly or light slaty soil which how-ever produces very good and certain Crops of excellent Wheat, Rye, &c. Beyond the mountain to Northumberland County, which Tract of County comprehends upper and middle Paxtang townships, the quality of the soil is much inferior to the other parts and is very little
Historical and Genealogical.

It is generally timbered with pine & white oak and watered with a number of fine Streams which enable the Inhabitants to erect Saw Mills and drive on a very beneficial Trade in Boards, &c., but tho' the soil of this Country is somewhat sandy & in other parts wet as may be inferred from the timber, yet it produces pretty good Grain and affords a great deal of good meadow Ground. From the best information I am inclined to think that the proportion of the Land under Cultivation will average at less than an half. The trade to Philadelphia and the mills on the road thither, our principal Export being Wheat and flour—we also export Bar Iron and the neighboring Country is supplied with Boards, Scantling, &c., from Louisbourg and Middletown which are situated on or near Susquehanna down which great quantities of these Articles are rafted in the Spring and Autumn at which Seasons the waters being high the navigation is rendered safe and easy. Our Exports (except what are taken off by the watermen who bring down lumber and Grain) are conveyed by Land, the navigation of the Susquehanna being at present too much obstructed below Middletown by Rocks, Falls, &c., to make it eligible to convey them by Water to Baltimore and other Markets in the Chesapeake which may possibly be the case in future when the Country has ability to remove these Obstructions.

Our chief Imports besides the Articles brought down the River as already mentioned are European and East and West India Merchandise brought from Philadelphia. The natural Growth of the Soil is generally Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, and near the River Walnut, Locust, Linn or Linden, Maple, Ash, Beech, &c., with the Hbage usual in other parts of the State. Its productions from Culture are Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Flax, Hemp, &c.  

Amer. to 5th Qr. The Rivers are the Susquehanna, the Swatara, a large stream which has its source in Berks County, and after watering a considerable Extent of Country in its widenings empties into the Susquehanna at Middletown—the Quitapahilla which discharges itself into the Swatara, and the Tulpehocken which empties into Schuylkill (about a mile from Reading) between the Head waters of which (i. e. the Tulpehocken) and the Quitapahilla which approach within a mile of each other near the town of Lebanon it has been in Contemplation to cut a Canal and there by means of Locks, &c., to open a navigable Communication between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, a work which though at present laid aside will probably one day be carried into Execution. There are besides these several less important Streams, vizt. Paxtang, Conawago, Spring Creek, Clark's Creek, Sturgeon's, Armstrong's, Beaver Creek, Monady,
Wickonisky, little Swatara, &c., most of which afford seats for Mills & every kind of water works.

I know of nothing remarkable in the Mountains of which there are several in the County, viz. the Blue Mountain already mentioned and several other Ridges in the Neighborhood such as Peter's Mountain, Berry's Mountain, &c., and the Conawago Hill, in which there is a Mine of Iron Ore belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Grubb (part whereof is in Lancaster Co'ty) which appears to be inexhaustible.

There is a Spring near the foot of the Blue Mountains much celebrated and resorted to by the Country People on Account of its supposed Efficacy in the Cure of Rheumatic and other chronic Disorders, but from what I can learn if it possesses any virtue it arises chiefly from its excessive coldness.

There is also a Cave on the Banks of the Swatara about a mile from Hummel's town in Derry township deemed a great Curiosity by those who have seen it. It's Aperture being under a pretty high Bank is from 15 to 20 feet wide and from 7 to 10 in Height. You enter by a gradual Descent and in your Progress pass through a number of Passages and Apartments of various Dimensions, some low and narrow, others very high and spacious, vaulted by magnificent Canopies fretted with a variety of dependent Petrifications, some of which are drawn to a great Length by means of their continued Exudation. But much of their original Beauty and Transparency is obscured by the smoke of the Torches from time to time employed in conducing the curious Traveller through this gloomy Recess. From the Entrance of the Cavern to a small fissure or Outlet at the Extremity which is barely large enough to admit the Body of a Man is about 200 yards measured in a strait Line on the surface of the Ground under which it passes, but the Distance must be much greater to those who have the Courage to trace it in its subterraneous Windings. This is the only natural Curiosity in the County that I have heard of, and I know of no Antiquities or artificial ones.

**Ansr. to 6th Qu.** The Country was first settled by Emigrants from Ireland.

**Ansr. to 7th Qu.** The state of Agriculture is much the same as in the neighboring Counties & will doubtless admit of much Improvement. The same may be said of the Manufactures, though some Branches seem to merit a particular mention, vizt. A nail factory at Louisbourg which is carried on by means of a stamping Machine much cheaper and more expeditiously than in the usual mode of drawing—also a Powder Mill of Lebanon Township in which is manufactured Powder of a very superior Strength and Quality. Be-
besides these I cannot omit a Grist Mill within a Mile of Middletown seated very advantageously on the Swatara & about half a mile from the mouth of it. It is a very large and handsome stone Building, has four pair of Stones and is perhaps in every respect one of the most complete in Pennsylvania. But what is perhaps more deserving of Attention is the Race a Canal from twenty to thirty feet in Breadth and carried with such a degree of Boldness to a length of 476 perches through Rocks and Hills and every Obstacle which occurred in its Course as cannot fail to excite a very high Idea of the enterprising Spirit & persevering Industry of Mr. George Frey the undertaker and owner.

We have as yet no Academy or public schools but shall in common with the other Counties of the State have a Tract of Land granted & appropriated by the Legislature for the Establishment of one, besides which we are entitled to the annual proceeds of a Ferry across the Susquehanna at present rented for £155 per Ann. which shou'd it (as in all probability it will) be applied to this Use will constitute a very respectable Fund.

Ausr. to 8th Qu. The County comprehends ten Townships vizt. Paxton (or Paxtang which is the original Indian name), Upper Paxtang, Middle Paxtang, East Hanover, West Hanover, Derry, Londonderry, Lebanon, Bethel and Heidelberg—and ten Towns vizt. Louisbourg or Harrisburgh containing about 130 dwelling houses, a Gaol being a plain stone Building and a German Church a Log Building—Lebanon containing about 180 Houses and two German Churches built of Wood. Middletown containing 90 odd Houses & one German Church of Wood. Hummel's town containing about 35 Houses & one German Church of Wood—Anville or Miller's town containing about 35 houses; Heidelberg, or Shaffer's town containing about 70 Houses & 2 German Churches one of which is a handsome stone Building—Newman's town containing about 25 houses—Williamsburg or Jones' town containing about 40 houses and one German Church of Wood. N. B. In Lebanon one of the Churches belongs to the Lutheran and the other to the Calvinists, so in Heidelberg, but in the other Towns where there is but one, it generally belongs to both societies and is used by them alternately.

Ausr. to 9th Qu. The Name of the principal Town or Seat of the Courts is Louisbourg so styled by the Supreme Executive Council in their proceedings as well as in those of the Courts, altho' it is more generally known by the name of Harrisburgh—it is a fine flourishing place & its progress amazing, having been laid out a little better than 3 years. It lies between the 40th and 41st degrees of
Latitude and is somewhat more than a degree & a half West of Philada., its distance from that place 100 Miles and its Bearing about West and by North.

This is the most accurate Information I cou'd obtain with respect to the Objects of your Inquiry. I have probably been more minute than necessary in some Cases, but agreeably to your desire was willing to give as full an Answer as possible and shall be happy if it affords you any Assistance in your very useful Undertaking, in which I wish you Success, and Am Sir, Your very hble Servt,

ALEX. GRAYDON.

To Mr. Jedediah Morse.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXII.

QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA.—Can any of your readers tell me who was the husband of Alliquippa? Or anything relating to the killing of old Simon Girty? Or of the McKee family? (I. C.

KOPPENHOFER.—Simon Koppenhoffer, on June 20, 1768, bought of Tobias Bishell, of Heidelberg township (now Lebanon county), 200 acres of Manor land, and 100 acres of "John Penn's" land. He owned other land adjoining. (S. E.

CAVET.—Richard Cavet, of Paxtang, died prior to 1790. The administrators of his estate were his son John Cavet and Michael Whitely. Of Richard Cavet's other children, Richard, Moses, Alexander and Mary who married Andrew Clark; they were residents, in 1792, "of Sullivan county, and Territory of the United States of America, south of the River Ohio," in other words Kentucky. Can Mr. Hixson give us any information relative to these people and their descendants.

THE GRAVEYARD AT MIDDLETOWN (N. & Q. lxx.)—In reply to your query relative to the graveyard conveyed by Mr. Fisher to Stubbs and others, in trust, I would remind you that there is a small graveyard on the "Pine Ford" farm, now belonging to the heirs of Edw. H. Fisher, deceased, between the old town limits and the Swatara creek, a little north of the turnpike; and as the old road was somewhat north of the present pike, I understand, and a number of the Stubbs family have been buried there, it is more than probable that that is the one alluded to.

J. R.
CHAMBERS, MAXWELL.—From the diary of Capt. Andrew Lee we have the following:

"Memorandum taken by Col. Maxwell Chambers on his deathbed concerning his children's ages, and that they might have justice:

"Arthur Chambers was born December 5, 1772.
"Elizabeth Chambers was born April 14, 1777.
"Jeremiah Chambers was born November 16, 1779.
"Maxwell Chambers was born September 7, 1782.
"Elizabeth Chambers, mother to the above children, was married December 5, 1771, and died October 3, 1784."

Notes Concerning Middletown.—On the 24th day of January, 1747, John Fisher, merchant of Philadelphia, took out a patent for 691 acres and allowances; vide Patent Book A, vol. 13, page 364. The said John Fisher and his wife Grace gave to their youngest son, George Fisher, the above tract, upon which the latter laid out a "new Town" called Middletown, on the 27th of January, 1759. On the 18th day of September, 1764, George Fisher and his wife Hannah, of Lower Paxtang, gave lot No. 135 on High street, 200 feet front and 50 feet deep, to Peter Wolz, George Fry, and Deitrich Schob, for the "German Evangelical Lutheran congregation possessing the Doctrine, Worship and Discipline agreeable to the invariable confession of Augsburg." In this deed it is recited that John Thomas, and Richard Penn sold this tract of 691 acres to John Fisher, merchant of Philadelphia, February 24th, 1747. The congregation above-named were to pay a "quit rent" annually of one grain of wheat. John Myer, of Paxtang, bought 34½ acres from George Fisher, August 3, 1768, which ran to "Market House Square" in Middletown; and also on the same day George Fisher sold to Myer 20½ acres additional, which began at "Mean Street.

BIографICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—I.

Bucher, John Conrad, the son of Jacob Bucher and Susanna Horter, was born at Harrisburg, Penna., December 28, 1792. He bore the ancestral name of his father's family. He received such an education as the schools of the town afforded, and entered practical life in 1813 as a clerk in the old "Land Department" of Pennsylvania, under Gen. Andrew Porter and Richard T. Leece. In 1830 he was elected to the twenty-second Congress from the district comprising Dauphin and Lebanon. In 1839 he was appointed by Gov. Porter an associate judge of the county of Dauphin, which position
he held for twelve years. He frequently served as a member of the borough council, and was a school director from the adoption of the common school system until the day of his death. Few men have taken warmer and deeper interest in educational matters. He was also a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy, of (then) Franklin College at Lancaster, and of Marshall College at Mercersburg. In the German Reformed Church, among the "fathers" of which his grandfather, the Rev. John Conrad Bucher, of Lebanon, was a distinguished minister, he was regarded as a devout and conspicuous man. He was well known in its ecclesiastical councils, having been frequently a member of Classis and Synod, treasurer of the board of domestic missions and of the theological seminary. In private life he was amiable, "given to hospitality," and eminently just. His death was very sudden, having been found dead in bed on Sabbath morning, October 26th, 1855—which occurred in his 59th year, just after returning from a church meeting at Lancaster. Judge Bucher married, January 17, 1820, Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Isett, of Huntingdon county, Penn'a, who survived her husband thirty years, dying at Harrisburg, March 6, 1881, at the age of S3. They had John C.; Susan, m. Alex. Ray, of Washington City; Eleanor; and Eliza, m. Richard H. Hummel. Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Hummel, both widows, alone survive.

Cameron, John, son of Charles Cameron and Martha Pfoutz, was born Feb. 8, 1797, in the village of Maytown, Lancaster county, Penn'a. He received the ordinary education of the public schools of the town, and at an early age apprenticed to the trade of a tailor. He came to Harrisburg in 1816, where he started in business. Gov. Shulze appointed him register and recorder of the county of Dauphin, January 17, 1824. He was frequently chosen member of the borough council of Harrisburg. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, dealt largely in cattle, and became interested in the through stage lines. In 1837, he removed to Lancaster, retired from business, and died there May 7, 1841, buried at Harrisburg. Mr. Cameron was twice married—first to Catharine Autman, b. Sept. 1, 1796; d. Nov. 1, 1821; buried at Harrisburg; daughter of Mathias Hutman, of Harrisburg; secondly, to Mary Shulze, of Myerstown, Lebanon county, a sister of Gov. John Andrew Shulze. He left a son and a daughter; the former died early, the latter became the wife of Dr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster. Mr. Cameron was quiet and unobtrusive, an intelligent and enterprising business man.

Carter, Ezekiel (colored), probably free parentage, was a native of Talbot county, Virginia, born in 1774. He was a lumber Sawyer by occupation, and came to Harrisburg about the year 1800, where
he pursued his trade and was also a carter. He was thrifty and industrious, accumulating considerable property, and was much thought of by the citizens—although very eccentric in his habits. He died at Harrisburg in May, 1834. He had three children, Washington, who died unmarried; Ezekiel, who died previous to his father, leaving a son William; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Earley, of Hanover, York county, Penn'a, where she died in 1878.

**Crain, Ambrose**, son of William and Jean Crain, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penn'a, about the year 1745. He received a good English education, and was brought up a farmer. In the outset of the Revolution he enlisted as a private in Capt. John Marshall's company, March 25, 1776, and was promoted quarter-master sergeant, Col. Samuel Miles' battalion of the Penn'a Line, July 15, 1776. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and was in active service during the inroads of the British, tories and their Indian allies at the closing years of the war for Independence. Capt. Crain removed to Loudoun county in the Valley of Virginia in 1793 or 1794, and died there a few years subsequent. Inquiry has been made concerning his history, but the foregoing are the meagre facts we have been able to gather up.

**Catrell [Ketterell], William**, was a native of the State of Maryland, where he was born in 1784. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and established himself in Harrisburg about 1805. During the war of 1812-14 he served under Gen. Pike in the Western Department. Subsequently, he began merchandizing, and successfully carried on business until the close of his life. March 23, 1835, he was appointed by Gov. Ritten inspector of flour at Harrisburg, an office shortly after abolished. He served several years as a member of the borough council of Harrisburg. He died at Harrisburg, April 7, 1848. He married, November 6, 1808, Letitia Wilson, sister of McNair Wilson, of Harrisburg, who survived her husband only a few years. They left no issue. By his will Mr. Catrell left several bequests to the Zion Lutheran church, of which he was long an elder, one resulting in the Catrell library. His pastor, the Rev. Charles W. Schaeffer, D.D., now of Germantown, bears this noble testimony: "He was a man of very kindly, cheerful spirit, of pleasant manners, of good, sound sense, and generally well-informed. As a business man he had been distinguished for his habits of order and diligence, and his sterling integrity of principle. His confession and maintenance of his religious faith was modest, though positive and earnest, and in the highest degree sincere. He stood very high in the regard of all who knew him, and was deeply lamented in his death."
Ehrenfried, Joseph, was a native of the city of Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born December 25, 1783. He was destined by his parents for the priesthood, and was educated to that end, but at the age of nineteen he emigrated to America and began teaching school in Lancaster county in 1803. He subsequently accepted the position of translator and book-keeper in Albright's printing establishment, Lancaster, where he acquired a knowledge of printing. In 1808, in connection with William Hamilton, he established the Volksfreund, which, in 1817, was sold to John Baer. He remained there in the capacity of editor, translator and compositor, during which time he translated into German, Back's Theological Dictionary, wrote and published in German "Ehrenfried's Colloquial Phrases," besides a number of other works. Previous to 1837 he made two visits to his native country, and upon his return came to Harrisburg and purchased the Vaterland's Wochter, which, in the interests of the anti-Masonic party, he edited with ability for some years, being succeeded by George Bergner. He subsequently established, at Allen-town, the Friedensboten, but, disposing of it, he accepted the office of deputy register of wills of Lancaster county, in 1845, a position he filled acceptably until 1860, when increasing years compelled him to relinquish it. He died at Lancaster, March 6, 1862. Mr. Ehrenfried married Ann Hubley Smith, a daughter of Bernard Hubley, of Lancaster.

Elder, Jacob, eldest son of John Elder and Elizabeth Awl, and grandson of Rev. John Elder, was born in Paxtang in 1780. He received a thorough English and classical education, learned the art of printing at Lancaster, and in 1802 commenced the publication of the Dauphin Guardian, one of the most influential newspapers published in the early days of Harrisburg. In 1815 he prepared and published "A History of the Late War," and was the author of a preliminary work on the history of the United States. Under his arduous literary labors, Mr. Elder's health failed him, and he died at Harrisburg at the early age of thirty-six years. He never married. His entire life was an active and busy one—and he exerted a great influence in the times he lived.

Eyster, Jacob, eldest son of George Eyster and Margaret Slagle, was born three miles west of Hanover, in what is now Adams county, Penna., June 8, 1782. He was a descendant of John Jacob Eyster, a native of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America between 1717 and 1727. Christian Eyster, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany in 1710. The family settled first at Oley, in Berks county; from thence Christian removed in 1736 to York county. The eldest son of Christian
Historical and Genealogical.

was Elias, born in 1734, who lived until almost a centenarian. His eldest son, George, born June 6, 1757, was a farmer and tanner, a soldier of the Revolution, captured at Fort Washington and confined for some time on board the British prison-ships. He married, in 1780, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Slagle and sister of Col. Henry Slagle, of the Revolution. About 1783 they removed to near Hunterstown, within five miles of Gettysburg, where their son Jacob passed his youth and early manhood. When first enrolled among the militia of Adams county, he was appointed first sergeant, rose to captain and then major, and in 1814 appointed, by Governor Snyder, brigadier general Second brigade, Fifth division, P. M. During the invasion of Maryland by the British that year, he was employed by the Secretary of War (Armstrong) and the Governor of Pennsylvania distributing and forwarding arms and supplies to the militia who were called into service. In 1811 he removed to Gettysburg and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1818, he was a candidate for the House of Representatives, defeated by 62 votes, while the remainder of the Democratic ticket fell from 300 to 1,400 behind. The year following (1819) he was nominated State Senator for an unexpired term, elected, and subsequently for a full term. Previous to the nomination of Gov. Shulze, Gen. Eyster was spoken of as a gubernatorial candidate. In 1822 he removed to Harrisburg, and in 1824 he resigned his seat in the Senate and was appointed deputy surveyor-general, an office he retained for fifteen years. He afterwards became cashier of a bank at Hagerstown, Md., but after a year's absence returned to Harrisburg where he passed the remainder of his life. He died there on the 24th of March, 1858. He married in 1810 Mary Middlecoff, of Adams county, who died at Harrisburg March 24, 1867, at the age of seventy-five years. They had issue: Jacob M.; Juliana, m. Prof. M. Jacobs, of Gettysburg; David A.; Rev. William E.; Alfred E.; and Louisa C.

Fahnestock, Obad, third son of Peter Fahnestock and Elizabeth Bolthouse, and grandson of Diedrich Fahnestock who came to America as early as 1726, and settled at Ephrata about 1749, was born February 25, 1770, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Penna. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, and came Harrisburg about 1795, where he entered into business. He seems to have been a man of considerable intelligence and prominence as almost thirty years of his life was spent in office. He was coroner from November 3, 1802 to November 3, 1805; director of the poor from 1811 to 1813; one of the associate judges of the county from November 12, 1813, to July 30, 1818, when owing to his dislike of Samuel D. Franks, who had been appointed president judge of the courts, he resigned; was
burgess of the borough, 1820 and 1821, and was frequently a member of the council. He served as prothonotary from January 17, 1824, to January 29, 1830. Judge Fahnestock died at Harrisburg March 2; 1840, aged 70 years. He married April 19, 1795, Anna Maria Gessell, b. Jan. 9, 1777; d. Dec. 3, 1844. They had issue: Harris Charles; Hannah, m. 1st, James A. Mahaney, 2d, James W. Weir; William Morrell; Dorothy; Adam K.; Mary Matilda, m. John A. Weir; Amelia Snyder; Walter Franklin, and Simon Snyder.

Franks, Samuel Davidson, son of Isaac Franks and Mary Davidson, was born in Philadelphia in 1783. His father was an officer of the Revolution, an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Washington, and a gentleman of culture and high social position. His ancestors came from Saxony. Mrs. Franks died early, the son being only six years old at the time of her death. Samuel was educated at Princeton, and studied law with the distinguished jurist, Jared Ingersoll, and admitted to practice in 1805. He shortly after established himself at Reading, being admitted to the Berks county bar August 10, 1805. Gov. Snyder in January, 1809, appointed him Deputy Attorney General for the counties of Berks and Northampton. During the war of 1812-14 he served as aid on the staff of Brigadier General John Adams, of Reading, and after the close of that war he was actively identified with military affairs, holding in 1822 the rank of major general of the Penna. militia. In 1814 he was elected chief clerk of the Penna. House of Representatives, a position he filled several sessions. In 1818 he was appointed prothonotary of Berks county, and on the 29th of July the same year, on the resignation of Judge Scott, Gov. Findlay commissioned him president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. Owing to political opposition, strenuous efforts were repeatedly made to impeach him, but these failed, and Judge Franks continued on the bench until January 12, 1830, when he resigned. He afterwards removed to Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, and was actively engaged in the practice of the law where he died very suddenly in 1851, in his forty-ninth year. His best epitaph said one of the Harrisburg newspapers at the time, "a scholar of repute and a great wit." Judge Franks married in 1804, Sarah, daughter of James May, of Reading, a retired merchant and member of the Society of Friends, his mother being a preacher in that body at the time of her death. Mrs. Franks died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Jacobs in Lancaster county, January 1, 1833, aged forty-eight years. They had six children: Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1806, m. in 1828, Coleman R. Jacobs, son of Cyrus Jacobs, a famous ironmaster of Lancaster county; Theodore, Sarah; Charles Ingersoll; Richard Ruth and Ellen; of whom Mrs. Jacobs is the sole survivor.
“THE WHEEL-BARROW MAN.”—One item in the County Commissioners account Oct. 12, 1789, reads—“James Willson, for goods b’ot of Jno. Hamilton, for the use of the Wheel-barrow man of this county, £11:15:0.” Who and what was the Wheel-barrow man?

WHITE, WILLIAM.—Can you give me any information concerning one William White, whose wife was Ann Maria Lowry, and who resided in Harrisburg until about the early part of this century, when they were married, etc. He had sons—Alexander, James, Hugh L., John and Washington—daughters Isabella and Nancy. They emigrated to Abingdon, Virginia.

[William White was a native of Derry township, and purchased May 15, 1789, of John Harris, the founder, lot No. 110 in the original plan of the town of Harrisburg. On November 3, 1792, an agreement was entered into, by which he transferred the aforesaid property to “James White, of the Town of Abingdon, in the county of Washington and State of Virginia, Drover.” We are under the impression that William White inquired of was a son of Josiah White, an early settler in Derry. As to his wife, marriage, etc., perhaps our friend Squire Evans can furnish the information.]

KAMERER.—The following record of the family of Kamerer or Kamerer as now spelled, comes to us through the Rev. Joseph Hillpot, of Elizabethville, who translated it from the old family Bible in possession of Joseph Kamerer, of Sugar Valley, Lycoming county, Penna. This branch of the family settled very early in Upper Paxtang township, Dauphin county.

CHRISTIAN KAMERER, b. September 9, 1734; d. September 26, 1804; m. October 27, 1764, Elizabeth ———, b. August 10, 1744; d. December 16, 1812. They had issue as follows:

i. Dietrich, b. Sept. 10, 1768; m. Barbara Wieland.

ii. Christian, b. June 1, 1770; d. June 6, 1807.

iii. Elizabeth, born October 26, 1771; d. March 19, 1834.


v. Henry, b. Nov. 9, 1775; d. April 14, 1827.

vi. Barbara, b. February 3, 1780; d. February 7, 1856.

vii. Catharine, b. March 8, 1786; [date of death illegible.]
Dietrich Kamerer—son of Christian—b. Sept. 10, 1768; m. June 17, 1795, Barbara Wieland (now spelled Wheeland), b. Sept. 15, 1774; d. Sept. 5, 1835; and left issue:

i. Elizabeth, b. April 16, 1797; bap. July 10, 1797; m. ——


iv. Anna, b. March 11, 1803; bap. May 4, 1804.


[It would be interesting to obtain the family record of the other children of Christian Kamerer.

Harrisburg Markets Many Years Ago.—Previous to the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg was rather a dull place; very little manufacturing was carried on, and consequently there was not much employment for labor. The citizens lived pretty much in the same way they had for many years, as a resident population would, until a new life was infused into it by the erection of industrial establishments, and the centering of several railroads—causing a large influx of laboring men—and consequently a great change in the early habits of the former inhabitants took place. Especially was this the case as relates to the markets, and providing provisions. In former times families bought beef by the quarter or side, and one or more dressed hogs, which were prepared and salted for future use, and what was then called “butchering” was a general winter custom. Potatoes and cabbage were laid up. It was the custom of farmers to call upon many of the citizens in the Fall and take orders for meat to be delivered about the month of December, so that they could fatten and prepare such animals as were required. The markets were held as now, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, ever since the market houses have been built; but there was early morning meat market every day except Sunday, which originated shortly after the construction of the market sheds. Two additions have been added to the original structures, making them the length they are at present. The butchers of forty years ago and previous conveyed all their meat on
wheel-barrows, constructed with a platform on which could be placed whole quarters of meat, and thus taken to the market house. In all seasons of the year the butchers kept their meat in bulk, only cutting off what was selected by the purchaser. The first butcher who cut and exposed meat on the hooks of the stall in the present manner, which had been customary in large cities, was Charles Pray, a Philadelphia butcher, who located here after the marriage of his daughter to George W. Boyer, who lived and died at No. 208 North Second street. Mr. Pray had been a prominent Democratic politician of the county of Philadelphia, and represented his district in the Legislature during the memorable buck-shot war. People in those days carried their meat home hung by hickory pins called skivers, which were plentifully supplied by the butchers, the best cuts selling at eight cents a pound, others at five and six cents. On Tuesday and Friday morning at an early hour many of the farmers from the lower end of Cumberland county would bring their produce to the toll-house at the west end of the Harrisburg bridge, where all in need of marketing would repair. Ofttimes the supply was abundant, with many purchasers. It was called the bridge market, and may have originated shortly after the building of the bridge in 1818. This market was continued until the Tuesday and Friday morning markets were established at State and Fourth streets. The attendance of butchers at the early morning meat market at last became gradually less until only two attended, who were the late Nicholas Reamshart and Alexander Koser. Mr. Reamshart, through age, and having accumulated a competency by his many years of untiring energy, withdrew attendance, while Mr. Koser continued alone for a short time, when finally about 1860 he ceased attending, and the early meat market in the old market house ended, to be revived as the bridge market was at the new market house at State street.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—II.

Hall, Henry, son of Elihu Hall and Catharine Orrick, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1772. His ancestor, Richard Hall, of Mt. Welcome, was one of the earliest settlers at the Head of the Elk. Henry studied medicine, and came to Harrisburg in 1794, where, as was usual with our early physicians, he kept an "apothecary shop." Dr. Hall's was "on the bank next to Mr. Elder's tavern." He was quite a successful practitioner, but died early, closing his young life on the 30th of May, 1808. Dr. Hall married April 26, 1800, Hester,
daughter of Hon. William Maclay, and left four children, Rev. William Maclay; Mary Eleanor, m. William Wallace; Catharine J., m. Hon. Garrick Mallory; Elizabeth Mary, m. George W. Harris, and Henrietta. Mrs. Hall was a highly intelligent woman; she died at Harrisburg, and lies interred by the side of her husband in the Harrisburg cemetery.

Heisely, Frederick, was a native of Lancaster county, Penn'a, where he was born October 17, 1759. He learned the trade of clock and mathematical instrument maker, with a Mr. Hoff, of Lancaster town. During the Revolution Mr. Heisely served in one of the Associated battalions, and was in service during the Jersey campaign of 1776. About 1783 he removed to Frederick, Md., where he established himself in business. In 1812 he came to Harrisburg, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the borough, filling the offices of assistant burgess and town council. He was treasurer of the county of Dauphin from 1827 to 1829. He died at Harrisburg, March 12, 1843, and is there buried. Mr. Heisley married November 6, 1783, Catharine Juliana Hoff, of Lancaster, b. September 15, 1763; d. December 3, 1839. Their children were: Justina Margaret, b. July 3, 1785; d. at Harrisburg, unm; Sophie, b. Sept. 21, 1787; m. George Rigney, of Frederick, Md., and left issue: George J., b. Nov. 29, 1789, m. Anna Maria Kurtz; Frederick Augustus, b. July 3, 1792, m. Catharine Hoffman, removed to Pittsburgh, where they died; John, b. Nov. 30, 1794, Catharine, b. April 22, 1797; m. Jacob Keller, d. at Frederick, Md.; and Caroline, b. February 9, 1800.

Horter, George Reis, son of Valentine Horter and Magdalena Reis, was born in 1784 at Germantown. His parents came to Harrisburg in May, 1785, and his early education was received in the "Latin schools" of the new town. He learned the trade of a hatter with his brother-in-law, Jacob Bucher. When his brother-in-law, Henry Beader, was appointed register of the county, Mr. Horter served as his deputy. During the second war with Great Britain he was appointed third lieutenant of the 16th Infantry, U. S. Army, May 1, 1814, subsequently promoted captain for meritorious services, and served until peace was declared, when he resigned. He subsequently took a prominent part in the volunteer military organizations of his day. He was transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate a number of years. Col. Horter died at Harrisburg in March, 1830, aged about 46 years. He never married. He was a prominent politician and active Free Mason, and was held in high esteem by the citizens of his adopted town. It is related that on his return from a trip to New Orleans, about 1805, the bells of the town were rung in
Honor of his arrival, so highly was he respected for his geniality and social standing.

KELLER, JOHN PETER, son of Charles Andrew Keller and Judith Barbara Bigler, was born at Lancaster, Penna., September 28, 1776. His ancestor belonged to one of the oldest families in Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1735. John Peter learned the trade of a brass founder, coming to Harrisburg in 1796. In 1801 he established himself in business as "brass founder and ropemaker," which proved successful, and afterwards in general merchandising. He was a member of the borough council almost continuously from 1810 to 1824, and was quite prominent and influential in the public affairs of his day. He was identified with nearly all the early enterprises of the town, such as the Harrisburg Bridge Company, Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike Company, and at his death was the last survivor of the original board of directors of the Harrisburg Bank. He was a gentleman of thrift, industry and indomitable energy, upright, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens. He was no less decided and influential as a Christian, being one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. He died at Harrisburg on the 1st of October, 1859, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Keller was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Schaeffer, daughter of Rev. Frederick Schaeffer, D. D., of Lancaster; b. Nov. 6, 1774; d. Dec. 19, 1842; and by whom he had the following children: Frederick, George, Rev. Emanuel, Eliza, m. James R. Boyd; Maria, m. Lewis L. Plitt; Catharine, m. James Gilliard; John Peter, Sophia, m. Thomas Montgomery; William, Frederick George, Benjamin, Peter Charles and Charles Andrew. His second wife was Mrs. Rachel Cochran, widow of William Cochran, formerly sheriff of the county, who survived him thirteen years.

KERR, REV. WILLIAM, was born in Bart township, Lancaster county, Penna., October 13, 1776. His father dying early, he was left to the tender care of a pious mother. After some years spent in the schools of the neighborhood, he was sent to Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, where he graduated. For some years thereafter he was principal of an academy at Wilmington, Delaware. He subsequently placed himself under the care of the Presbytery of New Castle, and was shortly after ordained by that body. He preached in Harrisburg about the years 1804-5, and upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. McFarquahr was sent to supply the pulpit of Old Donegal church. In the fall of 1808 the congregation at Columbia made application to Mr. Kerr for part of his time; it was not, however
until the year following that he assented to give them a portion of his ministerial labors. He continued to be the stated supply there until the first Sunday in January, 1814, when he preached his farewell sermon. Mr. Kerr also preached at Marietta in addition to his charge at Donegal. He died in that town on the 22d of September, 1821, aged forty-five years, and is interred in old Donegal church graveyard. The Rev. Mr. Kerr married Mary Elder, daughter of James Wilson and Mary Elder, of Derry, b. 1788; d. February 22, 1850, at Harrisburg, and their children were, Mary, m. Hermanus Alricks, of Harrisburg; William M., J. Wallace, James Wilson and Martha, m. Dr. Edward L. Orth, of Harrisburg. As a minister, there were few who stood higher in the estimation of his brethren in the Presbytery than the Rev. William Kerr.

McKinney, Mordecai, son of Mordecai McKinney and Mary, daughter of Col. Wm. Chambers, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn'a, in 1796. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated quite young. He studied law under Judge Duncan, of Carlisle, completing his instruction at Harrisburg, being admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the May term, 1817. In 1821 he was appointed district attorney of Union county, serving three years. In 1824 he was chosen clerk to the county commissioners of Dauphin county, and October 23, 1827, Governor Shulze appointed him one of the associate judges of the same county. Subsequently Judge McKinney turned his attention to the compilation of law books, and published "McKinney's Digest," "Our Government," "Pennsylvania Tax Laws," and other works of professional value. He died at Harrisburg on the 17th day of December, 1867, the result of injuries received from a street car three days previous. Mr. McKinney married Rachel, daughter of William Graydon, who died at Harrisburg, April 12, 1856. The Rev. Dr. Robinson so accurately summarizes the characteristics of Judge McKinney's noble life that we cannot refrain from quoting him largely: "His life as a man and a citizen was completely transfigured by his religion, sanctified and elevated by it. He was modest and unobtrusive in manners, free from all guile, a man of sterling honesty and conscientiousness. He was remarkably free from all taint of selfishness and all pride. Spending all his years in comparative poverty, no more contented, happy and trusting man walked the streets of this city. As a citizen he was faithful to all obligations, a friend of all that was venerable and good, a defender of law, and a supporter of all that tended to the welfare of society. He was distinguished as a philanthropist. There was a nobleness about his loyalty to principle, to the cause of
the poor, the oppressed and the despised, that might well command universal admiration."

Meetch, John, the son of an Irish magistrate, was born in Ennis-kellen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1724. He received a good education. Marrying in opposition to his father, he came, with his wife, to America about 1752, landing at New York. From thence they went to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, finally passing down that river, locating on the north side of Peter's mountain, thus being one of the early pioneers of that locality. In 1756 his family was driven off by the Indians—but returned when the settlers had organized for their own defense. In the French and Indian war Mr. Meetch took up arms in aid of the frontiers, and when the storm of the Revolution burst upon the country he was an active participant, being in Captain John Reed's company during the Jersey campaign of 1776–7. Mr. Meetch died at his residence in 1794, his wife surviving him only a few years. They had five children who reached maturity: Nancy, m. John Cavet, went to Knoxville, Tenn., where she died at the age of ninety; Mary, m. Brown, removed to Westmoreland county; Rebecca, m. Dunlap, settled in Erie county; Elizabeth, m. Robert Lyon, removed to Northumberland county; and John, who married and remained on the homestead.

Mowry, Charles, was born in Litchfield, Providence county, Rhode Island, in 1777. He received a classical education, and came to Pennsylvania about 1800 and engaged in teaching. In 1808 he began the publication of the Temperate Zone, at Downington, Chester county. This was subsequently changed to the American Republican, and Mr. Mowry continued its publication until 1821, when he came to Harrisburg in the interest of William Findlay, who was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania for a second term, and became editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, previously the Harrisburg Republican. This paper he eventually disposed of to Gen. Simon Cameron, who had been associated with him as co-partner in its management, in order that he might assume the duties of canal commissioner, to which he had been appointed by Governor Shulze. During his career as editor he acquired considerable celebrity as a political writer and exercised a marked influence upon the policy of his party. He died at Harrisburg, July 29, 1838. He married, March 31, 1812, Mary, daughter of George Richmond, of Sadsbury township, Chester county. She died March 28, 1862, aged seventy-six years. They had six children—three sons, since deceased, and three daughters—Mary, m. Samuel D. Young and is a widow; Susan, m. Hon. David Fleming; and Jane, unm.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXIV.

The Latitude and Longitude of Harrisburg, as established by the United States Coast Survey in September, 1877, are—Latitude, 40° 15' 44"; Longitude, 76° 54' 56".

Slough.—Among our papers we find the following genealogical notes concerning a very prominent family of Central Pennsylvania, and place them on record for future use:

Mathias Slough, b. 1733; d. September 15, 1812; m. April 23, 1757, Mary, daughter of George Gibson, of Lancaster; b. 1739; d. May, 1814. They had issue:

i. Jacob, b. April 23, 1758; d. May, 1758.
ii. George, b. June 27, 1759; was a physician; d. October 25, 1840, at Harrisburg.

iii. Matthew, b. March 25, 1762; d. s. p.
iv. Jacob, b. December 15, 1764; was a captain under St. Clair and Wayne; d. in 1838 or 1839.

v. Elizabeth, b. September 3, 1767; d. s. p.
vi. Mary, b. March 11, 1769; d. October 8, 1823; m. 1st., Alexander Scott; 2d, October 16, 1814, Gov. Simon Snyder.

vii. Matthias, b. October 8, 1771; was lieutenant of cavalry, U. S. A.; d. September 3, 1797, in Virginia.

viii. Henry Gibson, b. April 8, 1774; d. 1800.
ix. Robert C., b. October 1, 1776.

x. Elizabeth, b. August 12, 1779; d. March, 1855; m. in 1809, Joseph Clendenin, a clerk in the land department of the State, who died at Harrisburg, November 14, 1818, in his 41st year.

xi. Frances, b. October 8, 1781; d. October 27, 1837; m. September 25, 1813, James Peacock, of Harrisburg.

Dock—Killian—Bigler.—Philip Dock, a soldier of the Revolution, was born August 2, 1757, in East Earl township, Lancaster county, Penn'a; died at Newville, Cumberland county, Penn'a, July 15, 1830. He married Elizabeth Killian, born in East Earl township, August 27, 1763; she died at Newville, February 7, 1848, and there buried. There were children, among others, as follows:

i. Elizabeth; m. John Dean; removed to Ohio, where their descendants reside.
Historical and Genealogical.

ii. Susan; m. Jacob Bigler; they were the parents of Gov. John Bigler, of California, and Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

iii. Amelia; m. George Gray, and left issue.

iv. Jacob; m. Elizabeth Kissecker Ott, and left issue.

v. William; m. Margaret Gilliard—See biographical Sketch, N. & Q.

vi. Philip; d. s. p.

HARRISBURG IN 1818.—James Flint in his "Letters from America," published at Edinburgh, in 1822, gives the following account of his trip through this section:

"Sept. 21, 1818. The coach stopped at Elizabeth Town last night, for three hours and started again before three o'clock. We were near Middletown (eight miles on our way) before the light disclosed to our eyes a pleasant and fertile country.

"It was near Middletown that we got the first peep of the river Susquehanna, which is here about a mile in breadth. The trees on the east bank confining the view to the right and left, produced an illusory effect, almost, impressing on the mind a lake instead of the river. The highly transparent state of the air, and the placid surface of the water, uniting in producing a most distinct reflection of the bold banks on the opposite side, cliffs partially concealed by a luxuriant growth of trees sprung from the detritus below, and by smaller ones rooted in rifted rocks. Over these a rising background is laid out in cultivated fields. The eye is not soon tired of looking on a scene so richly furnished and so gay.

"Harrisburg, the seat of legislation of Pennsylvania, is a small town which stands on a low bottom by the river; a pleasant situation. Opposite to the town is a small island in the river connected with the eastern and western shores by very long wooden bridges. The waters of the Susquehanna are limpid, but shallow at this place, and ill-adapted to navigation, except in times of flood."

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—III.

ORTH, ADAM HENRY, eldest son of Henry Orth and Rebecca Rahm, was born at Harrisburg, in 1798. He studied law and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the November term, 1822. He held the office of district attorney for Dauphin county, 1827 and 1828, and for several years, in addition to the duties of his profession, he was transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives. He died in Har-
risburg on the 15th of October, 1833. He married May 3, 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of John B. Cox, of Estherton, who survived her husband several years. Mr. Orth was a promising lawyer, a faithful officer and was a gentleman refined and courteous.

Ross, Robert James, son of Andrew Ross, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to America about 1800, and his wife, Hannah Templin of Chester county, Penn'a, was born at Georgetown, D. C., in 1897. He received a good English and classical education, and was appointed by President John Quincy Adams midshipman in the U. S. Navy, August, 1826, and subsequently promoted for meritorious conduct and services. Shortly after his marriage he resigned, and was appointed teller in the branch bank of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, then under the cashiership of James Leslie. In 1839, he was tendered the position of cashier in the Harrisburg Savings institution, which he accepted, and when this corporation became the Dauphin Deposit Bank he remained its cashier until his death. Mr. Ross died at Harrisburg, the 6th of October, 1861. He was enterprising and successful in business, and stood high in financial circles. He married in 1833, Mary E., daughter of Jacob M. Haldeman and Eliza Ewing Jacobs, who died at Harrisburg in 1873, aged 59 years. They had children: Jacob H., d. s. p.; Andrew; Jacob Haldeman; Eliza; Hannah, m. Col. Reno, U. S. A.; Roberta, m. J. Wilson Orth; and Robert. Of these Andrew, residing in York county, Penn'a, is the sole survivor.

Rutherford, Levi, the eldest son of John Rutherford and Jane Meader, was born in Paxtang, in the year 1826. After the death of his father, in 1832, he was taken by his uncle, William Rutherford, in whose family he remained until he attained his majority. He received a liberal education, and read medicine under Dr. W. W. Rutherford, of Harrisburg; graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, in March, 1849. He at once began the practice of medicine at New Cumberland, which promised bright, but his health failing, he was compelled to relinquish the duties of his profession. He returned home, and undertook the superintendence of the farm, hoping thereby to re-establish his health. This proved futile, for he gradually failed, and he died at Harrisburg on the 8th of February, 1851. Intelligent, amiable and upright, Dr. Levi Rutherford's young life left a rose-tinted memory in many households.

Shoufler, Valentine, eldest son of John George Shoufler and Francisca Bendel, was born in Bethel township, Lancaster, now Lebanon, county, Penn'a, April 7, 1752. His parents came from Switzerland. The son received the limited education afforded in pioneer times and was brought up as a farmer. He volunteered in one of the
first companies at the outset of the Revolution, as sergeant, was taken prisoner but managed to escape. He was subsequently a captain in the Flying Camp and wounded in the skirmish at Chestnut Hill in December, 1777. He served at Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, and came out of the Revolution with the rank of major of the associated battalion. In the interval of peace which followed, he was a colonel of volunteer militia. Col. Shouler represented the county of Dauphin in the Legislature from 1794 to 1796. He died at his residence at Jonestown, on the 7th of August, 1845, aged ninety-three years. He was a gallant soldier, a faithful official, and a highly esteemed citizen. His life was a long and honorable one, and he was probably the last surviving soldier of the war for Independence in Lebanon county.

Steele, James, the son of William Steele, Jr., and Abigail, daughter of Francis Baily, was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, Penn'a, in 1763. He received a good classical education. He represented Chester county in the Penn'a Legislative sessions of 1809 and 1810, served in the war of 1812-14 in the capacity of colonel, and for meritorious conduct promoted to inspector general of the State troops with the rank of brigadier. He was an enterprising business man, and prior to the war erected a paper mill on the east side of the Octoraro, and in 1818 a cotton mill in the same neighborhood. Gen. Steele removed to Harrisburg in 1830, dying there September 29, 1845; and was the first person interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. His integrity and zeal, whether as officer or private individual, made him universally beloved and respected. He was a Presbyterian, but his wife and some of his family were Methodists. His son, Franklin B. Steele, was appointed military storekeeper at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1847, and from that period was closely identified with the history and interests of the Upper Mississippi. He died September 10, 1880. A daughter became the wife of Gen. H. H. Sibley, an early pioneer, and at one time Governor of Minnesota. His son John was a prominent physician of Minneapolis.

Tod, John, son of David Tod, and Rachel Kent, was born in Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, in November, 1779. His father was a Scotchman by birth and a man of an original turn of mind, professing much shrewdness, and a dry kind of wit, many of his sayings being familiarly repeated years after his decease. His mother was a native of the town of Suffield. Young Tod received his preliminary education at the public schools of the village, but his classical education was pursued under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Gray, pastor of the Presbyterian church of the town. His rapid progress in his studies enabled him on examination to enter the junior class of
Yale College, where he graduated two years afterwards with great credit and honor to himself. After graduating he entered the office of his brother, George Tod, then a practicing lawyer in New Haven, and it is said was also a short time in the office of Gideon Granger, Postmaster General under President Adams. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford in 1800. Shortly after he went to Virginia, where he filled the position of tutor in a family in one of the Northern counties of that State. In 1802 he located at Bedford, Penn'a, where he did some clerical labor in the prothonotary's office, and the same year admitted to the bar there. His practice rapidly increased, and such was his standing and popularity in the county that he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1808, serving in that body until 1813—the last two sessions being Speaker of that body. In 1813 he was elected member of the State Senate, of which he served as presiding officer from 1814 to 1816. He was re-elected in 1816, but resigned the office December 20, 1816. In 1820 Mr. Tod was elected a member of Congress, and again in 1822. The tariff question was the leading measure of Congress during the session of 1823-4. His speeches on the subject—particularly his opening speech, delivered on the 10th of February, 1824, and that with which he closed the debate on the 7th of April—are remarkable; the first for the data, facts, statistics and other important information it conveys—the second for its powerful and persuasive reasoning; fervid eloquence, wit, and satire, all expressed in chaste and elegant language. Few subjects have elicited more masterly and brilliant displays from American statesmen. On the 8th of June, 1824, he was appointed president judge of the 16th judicial district, and thereupon resigned his seat in Congress. In May, 1827, he was appointed by Governor Shulze a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. "No man," wrote a contemporary, "who ever had a seat upon the bench had a stronger sense of justice or a greater love of truth and equity, and which he always seemed desirous to see reached and fully attained in every cause that came before him.

* * * * * Possessing in addition to his studious habits that quality of the mind most necessary for a good judge, a clear and discriminating judgment, along with good common sense; there is no doubt, had his life been prolonged, but he would have attained to the first, the very first judicial distinction in the country." He had been engaged with two other judges in holding a court at Lancaster, and becoming ill, hastened to his home at Bedford, where, after a brief illness, on the 27th of March, 1830, in the 51st year of his age, he breathed his last. "The character of Judge Tod was that of a plain, practical republican—a downright honest man. Without the
least ostentation or disguise, he remarkably exemplified, in a Spartan simplicity of manners the truth of his own sentiments—that there may be a social equality in the intercourse of men on all proper occasions without at all interfering with the difference conferred by intellect and education. He was too humble to think himself wiser than others, and too honest to account himself better. His unbending integrity, his inflexible resolution and his unceasing application to business were the chief causes of his being successful in most of his undertakings. Had he possessed these last qualities in a less degree, we have reason to suppose he might have lived longer—but a prolonged life is not always either the most glorious or useful.” Judge Tod married Mary R., daughter of John A. Hanna and Mary Harris, and left issue: Julia Anna, m. John H. Briggs; Rachel, m. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler, Pa.; Isabella, m. William M. Kerr; and Henrietta. Mrs. Tod d. at Harrisburg.

Waterbury, Isaac S., son of William Henry Waterbury and Elizabeth Goddard, was born in New York city, January, 1820. He learned the trade of tailor and came to Harrisburg about 1840. Imbued with a military spirit he early associated himself with one of the military organizations of the Capital, and when the war was declared with Mexico, he volunteered and went out as third lieutenant of the Cameron Guards, and with them served in the campaign against the Aztec capital from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. In 1852 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. At the outset of the war for the Union Mr. Waterbury was chosen adjutant of the Second Pennsylvania regiment, April 21, 1861, served through the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and mustered out July 29, 1861. He at once went to work and raised Company G of the 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, his commission as captain dating August 28, 1861. He served with distinction through the various campaigns up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 8th of May, 1864, at Bermuda Hundreds, Virginia. His remains were shortly after sent to Harrisburg, their final resting place. He married in 1843, Mary Ann Severs, of Harrisburg, who survived him. Capt. Waterbury was a genial friend and a gallant officer.

Williams, Joshua, son of Louis Williams, an emigrant from Wales, was born in the Great Valley, Chester county, Penna., August 8, 1768. When he was about two years of age his father removed to York county. He received an early preparatory education, sent to Dickinson College, Carlisle—then under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Charles Nisbet—where he graduated in 1795 in the same class with Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who ever retained a kindly remembrance of him. His theological studies were pursued chiefly
under the direction of Rev. Dr. Robert Cooper. In 1798 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and in the following year was called to the pastorate of Paxtang and Derry churches, and was ordained minister thereof on the 2d of October, 1799. In 1801, at his own request, he was relieved from the charge, "owing to some matters of uneasiness which had arisen in one of his congregations." In 1802 he was installed pastor of the Big Spring church, which he served until 1829, when, on account of physical infirmities, he resigned. He died August 21, 1838. His wife, who was a daughter of Patrick Campbell and Eleanor Hayes, of Derry, died at Big Spring, and is interred with her husband in the churchyard there. Mr. Williams was a gentleman whose talents and attainments were such as to command the highest respect from all who knew him. His intellectual powers were naturally strong and vigorous, and his judgment sound and discriminating. He was familiar with the science of mental philosophy, and had a remarkable taste for metaphysical discussions. He was learned and able in his profession and highly instructive in his discourses, and Jefferson College honored him with the title of Doctor of Divinity.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXV.

McClure.—Richard McClure, of Paxtang, died in November, 1774. He left a wife, Jean, and children as follows:

2. Andrew.
3. Rowan.
5. Mary, m. Joseph Sherer.
7. Margaret, m. John Steel.
8. Susanna, m. Hamilton Shaw.

William McClure, of Paxtang, who died in April, 1785, left a wife, and children as follows:

2. Rebecca.
3. Mary.
4. Sarah.
5. Margaret.
In his will he speaks of Jonathan McClure, eldest son of Richard, as his brother, and makes him one of his executors. As William's name is not mentioned in the will of Richard McClure, we are at a loss to reconcile the statement of the former. Who can give us the desired information?

"The Buckshot War."—Several months since the American Volunteer, of Carlisle, commenced a series of papers on this interesting episode of Pennsylvania history, but after the publication of Part V., which did not conclude the articles, there has not appeared anything further. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as it is necessary oftimes in getting at the truth of history to obtain the accounts of both sides of a story. That veteran editor, Theo. Fenn, Esq., who was an active participant in that political embroglio was requested by the writer several years ago to give us his version of the affair, and he is now preparing a full history thereof. Recently, the appearance of a work on Thaddeus Stevens has called to mind the "Buckshot war," which the author of the biography referred to does not seem to understand. The fact is, no New England author who has ever written understands the people of Pennsylvania or its history, and through pure ignorance our State has been woefully maligned. Its ethnological history remains to be properly studied and appreciated.

REVEREND CAPTAIN JOHN CONRAD BUCHER.

In the seventh generation of a family record which embraces nearly three hundred and fifty years, I find the birth-date of John Conrad Bucher, June 10th, 1730. He was the son of John Jacob Bucher, Landvogt of the District of Neukirch, in the Canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland. Intending him for the ministry, his father afforded him the best educational advantages of his time and country. His Denk-Buch (Remembrance Book) or Album, still preserved, testifies to his connection with the celebrated institutions at St. Gall (1752), Basle and Gottingen, and contains among its interesting and valuable contributions the autographs of Wagelin, Zolliköffer, John Lawrence Mosheim, and others.

About the age of twenty-five he was imbued with a martial rather than a ministerial ambition, and relinquishing his studies is said to have entered the military service of Holland. How long he remained there is not known, but in 1756 we find him in Pennsylvania; and in the excitement following the defeat of the British army under Braddock, when the frontiers were aroused to their danger and
the necessity of self-protection and the consequent organization of ranging companies, Mr. Bucher's knowledge of the military art secured him a position in the Provincial forces. His name is first recorded in the Archives as "Conrad Bucher, Ensign, April 1, 1758," in the 13th company of "The Penn'a Regiment, consisting of 3 Battalions, the Hon. Wm. Denny, Esqr., Lieut. Gov. of the Province of Penn'a, Colonel-in-Chief."

His head-quarters were thus far maintained at Carlisle. He had doubtless concluded that America was to be his permanent residence, and also that it was "not good for him to be alone." February 26th, 1760, became therefore the date of his marriage with Miss Mary Magdalena Hoch, of York, a lady whose maternal blood was Huguenot, of the family Lefevre. The marriage service was solemnized by that distinguished divine and orator, Rev. George Duffield, D. D., who was supplying the Presbyterian pulpit in Carlisle at this time.

It is proper to note here, that documentary evidence and family traditions give to Lieut. Bucher the additional position of chaplain. Whatever the circumstances may have been which resulted in this double duty, the fact is sufficiently clear that he was called to a practical use of the theological training he had received in the fatherland. He doubtless itinerated from one military post to another, in the King's service; and that he was frequently accompanied by his wife is proven by her certificate of church membership (still preserved) issued for use en route by Dr. Duffield (then regularly installed at Carlisle), November 4, 1762.

It would be interesting to know exactly under what circumstances Conrad Bucher was introduced to the active duties of the ministry. It is gratifying, however, to reflect that several years participation in the asperities and temptations of military life had not alienated him from the rectitude of his former plans concerning the future, and that he preserved untainted those good qualities which he doubtless brought from home. My own supposition is, that he completed his preparation for the ministry under his wife's pastor, Rev. Dr. Duffield—as best he could, consistent with his military duties—and that his "ordination" was had through the instrumentality of that celebrated divine, sometime in 1763, that being the earliest date in his ministerial record.

Lieut. Bucher was promoted to be adjutant of the second battalion, July 12th, 1764; and only nineteen days afterward—July 21st—he was made captain. [His commissions are all preserved.] Whatever this rapid promotion signified, it must have been for valuable service rendered, or if we reason that he had suspended the active military for the ministerial office exclusively, it may have been in order
to assign him, officially, an adequate salary. It is my impression also, that being a man of liberal education, with a probable aptitude for clerical and departmental duties, it was in his power to render himself more than ordinarily useful at headquarters.

At all events, we know that about this time (1763–4) his life gradually merged from the service of King George to that of King Jesus, and thus the earlier hopes of his father were at last realized, through circumstances he could never have imagined. We shall see, too, how his military experiences introduced him to a field of missionary labor the scope of which at this day is difficult to realize.

From an old baptismal record, which embraces the period of transition already mentioned, I learn that his ministrations were as follows: At Carlisle, 1763 to 1768; at Middletown, 1765 to 1768; at Hummelstown, 1765 to 1768; at “Falling Spring, near Conecocheague” (Chambersburg), 1765 to 1768.

In addition to these, his pastoral services were extended still further westward—according to his memoranda—embracing Bedford, “near Fort Cumberland,” Redstone (Brownsville), “Big Crossings of Yiooghegeny,” and Fort Pitt; together with the nearer congregations at “Shippentown on Susquehanna” (Shippensburg), Sharpsborough, and Coxtown. What a parish!

As early as 1764 the officers of the 1st and 2d battalions, who served under Col. Bouquet made an agreement at Bedford that they would apply to the Proprietaries for a sufficient tract of land, conveniently situated, whereon to locate plantations, and thus provide their future homes; and that such grant “shall be proportionally divided according to our several ranks and subscriptions.” In reply to their formal application of April 30, 1765, commissioners were appointed to carry out the details of the grant, but it was not until a delay of four years, when, after various meetings, the final allotment took place at Harris’s Ferry, May 16th, 1769, and the Rev. Capt. Conrad Bucher obtained 400 acres—now owned by the Pontius’s—on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, as his share.

This land he exchanged for a house and lot in the town of Lebanon, where, as has been stated, he had preached for some time and was well known to the people. Thither he removed from Carlisle during the summer of 1769, having most probably accepted a regular call to the German Reformed congregation there. It is evident, however, that he did not go with the design of confining his work entirely to the church at that place. His missionary zeal and enthusiasm in the Master’s cause seem to have been too large for such a restriction.

There is no means of ascertaining the date of his actual resignation as an officer of the British colonial service. It is not unlikely, how-
ever, that he occupied his chaplaincy up to the time of his removal to Lebanon, and that he relinquished the service of his earthly sovereign only for the more exalted position of "a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

Continuing his labors from Lebanon as his new "headquarters," his tours not only embraced some of his old preaching stations, but included new ones, and comprised in all an extent of labor not unworthy of comparison with those of the Master's best heroes. On the pages of his pocket almanac for 1768, the appointments which he filled are enumerated as follows: Lebanon, Quitopahilla, Hummels-town, Middletown, Buffalo, Jonestown, Klopp's, Chamberlin's, Carlisle, Falling Springs, Doctor Schnebley's, Coneocheague (now St. Paul's, between Hagerstown and Clear Spring), Hagerstown, Peter Spang's, Sharpsburg, Bedford, Redstone, Heidelberg, Schafferstown, Weiseichenland, Mayland, Maytown, Manheim, Rapho, Blasser's, &c., &c.

Up to 1770, this untiring ambassador of Christ had occasionally included the congregation at Reading in his visitations, and so pleased them as to elicit a call to become their pastor. But his ill health for some time prevented any consideration of this; and at last Cotus (the Synod) resolved that "the decision should be laid upon the conscience of the Rev. Mr. Bucher" himself. After prayerful consideration he declined this call "from love to his own congregations."

In 1771, he makes record of a number of meetings held in the evening at private houses where he abode for the night—prayer-meetings—as he "went about doing good" among his widely scattered flocks.

We may here pause to contemplate with merited admiration the subject of this sketch. Through about fifteen years—since his ordination at Carlisle, 1763—4—did this faithful evangelist serve the numerous congregations scattered over his extensive field. With all the modern facilities for expeditions traveling, such an undertaking would, at the present day, be regarded impracticable, if not unwise. What then must have been the difficulties of such a task in those early times? Imagination cannot even picture them. How fearfully such unwearied effort, such ceaseless privation and vicissitude must have told upon the strongest physical constitution, is evident when we remember that the journeying was of necessity all done on horseback, over the worst of roads (if any), but more frequently over simple "paths" through the primeval forest—especially toward the western frontier; with habitations sparsely located and lodging places widely distant; and these journeys doubtless made for the
most part alone? Yet not alone, for God was with him, amid danger
by flood and field. "When thou passest through the waters I will
be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee."

When the conflict for American Independence arose, it found Con-
rad Bucher on the side of Liberty and his adopted land. He had, no
doubt, many pleasant memories of grateful service to that govern-
ment which had been instrumental in opening the way to a new
life in this country; but he had also many loved objects to cherish
and protect, and a higher ambition to serve the liberties of a free peo-
ple. He consequently joined his fellow citizens in their formal oath
of allegiance—taken at Lancaster, June 10th (his birth-day), 1778—
and my uncle, John C. Bucher, of Harrisburg, recorded the fact that
he also served for a time as chaplain in the Revolutionary army.

As we approach the fiftieth year of Conrad Bucher's life, it is found
that the activities of his earlier manhood have left fatal evidences of
overwork, or undue exposure, too continued strain of laborious effort
for the good of others, and too little consideration of self. Some form
of heart disease developed itself to the great grief of his friends, but
he continued, as regularly as possible, a good and faithful servant
to all his congregations.

In the Cotal Minutes of April, 1779, mention is made, incidentally
of his "sickly condition," and following this he was compelled, on
account of continued failing health, to relinquish his more distant
congregations. To his last capable moment, however, he "waited on
the Lord," and was assiduous in his pastoral duties.

On the 15th of August, 1780, he was invited to solemnize a mar-
rriage at Killinger's, on the Quitopahilla, near Middletown (Annville).
Whilst there, amid the nuptial festivities, he was suddenly stricken
down—translated to the marriage of the Lamb, and to his great and
eternal reward.

The occasion of joy was thus turned to that of mourning, for "a
man he was to all the country dear." In the conveyance of his
mortal remains back to Lebanon, the reverence of his people was
such that, instead of using a vehicle, they carried him upon a bier
the entire five miles; and thus "devout men carried him to his
burial."

In the graveyard of the ancient German Reformed church at Leb-
anon, in whose pulpit he had ministered twelve years, reposes the
dust of John Conrad Bucher, with four children who died in infancy.
His venerable wife remained at Lebanon until about 1812, when she
was taken by her youngest son, Conrad Bucher, to spend the
remainder of her days with him at Alexandria, Huntingdon county,
Pa. She died March 11, 1819.
The Reverend Bucher was equally fluent in English, German and French. His Bibles in the two foreign languages are still preserved, the German having his preaching texts all marked. Endowed with the genius of his fatherland, he was also a fine musician and singer. Mr. Frederick Kelker said his voice was of unusual power and compass, a bass that could fill the church! Certainly an acquisition of no small value in his ministerial appointments. He was very systematic in his general habits, and possessed a degree of skill with the pen that was evidenced in his excellent copying of music and keeping his books, and which as has been noted—rendered him a valuable acquisition to the military service at Carlisle.

The Reverend-Captain was represented to the people of Dauphin county in his distinguished son, Hon. Jacob Bucher, of Harrisburg. His descendants, although once conspicuous among the leading families at Harrisburg, have passed away. The survivors remain in the families of Bryson, Ziegler, Ray, Hummel, Charlton, Kirk and Best. He was unquestionably a man of great cultivation, industry, perseverance and zeal in his Father's business. His name and services have been properly associated by Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, with the honored "Fathers of the German Reformed Church in America," and though his life work does not dazzle, it nevertheless endures, and he has his reward.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXVI.

Vanlear.—In 1761, Christian Vanlaw (Vanlear), late of Derry, left sons, John, William, James, Michoel, Christian, Joseph, and a daughter Mary, who married Robert Mathias. The latter lived at Conewago. 244 acres of Vanlear's land was in Derry and Donegal, adjoining lands of widow Hall, widow Sample and John Kerr. The patent was dated June 8, 1749.

Glass.—Some months since an inquiry was made concerning Major William Glass. We have been favored with a copy of the following letter written by Senator Melchior Rahm, then representing the Berks and Dauphin district in the Assembly at Lancaster, to Adam Boyd, Esq., of Harrisburg. Relative to the latter, an extended biographical notice has appeared in Notes and Queries; as to Mr. Rahm, a prominent and representative man of this locality, we expect in due time to give some information:
Lancaster, Feb. 28th, 1812.

Sir: I have enquired of F. McClure, Esq., concerning the heirs of Major William Glass. He tells me that there is a brother's son, with the name of Johnston Glass, a rough carpenter, residing at Pittsburg, and Mr. McClure thinks by your writing to him you can find out all the others. He says this man has a brother; I don't know whether systers. He likewise states that the major has a sisster, but don't know whether alive, nor whether she has left any children.

I am, respectfully yours, &c.,

M. Rahm.

To Adam Boyd, Esq., Harrisburg.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXVII.

The "Murder of Morgan."—In the Harrisburg Intelligencer for September 26, 1826, appears the following notice concerning the man whose sudden disappearance was the entire capital of the anti-Masonic party of that period:

"The Masonic fraternity and others are cautioned against a man calling himself Capt. William Morgan, as he is a swindler and a dangerous man."

THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

We learn from the Philadelphia newspapers that the 24th of October has been selected as the proper day on which to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William Penn in America. Why this date is chosen we are at a loss to conceive, for all the chronology of Pennsylvania history we have investigated is in direct conflict as to the 24th of October being that on which Penn landed in America. Proud, the Quaker historian, although not always reliable as to facts, should be considered so as to dates, and he states that Penn landed at New Castle on the 24th of October, but it must be remembered that this is an old style date, and that two hundred years from October 24, 1682, will not be completed until November 3, 1882. The adoption of the so-called Gregorian calendar in 1752 by the English authorities changed the computation of time, for prior to the month of September of that year all dates in the history of Great
Britain and her colonies are old style dates. By the time England adopted the Gregorian calendar, another day had been gained by the Julian method—1700 having been rated as a leap year—and therefore, when she did make the change, it was necessary to drop eleven days in order to change old style to new style. We find that our almanacs for 1752 shows September of that year to contain but nineteen days, Wednesday, September 2d, being immediately followed by Thursday, September 14th. In changing old style dates to the new style, ten days must be added to the dates occurring between March 1, 1500, and March 1, 1700, and eleven days to dates between March 1, 1700, and September 2, 1752. If, therefore, William Penn landed at New Castle on the 24th of October, 1682—of which date there are historic doubts, some authorities giving the 27th of October—we must allow ten days additional, and the 3d of November, 1682, becomes the proper date for the bi-centennial celebration of the arrival of the founder of Pennsylvania in America. Our Philadelphia wise-acres by their action show their profound ignorance of Pennsylvania history.

THE FAMILY OF WIGGINS.

I. John Wiggins, son of James and Jean Wiggins, was born about 1680 in the north of Ireland. He came to America about 1738, locating in Paxtang. His name appears on the first assessment list of the North End of Paxtang for 1749. He died in February, 1762, his will being probated the month following. He left a wife Mary (probably a Barnett) and children as follows:

i. James, b. 1706.

ii. Jean, b. 1708.

iii. Martha, b. 1710.

iv. Margaret, b. 1712.

v. John, b. 1714; married Elizabeth

vi. Agnes, b. 1716; m. Thomas Maguire and had a daughter Sarah.

At this time it seems as if his youngest children, John and Agnes, with his wife, were the only members of his family in America, for in the disposition of his estate he directs that the other children were to have their share "if they come to this country." It is probable they came, and afterwards went with the tide of Scotch-Irish immigration southward, as the name appears in Virginia and the Carolinas.
II. **John Wiggins** (John, James), born in Ireland in 1714; came to America with his parents, and remained on the paternal farm. He died June 12, 1794. He married Elizabeth ——, born in 1716; died June 5, 1784. They are both interred in Paxtang graveyard. Their children were:

1. **Thomas**, b. 1746; d. August, 1798. He studied medicine, and served in the War of the Revolution. Was surgeon of the New Eleventh, Pennsylvania Line, Col. Thomas Hartley, commissioned July 1, 1778. Owing to ill health, due to the previous exposure in the service, he resigned January 23, 1780.

2. **John**, b. 1748; d. October 21, 1830, in Northumberland county. It is said that when a young man he was attacked by a panther on his way home from Paxtang church, and killed the animal with his fists, although he bore the marks of its claws all his life.


4. **James**, b. 1782; d. June, 1805, unm., bequeathing his estate to his surviving brother and sisters.

5. **Jean**, b. 1754; m. in 1777, Dr. William Simonton.—See biography.

6. **Margaret**, b. 1756; m. March 20, 1787, James Henderson.

7. **Mary**, b. 1758; m. John, brother of Dr. William Simonton, who had deceased prior to 1805, leaving a son **Thomas**.

8. **Agnes**, b. 1760; m. William, son of William* and Isabella Brandon, of Hanover, who had deceased prior to 1805, leaving sons, **Thomas** and **James**, and daughter **Ann**, m. James, son of David Pettigrew, who left Hanover about 1792.

**PAPERS RELATING TO PAXTANG AND DERRY CHURCHES.**

[The following papers are perchance of little value separately, but taken in connection with the history of those ancient landmarks of our Scotch-Irish settlement, they throw some light on the troubles through which those congregations passed a few years subsequent to the death of the Rev. John Elder, who for fifty-six years had ministered to them. To preserve them for the future historian, is our object in presenting them at this time.]

*William Brandon, of Hanover, died in April, 1753, leaving a wife, Isabella and children: James, Catharine, Ann and William.*
LETTER SENT TO PRESBYTERY IN 1795.

PAXTANG, Octr. 5th, 1795.

To the Revd. Presbytery of Carlisle about to convene at Marsh Creek in the County of York:

WHEREAS, Mr. Snowden has signified to his congregation in Derry Township that he is no longer able to officiate in his Ministerial capacity to them on acct. of Inability of body; & that he proposes to apply to Presbytery for a Discharge from said congregation which we conceive, if he might be indulged in his Request, wou'd leave the congregation of Paxtang in a very distressing & Perilous Situation; that the two congregations have lived for many years past in perfect peace, friendship and unanimity, and that we do not wish for a schism between us now; that if the union is once broke there will be no probability of us being united again; that if Mr. Snowden is rendered incapable of undergoing the fatigue of the three congregations in less than three years in the prime of life, by all probability he will not be able in a short time to attend to two congregations, and of consequence we shall be left without a pastor and the means of giving a call to another. We, therefore, pray to be considered as united with Derry, and that if Mr. Snowden should insist on being disunited from them, that Presbytery will appoint a committee of their body to enquire into the matter before anything decisive may take place; and that the majority of this congregation, how much soever they may be attached to Mr. Snowden, wou'd rather he should leave us as he found us, than submit to a dissolution of the union subsisting between us.

By order of a meeting of Paxtang congregation.

John Rutherford,
Joshua Elder.

SUPPLICATION SENT TO PRESBYTERY, 1796.

PAXTANG, Jan'y, 1796.

To the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery about to meet at Big Spring:

By order of the Committee of Presbytery which sat at Paxtang the 3d of Nov'r last, the Congregation of Paxtang was notified the last Sunday but one which we had meeting that the sense of the Congregation wou'd be taken on the next Sabbath whether we would adhere to Harrisburg & break the Union with Derry, or whether we wou'd continue the Union with Derry & break off with Harrisburg. Accordingly after sermon last Sunday the heads of families were desired to attend, and after the business was explained to them, we proceeded to take the votes of the people, and it appeared that a Majority of the Congregation was for continuing the Union with Derry and relinquishing Harrisburg; they likewise chose the bearer Capt'n John
Rutherford as their Commissioner to wait on Presbytery with the Remonstrance, praying that Presbytery wou’d grant us Supplies & dissolve the Congregation of Paxtang from their Obligation to Mr. Snowden & that he might discontinue his labors to them unless ordered to supply them as any other Gentleman.

**Supplication Sent to the Presbytery of Carlisle—1796.**

**Paxtang, Sept. 3d, 1796.**

The Rev’d Presbytery of Carlisle:

Gentlemen: Whereas we are now destitute of the Gospel Ordinances being regularly administered to us, and what few supplies were allotted for us at the last Presbytery we fell short even of these on account of the age and Inability of one of the members appointed to supply us; We, the Subscribers, in behalf of this congregation who met for that purpose, Do most earnestly beg and entreat that Presbytery would be pleased to grant as many Supplies as they can with convenience; we likewise wish that if there be any young or unsettled members belonging to Presbytery these might be sent to us that we might have an Opportunity of the Gospel once more regularly established and administered in all the forms thereto belonging; and your supplicants as in duty bound shall ever pray.

**Appeal of the Paxtang Congregation to the Moderator.**

**Paxtang, Oct. 1, 1797.**

To the Moderator of the Rev’d Presbytery of Carlisle:

Sir: We again acknowledge our dependence and renew our request in praying Presbytery to give us such and as many supplies during the winter season as they can with convenience. The bearer, Mr. James Rutherford, is appointed our Commissioner to present this remonstrance to Presbytery and to answer such interrogatories as may be required of him.

Signed in behalf of Paxtang congregation by Joshua Elder.

**Letter to the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery—1798.**

**Paxtang, Sept. 25th, 1798.**

To the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery:

Sir: The bearer, Edward Crouch, is our commissioner, appointed by the congregation of Paxtang to wait on the Rev’d Presbytery of Carlisle with a call for the Revd Joshua Williams for the one-third of his labors in union with Derry, whom we expect will apply for the remaining two-thirds; likewise to sollicit the Presbytery to grant us supplies in the meantime. Signed in behalf & with the approbation of the congregation by Joshua Elder.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXVIII.

EARLY CAMP-MEETING.—On the 16th of August ensuing [1810] there will be held a camp-meeting of religious people on the plantation of Mr. Daniel Miller, in Upper Paxtang, near Millersburgh. The proprietor will expressly prohibit every kind of liquor being introduced on the premises.—Dauphin Guardian, August 1, 1810.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.—We are under obligations to our friend "J. B. L," for the following, culled from an old newspaper for January 21, 1832:

"Jan'y 3, 1832 (55th anniversary of the Battle of Princeton), in pursuance of notice, there convened a meeting at Carlisle, of the soldiers of the Revolution within the bounds of Cumberland county. Archibald Loudon was called to the chair, George Rinehart and Peter Duey, sec'y. Jacob Osler and Michael Miller were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of Revolutionary soldiers present—their respective ages, and what division of the army they belonged.

Of the Pennsylvania Militia:
Jacob Osler, age 85.
Michael Miller, age 80.
Frederick Rinehart, age 80.
John Slonecker, age 80.
Archibald Loudon, age 78.
Robert Wright, age 75.

Of the Continental:
Geo. S. Rinehart, age 85.
John Mitchels, age 82.
Robert Rarkley, age 80.
Peter Tritt, age 77.
John Fagan, age 76.
Philip Lenhart, age 72.
Martin Miller, age 72.

Of the Flying Camp:
Peter Duey, age 75.

"Owing to the inclement weather the attendance of the surviving soldiers was not as numerous as anticipated. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress to include in the pension act those surviving soldiers who under other acts were not entitled to pension."

ARMSTRONG.—In the hope of securing additional data, we give the following information from records before us:

I. James Armstrong settled in the "North End of Paxtang" as early as 1722. He died in 1742, leaving a widow and the following children:

i. James; died in Paxtang in Dec., 1758, leaving a wife Jean, but no issue.
ii. William; m., and had among other children—Robert, Abel, Nancy and Mary. Robert, whose wife was Sarah, held in 1785 the patent for Armstrong's Island in the Susquehanna.

iii. Abel; m., and had Margaret and Rebecca.

iv. Margaret, m. John Dougherty, of Paxtang, and had a son John.

v. Mary, m. —— Bratton.

vi. Elizabeth, m. John Thompson, of Paxtang. Their daughter Mary married Robert, son of Rev. John Elder.

vii. Francis, m. —— Darleston, and had a son Thomas.

viii. John, m., and had children, Elizabeth, James, William, John, Abel and Richard.

James Armstrong, first named, had a brother John Armstrong, who located in Paxtang at the same time, and had one child, Richard. He died prior to 1749, leaving a widow and the son referred to.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXIX.

Orphan Asylum.—By reference to the Republican of May 16, 1828, we find that the Sisters of Charity had previously opened a school in Pine street—and an orphan asylum. What is known concerning this institution, and where on Pine street was it located?

A Glaring Error on the Geary monument we commend to those having the authority to see corrected at once. On the west panel is the inscription | Last Alcade | and | First Mayor | of | San Francisco, Cal. | The second word of the first line should be Alcaldé. Such an error is inexcusable, and the individual who erected the monument should at once replace the bronze panel by another.

"Wheel-Barrow Men."—(N. & Q. lxxiii.)—These were prisoners who worked on the street on some public work, and carried ball and chain. It was quite a common thing one hundred years ago to make the prisoners self-sustaining so far as possible. I find in Lancaster county that John Mathiot made breeches for wheel-barrow men in jail ninety-nine years ago.

s. e.

Gen. James Steele (N. & Q. lxxiv.)—Gen. Steele's wife was Miss Humes, of Lancaster county. After her husband's death she removed to St. Paul, where she died and is buried. Their children
were—Frank, who married a Miss Barney, of Baltimore, a grand-daughter of Commodore Barney; Sarah, m. Gov. Sibley, of Minnesota; Rachel, m. Gen. Johnson, of St. Paul; John, a physician of prominence, m. Miss McClung, of Lancaster county, Penn'a; Mary, unm.; and Abby, m. Dr. Potts.

HULINGS (N. & Q. xxxiv.).—The following is a copy of a letter directed "To John Hulings, at Burlington," (N. J.). Was the "hattar" mentioned in it father or uncle of Marcus Hulings of Duncan's Island?

These by Thomas Fitz Randolph, 16; 3 mo., 1740.

Loved Son: Thine of the second of this instant I have before me which we received with a great deal of satisfaction—to hear that thou wast easy in thy mind and so well pleased with thy Master & business and I hope will continue so, and my son I advise thee as a loving Father to be careful and honest in thy Master's business and courteous to all thy fellow creatures. Be careful to read thy Bible and go to meeting and love God above all and then thou wilt be afraid to offend him—which will be thy great happiness and comfort to thy parents and friends—with these come all our loves to the wishing of thee well from thy

Loving father, farewell,

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

THE PAXTANG BOYS, OR THE QUAKER'S WAGER.

The massacre of the Conestoga Indians by the Paxtang Rangers, it is well known, produced at the time of its occurrence a powerful sensation. It is not my purpose to give a history of this transaction except to remark, that in the last days of 1763 a band of these rangers, met by appointment at Matthew Smith's tavern on the Jonestown road, preparatory to their march on Lancaster. It has been stated that Parson Elder their superior officer met with them, but was unable to deter them from their bloody purpose. The Quaker Indian policy of that day was just as unpopular among the Paxtang settlers, as it is to-day amongst the frontiersmen of our border settlements. Both held as an article of faith, "that dead Indians were good Indians, and all live ones were bad."

It is a little strange that so few of the incidents of this expedition have come down to us. Great as was the noise and uproar which followed it, the name of Capt. Matthew Smith, the leader, is the only one, so far as I know, preserved historically of that brave but infatuated
band. An authentic copy of the muster roll of that company would be a striking curiosity. Parson Elders' influence probably prevented those of the Rangers who lived in his own neighborhood from joining it; and that he deplored and condemned it there can be no doubt whatever. Such seemed to be the feeling among old men in my own early recollections. They spoke sparingly of it, as if it were a disagreeable subject, and two of them who were old enough to remember it, stated with a satisfied air that the persons engaged in it "lived along the mountain foot."

Some of our antiquaries hold to the opinion that the Paxtang Rangers were wholly composed of Scotch-Irish settlers. The Rangers, as I understand it, were an organized body, furnished with a due proportion of officers, and Parson Elder was commissioned their colonel. They were the local militia, consisting of able-bodied men, including such Dutch—German—settlers as were in the locality. Many years ago I heard Peter Pancake, the miller, son of Felt, state that his grandfather, Peter, the elder, or wagoner, was a member, and did duty as a scout along the Beaver and Swatara at the time of the Lancaster raid; and that old Peter justified the act on the ground of expediency and self-protection. Capt. Matthew Smith lived there long enough afterwards to lead a company of his neighbors in the campaign against Quebec; and there is no record that he ever regretted he had made the Lancaster raid.

A word now in reference to the Smith house; a two-story, weather-beaten, log tenement, well known fifty or sixty years ago as the Plank Tavern; and where "battalion musters" were annually held. Those musters were great gatherings of the country people, ostensibly for military drill, but really as a holiday frolic. The field and staff sported bright regimentals, with heavy epaulets on the shoulders, and the old, time-honored chapeau on the head, to the intense admiration of the little boys and huckster women scattered around. General Franks, Brigade Inspector Joel Bailey, Colonels Roberts and Beader, and Major John Shell, were all in their glory. Guards stood at the gap whilst the companies filed into the field, which obliged us boys to climb the fence a little farther on. When all were in a bar was put up (no farm gates then), and the guards joined their companies for drill and inspection. It would take an able pen than mine to describe a militia muster, consisting of guns, pistols and sticks, with personal costumes to correspond. An hour's exercise brought dismissal, and then the crowd of men, boys, dogs and horses kept the dust of the road in a perfect cloud around the house. Amateur fiddlers competed for smooth "fips," and gave in return tearing music to "hip-see-saw dances." Much gingerbread
and "brode-wurst" were eaten, and very much of Elder McC's "rotgut whiskey" was drunk. As a rule, not less than three fights added to the entertainments of the day. Ah! those were grand old days, with no peace officers to interfere with the public enjoyment. Some of the old men of Paxtang will probably recollect what a sensation was produced when Jacob Millisen, the Sampson of that generation, bent his ten pound rifle barrel over the head of Daniel Houser, the Harrisburg blacksmith, and how a stiff hat and a thick skull successfully resisted the blow.

In the spring of 1843 an old couple living near Harrisburg with their son, by the name of Parthemore, was murdered. For want of a better clue to the perpetrator, public opinion settled down heavily upon the son, and as he shortly afterwards was found drowned in the canal basin, the mystery of the Parthemore homicide, so far as I know, will ever remain a subject of conjecture. But at the time of its occurrence, the name of the murdered man recalled to my father, a traditional incident of the Conestoga massacre; which, by the way, he told us to illustrate his opinion, to wit: That Quakers, like other people under temptation, would sometimes trespass the rules of their creed, especially that which forbids betting. It is traditionally stated that Captain Smith and his company encamped on the farm of an elderly Quaker on the evening prior to their attack on the Lancaster jail. The follower of George Fox moved by the spirit, perhaps, and, like a modern interviewer, soon mingled amongst his unbidden and unwelcome guests; probably to see what they were doing and to find out what was up. Private Frederick Parthemore (grandfather of the before-mentioned murdered man) happened to be cleaning and loading his gun. The Quaker looked at this artistic performance for some time, with an air of curiosity and scorn, much the same as a turkey-cock is supposed to feel at the sight of a red garment. The spirit moving, perhaps, he enquired, in a tone of irony, "Friend, what can thee do with thy rifle?" "Vell, I shoots mit 'em; dat ish vot I can do!" "When thee shoots, does thee ever hit anything?" "O, yez; I hits everyting I shoots at." "Friend, could thee hit that weathercock on my barn?" "O, yez; I hits tat e-ezy—e-ezy." "Could thee hit its bill?" "Vell, yez; I hits him on te bill, too." "I'll bet thee a bowl of punch thee cannot." Without another word, Parthemore raised his gun and fired. The weathercock lost his bill and the Quaker his whiskey punch, a pleasing reminiscence, by the way, of a long-past tragedy—the only gleam of sunshine which has come down to us to gild the fading memory of that bloody raid.

Oakland, Ill.

HIRAM RUTHERFORD.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXX.

The Paxtang Boys (N. & Q. lxxix.)—I read "H. R.'s" communication with considerable interest, but pray is he not wrong? As I have read and understand the matter, it is far different than that given by your correspondent. Several years ago you delivered a lecture on this very subject, and I remember your views were in total variance with those given by "H. R." old Hanover.

[We would like to gratify "Old Hanover," and present a correct history of the "Paxtang Boys' Insurrection," so-called, but our labors are such that we must defer the subject. We will say, however, that "H. R." has merely tradition for what he writes. Tradition has been accepted for so many years that it seems like iconoclasm to destroy it—but in the light of documentary evidence, we are perfectly satisfied that the "Paxtang Boys" of 1763 only did what men under similar circumstances would do to-day. There are certain points in "H. R.'s" article which we deem proper to correct. Captain Matthew Smith was not in command of the men who killed the Indians at Conestoga or Lancaster, nor was he present, although his house may have been the place of rendezvous. His prominence arose from the fact that with James Gibson he was one of the delegates chosen by the frontiersmen to present their memorial, signed by 1,500 of the settlers, to the Assembly, and whose approach to Philadelphia, accompanied by about fifty—possibly not over one hundred, of the backswoodsmen—was magnified into a raid. Captain Smith, had he been a member of the "Paxtang Boys," would not have dared go to Philadelphia, when a reward was offered for the arrest of all concerned, especially the leaders. The commander of the "Rangers" was the brave Capt. Lazarus Stewart, who fell in the massacre at Wyoming. Again, it is doubtful if there was a single German among the men—Hanover, Derry and Paxtang furnished the "Rangers" who were of Scotch-Irish descent. In a communication, published at the time, it was positively asserted that not one of the "Rangers" was of German origin. We believe, in time we shall be able to make a list of these men. As soon as we can obtain the names of the families which followed the Rev. Mr. Sankey to Virginia—we hope to complete a roster—and none of their descendants need be ashamed of their conduct. The story of the "Quaker's wager" is "an ower true tale," but the time and place, as we have understood it, occurred in 1775, when Capt. Patterson's company of Associators marched from Paxtang to Lancaster. "H. R.'s" reminiscences are very interesting, and only wrong in the traditionary part concerning the "Paxtang Boys."]
HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

Thomas Cookson came from Sunderland, in the county of Durham, England, to Lancaster county about 1740. He was appointed a justice in 1745. He was one of the Proprietaries' surveyors, and became a very large land-holder in Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties. Joseph Galloway, of Anne Arundel county, Md., who afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and was for many years Speaker of the Assembly, and became a noted Tory, whose immense estate was confiscated, married Thomas Cookson's daughter Hannah. There was a daughter Margaret who died in her minority. These were the only children. His wife Mary survived him, but did not wear the "widow's weeds" long, for she married George Stevenson, the surveyor who laid out the towns of York and Carlisle.

Margaret Cookson had but one child, who died in its minority. The mother died soon after the birth of this child. Cookson's property then went to his sisters' children—except an interest which went to Joseph Galloway—Sarah, who married John Rawlings, of Durham, England, mariner, and Hannah Lindsey, spinster, the only daughter of Mary Lindsey, who was the only sister and heir of Thomas Cookson. At the time of the latter's death, in 1753, he resided on Orange street, in Lancaster borough, and left the following named properties:

Two lots in Lancaster; two ten-acre lots adjoining the town; 250 acres in Manheim township; 210 acres at the mouth of Conewago creek, in Derry township, by Todd's and Samuel Smith's land. He also owned that part of the island opposite, which now belongs to James Duffy, Esq., and contained 235 acres. Daniel Elliot, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Alexander Lowrey in 1775, bought this island and 210 acres in 1772. The island descended to John Elliot, only son of Daniel Elliot.

There was also a tract of 400 acres in Derry; 200 acres in Derry adjoining John Allison's; 150 acres in Derry by David McNair's; 150 acres in Derry: 120 acres in Derry; several tracts along Conewago by lands of Dr. Jacob Regar, James Sample, James Chambers, Andrew Hershey, Simon Singer, containing altogether 1,823 acres. The lands in York and Cumberland counties were described in deeds of record in those counties. The 235 acres on the Island embraced two-thirds of it. It now contains 390 acres, which indicates that it has increased instead of being diminished by floods.

In 1769 Doctor William Plunket owned and resided upon a farm of 187 acres in Paxtang township, fronting on the river and adjoining lands of Joseph Swift and John Buzzard. This tract was the moiety of 300 acres which John Harris—who died in 1746—gave to
his two sons, Samuel and David Harris. On September 1, 1763, David Harris and his wife Mary sold their share to Dr. Plunket. On September 9, 1769, George Frey, of Paxtang, and "Katharine," his wife, gave to Rev. Thomas Barton and James Burd, of Paxtang, then in their actual possession, lot No. 95 measuring 64 feet in front on High street, and 120 feet deep, upon which they proposed to erect an Episcopal church in Middletown. John Glen, of Hanover, sold 200 acres on the north side of the Blue mountain, to David Hays. William, the son of John Glen, was a blacksmith, and lived in Derry.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXI.

DEYARMOND.—James Deyarmond located in Hanover township about 1740. He died in May, 1748, leaving a wife, Mary, and children as follows:

i. John, b. 1741. He probably died in childhood, as he does not appear on any of the tax lists.

ii. Richard, b. Sept. 1, 1743; d. Nov. 17, 1802; married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Stewart and Mary Dinwiddie, b. May 4, 1753; d. Feb. 19, 1830. They had children as follows:
   ii. Mary, m. James McCreight.
   iii. Eleanor, b. April 17, 1788.
   iv. Andrew Stewart, b. March, 1791; married and left issue.
   v. Margaret, b. March 1, 1793; d. May 6, 1724.
   vi. Matilda Dinwiddie.

Information is requested for genealogical use concerning this family.

GOV. McNAIR OF MISSOURI.

Alexander McNaIr, second son of Dunning McNaIr, was born in 1774 in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pa. His grandfather, David McNaIr, located on the Swatara in 1742, at least his warrant is of that date. Alexander received a fair English and classical education under Joseph Hutchinson, whose remains are interred in old Derry graveyard, and who was a superior teacher. He
subsequently attended a term at the Philadelphia College, now University of Pennsylvania, but his father dying he was called home to the paternal farm in Derry. The mother shortly after deceased, and the sons, Dunning and Alexander, agreed to settle their parents' estate in a novel manner—that whosoever would be the victor in a fair encounter, should be the owner of the homestead. Alexander received a severe whipping at the hands of his brother, to which he afterwards acknowledged he owed the honor of being Governor of Missouri. In 1799, through the influence of Senator William Maclay, of Harrisburg, he received the appointment of lieutenant of infantry in the U. S. Army, having formerly served as lieutenant in command of a company from Dauphin county in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. In 1804 he went to the Missouri Territory, then recently acquired, where he served a number of years as U. S. Commissary, stationed at St. Louis. In a St. Louis tax list for 1811 he appears taxed for one of the nineteen "carriages of pleasure" then held in that city.*

In 1812 he was appointed adjutant and inspector general, and during the war with England was a colonel of Missouri militia in the United States service. The name of Alexander McNair appears among a list of merchants and traders in 1817, doing business in St. Louis. He was the first governor of Missouri, holding office from 1820, when the State government was formed, to 1824. At the expiration of his term of office he filled an important position in the Indian department. He died in St. Louis, March 18, 1826, aged fifty-two years, and his remains rest in Calvary cemetery, that city.

Gov. McNair married in 1805 Miss Susanne Margurite de Reilhe, a native of St. Louis. She was the daughter of Antoine and Stella (Camp) de Reilhe, and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Camp, formerly of Amherst county and Parish, Virginia, and the first Episcopalian minister to move as far west as the Mississippi of whom there is any record. Dr. Camp went with George Rogers Clarke's expedition in 1778, as far as Louisville, where Clarke abandoned his boats and crossed the country to Kaskaskia. Dr. Camp descended the river to

*We learn that Gov. McNair resided at one time on the corner of Main and Spruce streets, St. Louis, in a double house, two rooms deep, with servants' quarters outside. This house was built of logs, set upright, as the French custom was. It was surrounded by a wide veranda, supported by cedar posts, with a neat railing around it. This house was daguerreotyped by Easterly when in a state of extreme dilapidation, and about to be pulled down, and often appears in the public prints as "The Residence of Gov. McNair, the first Governor of Missouri." At the time he held office, and prior, he lived in a house west of Broadway, in what was then the northern suburbs; with improved grounds and an avenue bordered with roses, leading to the front entrance. It was at a later date locally known as the "Biddle Mansion."
Natchez, and the next year returned and settled at Kaskaskia, where he died April 20th, 1786. The same year his widow, Mrs. Ann (Oliver) Camp and her four daughters, one of whom had just married Antoine de Reilhe, moved to St. Louis, where the future Mrs. McNair was born January, 1787. The father of Mrs. McNair was a French gentleman of position, with very polished manners, and his wife dying early, he devoted himself to the education of his three children. Mrs. McNair, the eldest, was highly educated for that time, and possessed manners of extreme elegance. She married Mr. McNair when eighteen years of age, and her bridal trip was to accompany her husband on horseback to Pittsburgh, where he went on business and to visit some relatives. After some months they returned in boats which were taking government supplies to western posts. She survived her husband thirty-seven years and left but four of her large family living. She died in St. Louis June 17, 1863, and rests in Calvary cemetery by the side of her husband.

Gov. McNair had ten children. His eldest child, a daughter, died at seventeen, and one son at fifteen. These two died in one week. The others all attained maturity, and survived their father. Of his six sons, only one married. The fate of the sons was sad. One of them, Dunning McNair, was killed by lightning June 3, 1831. Another, Alexander W. McNair, was in the Mexican war and died at Santa Fe in 1849. The youngest son, Lafayette, also served in the Mexican war, but died of yellow fever at New Orleans in 1854. The third son, Frederick, also died in N. O. of yellow fever in August, 1833. Antoine de Reilhe McNair married three times. The only descendant of the first marriage, Doctor McNair, died some years since. Of the second, is Lieut. Commander McNair, U. S. Navy, now residing at Saratoga, N. Y. His last wife and children reside in St. Louis.

Of the daughters, Margaret Caroline McNair married, first, Charles D. Ward, a surveyor and civil engineer, formerly of Maryland; she afterwards married John Garrison, of Philadelphia, and resided there until his death. She now resides in St. Louis with two children, and one daughter, a nun in the Sacred Heart Convent at Chicago. Louise McNair married Judge Samuel Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and resides there with her family. Stella McNair, youngest child, married Jules Cabanne, of St. Louis, a grandson of Charles Gratiot, on whose porch the transfer of the Western country was made to Capt. Stoddard for the United States. Mr. Cabanne died some years since; his widow and her three children reside in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Gov. McNair was a man of great popularity, and of strict integrity and left to his family an honored name.
QUEEN ALIQUIPPA.

In 1701 Alliquippa and her husband, whose name I have never ascertained, presented their son, Kanuksusy, to William Penn at New Castle. Almost half a century passes before I find any notice of Alliquippa after this event. On the 7th of August, 1749, Captain Bienville de Céron, commanding the French expedition to the Ohio, found Alliquippa at Shannoping’s town on the Allegheney river, just below the mouth of Two-mile run. Céron, in his journal, says: “Leaving Attigue the next day [Augt. 7] we passed a village of Loups, all the inhabitants of which except three Iroquois and an old woman, who was regarded as a queen and devoted to the English, had fled in alarm to Chimingue.” The old woman was Queen Alliquippa. Chimingue was the French name for Logstown.

The next notice of the Queen I find in Washington’s journal, on his return from his mission to the French at Le Bœuf. When at John Frazer’s, on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the 30th of December, 1753, he wrote: “As we intended to take horses here, and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles, to the mouth of the Youghiogheny, to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a match-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two.”

After the defeat and death of Jumonville, when Washington, in anticipation of an attack of a large French force, was busily engaged in enlarging and strengthening Fort Necessity, the Indians began to flock to him; towards night on the 1st of June, 1754, Ensign Towers arrived with the Half-King, Tanacharison, Queen Alliquippa and her son, and other Indians. On the 10th Washington wrote to Governor Dinwiddie: “Queen Alliquippa desired that her son, who is really a great warrior, might be taken into council, as she was declining, and unfit for business, and that he should have an English name given him. I therefore called the Indians together by the advice of the Half-King, presented one of the medals, and desired him to wear it in remembrance of his great father, the King of England, and called him by the name of Col. Fairfax, which he was told signified the First in Council. This gave him great pleasure.

August 22d, 1755, at a Council held at Philadelphia, Governor Morris, “addressing himself to Kanuksusy, the son of old Alliquippa, whose mother is now living near Ray’s town, desired him to hearken, for he was going to give him an English name. In token of our affection for your parents, and in expectation of your being a useful
man in these perilous times, I do, in the most solemn manner, adopt you by the name of Newcastle, and order you to be called hereafter by that name which I have given you, because in 1701, I am informed, that your parents presented you to the late Mr. William Penn, at New Castle." Alliquippa's residence here mentioned was five miles east of Ray's town, near Bedford. In Pa. Colonial Records, vol. vi., p. 435, a letter is written from Richard Peters to James Burd, dated at "Alloqueepy's town, 17 June, 1755." The queen, upon the surrender of the unfinished fort at "the Forks," by Ensign Ward, had retired to this place, and "Alliquippa's town," "Alliquippa's Gap," and "Alliquippa's Ridge" in this neighborhood, are all laid down on old maps as late as 1770.

On the 30th of June, 1756, Governor Morris wrote to Captain McKee: "Sir—The Indian, Newcastle, has a daughter at Taaffe's called Canadahawaby, which he desired might be brought to Philadelphia. I promised she should be here at his return. He has proved a faithful friend of this government, and is now employed by me on a hazardous journey to the Indians on Susquehannah. You will therefore immediately proceed to Mr. Taaffe's and let the Indian girl know that her father desired me to send for her to be here against he returned, and bring her along with you, and take great care of her on the journey. . . . . . If she has not had the small-pox, as it is now in town, I desire you will conduct her to Shippensburg, the Proprietors' seat, near this city, and not suffer her to come into the city; if she has had the small-pox, you may bring her to Mrs. Boyle's in Chestnut street." Shippensburg, in the foregoing extract, is no doubt a misprint for Springettsbury, the Proprietor's seat near Fairmount.

When Newcastle started on his journey to the Susquehannah Indians, as mentioned, Governor Morris issued a passport to "Cashunyon, alias Newcastle;" thus showing that the Queen's son was rich in names; he having two Indian and two English names.

October 29, 1756—"Captain Newcastle having at the Governor's desire visited Mr. Weiser, they came to town together. Captain Newcastle was taken ill of the small-pox."—Col. Rec. vii., 307.

At a council held at Easton, November 17th, 1756, Governor Denny, addressing Teedyuscung, said: "Since I set out I have heard of the death of several Indian friends by the smallpox at Philadelphia, and particularly Captain Newcastle is dead, who was very instrumental joined with you as agent in carrying on this good work of peace."

Col. Burd's Journal published Pa. Arch. N. S. Vol. ii., p. 790, contains the following information: On the evening of June 2d, 1757, one hundred Indians arrived at Fort Augusta (Shamokin) from the
Treaty at Lancaster, under the care of Captain Thomas McKee; they camped above the fort towards the old town. Col. Burd, in his Journal, writes of them June 4th: "This day all the Indians intended to go, but an accident happening, viz: One Indian girl shot another with a bullet and four swan shot through the arm, detained them, this girl that was shot was Newcastle's daughter."

In the narrative of Marie Le Roy and Barbara Lininger, what is now called Chartier's creek was March 31, 1759, called Alliquippa river. Neville B. Craig, in his "Olden Time," Vol. ii., p. 403, writing of the first island below Pittsburgh, opposite the mouth of Chartier's creek, now called Brunot's Island, says: "We recollect noticing in an early survey of the McKee property that this island was called Alliquippa's."

I can tell you nothing more of Queen Alliquippa or her family. If any of the readers of Notes and Queries can give the name of her husband, the place and date of her death, and the fate of her granddaughter, Canadahawaby, or any other facts relating to them, I would be much gratified.

ISAAC CRAIG.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXII.

THE ORIGINAL GRANT FOR DERRY.—Several years since we copied from the original survey in the Land department of the State, the following concerning "the Presbyterian Meeting house and Burying ground in the township of Derry." As renewed interest has been taken in this old church, the paper referred to is of importance, and quite opportune at this time:

Pennsylvania, ss:

"Whereas, By consent of the Proprietary there was surveyed on the 20th day of April, in the year 1738, for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation for a Meeting house and Burying ground in the Township of Derry in the County of Lancaster, a Tract of Land containing about one hundred acres. Now, in pursuance of a Warrant from the s'd Proprietary dated the 10th day of July, 1741, requiring me to accept the said survey, &c., and to make a Return thereof into the Secretary's Office in order the said land may be confirmed to William Bertram, minister; James Galbreath, jun'r, Hugh Hayes, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert
Wallace, for the use and behalf of the said Congregation, I do hereby certify that the metes and bounds of the said land are as follows, viz: Beginning at a maple tree on the Northern bank of Spring creek, at a corner of Andrew White's land, and extending thence by the same north north east two hundred and sixteen perches to a post; thence by vacant land south eighteen degrees west one hundred twenty-six perches to a post; thence by James Campbell's land south eight degrees west one hundred seventy-five perches to a post, by the afores'd creek; thence by the several courses of the same seventy-five perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and two acres and allowance of six acres p'r cent. for roads, &c.

"Returned into the Secretary's office, the 17th day of July, 1741.

"Benja. Eastburn,
Sur. Gen."

The Old Church at Derry.—By the following circular it will be seen that efforts are making looking to the preservation of this ancient land mark of the Scotch-Irish immigration to America, in our locality. Although it is impossible to restore the decayed structure, a memorial chapel erected upon the old foundation walls, will be sufficient to rescue from oblivion that historic spot. There are readers of Notes and Queries whose ancestors worshipped in old Derry church, and whose remains are at rest in the graveyard near by. To them, the efforts now being made, will commend itself—and they should lend a helping hand. Let this assistance not be delayed nor withheld. It is a noble work. The church at Conewago, whose graveyard has been ploughed over, and the tomb-stones buried out of sight, shows what the fate of Derry may be, if something is not speedily done.

"Harrisburg, October, 1882.

"It has been decided to restore, or if that is found impossible, erect a proper Memorial chapel fitted for preaching as a Mission Station, at the Presbyterian Church of "Derry," in Derry township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Some substantial aid has been promised toward this tribute to the departed fathers and mothers who founded this congregation more than 150 years ago. It is thought fitting that the descendants of those who are interred in the graveyard, or were members of the church should be asked to contribute toward this worthy object in such amounts as they may choose, and remit to the custodian of the fund. Persons who have no such motive for contributing have promised assistance. In this combination we hope to find success. The object is so praiseworthy that no such thing as a failure should be thought of. The work contemplated will not be
expensive, and will be of so substantial a character as not to require further expense for another hundred years. The neglect of this beautiful and hallowed spot in the past 20 years has been shameful, and for the credit of the Presbyterian name it should be put and kept in repair. There is also in the growing community about Derry a rapidly enlarging field for Christian enterprise, and prospect of reviving this decayed congregation."

This circular is signed by A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., Dr. Wm. H. Egle, John Logan and Rev. Samuel A. Martin. William K. Alricks, Esq., cashier of the Dauphin Deposit Bank, has consented to serve as treasurer, to whom all contributions should be remitted.

SOME NOTED INDIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY.—II.

ALLUMMAPEES, KING OF THE DELAWARES.

Allummapees or Sassoonan was hereditary King of the Delawares, and originally resided on the Delaware river until after the Indians signed the release for the lands between that river and the Susquehanna in 1718, when he removed to Shamokin, now Sunbury. As early as 1715 we have evidence of his friendship for the English, when addressing the Governor, and referring to the "Great Elm" he said: "Let the peace be so firm, that you and us joined hand in hand, even if the greatest tree falls, it shall not divide us."

On the 15th September, 1718, Allummapees was at the head of a delegation of Indian chiefains at Philadelphia, who signed an absolute release to the Proprietaries for all the "land situated between the rivers Delaware and the Susquehannah, from Duck creek to the mountains on this side of Lechay." The name signed to the deed was Sassoonan.

On the 15th of April, 1728, the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania "Ordered, that three match coats be given to James Le Tort and John Scull, to be by them delivered to Allummapees, Mrs. Montour and Manawkyhickon, and that a proper message be drawn up that the Indians may be induced to discover what they know touching" certain reports of an intended hostility on the part of some of the Western Indians in which the name of Madam Montour and Manawkyhickon was mixed up.

In May great uneasiness was excited by the unprovoked murder of an Indian man and two Indian women, by John and Walter Winters and Morgan Herbert, and the Provincial Council, on the 15th, at the
suggestion of Governor Gordon, "Ordered Nicholas Scull, John Scull and Anthony Zadousky be sent forthwith to Allummapees, Opekasset and Manawkyhickon, to acquaint them with what had happened and the care taken by the Government in apprehending the criminals, and to desire that they and their people may be at Conestogoe at the ensuing treaty, with two strowds to each of the aforesaid Chiefs."

June 3d, "the Governor informed the Board that while at Conestogoe he received an answer to the message sent by order of this Board on the 15th ulto. to Allummapees, Opekasset and Manawkyhickon, which were in substance: That Allummapees and Opekasset had received the Governor's letter and presents; that they had nothing in their hearts but love and good will towards the Governor and all his people; that they would have apprehended some danger if the Governor had not sent to them, but that now their doubts are over and offer to meet the Governor at Molatton, because they cannot reach Conestogoe by the time appointed."

July 4th, Allummapees and other Indians arrived in Philadelphia, and on the 5th called the attention of the Council to the settlement of the Palatinates on the Tulpehockin lands, which Allummapees asserted were not included in the deed made on the 15th of September, 1718. On investigation it appeared that the settlements were made by permission of the late Gov. Sir William Keith, by the advice of James Logan the Indians consented to wait till such time as the matter could be adjusted.

On the 10th of the following October, Allummapees and other chiefs arrived in Philadelphia and spent two days in friendly council.

August 4th, 1731, Gov. Gordon delivered a written message to the Council in which he said "that such frequent complaints of late had been made of the abuses, committed by carrying large quantities of rum amongst the Indians, that it would be necessary for the Legislature to take the same into their consideration, and to provide a remedy to so great an evil; that to this pernicious liquor a late unhappy accident in the chief family of our Delaware Indians had been in a great measure owing, viz: the death of Shackatawlin, whom Sassoonan, his uncle, had in a fit of drunkenness killed."

On the 20th of August, 1736, Allummapees and twenty-four other Indians came to Philadelphia. He said "they were not come on any particular business, or to treat about anything of importance, but only to pay a friendly visit." It appeared in the course of the interview that Allummapees was then an old man.

On the 3d of October, 1738, Allummapes, "with divers of their ancient men," and other old and young Indians, came to Philadel-
Philadelphia to visit Gov. Thomas Penn. Being called into the Council, he, in behalf of himself and his people, said: "That when he was at home, at his own house, he heard his brother, the Governor, was arrived in this country, and thereupon he resolved to come to Philadelphia to visit him, and that now he was glad to see him. His brother, the Proprietor, had told him he should come once a year to visit him, and that he was come on hearing of the Governor's arrival, and was glad to see him in good health." He then presented three bundles of deer skins, which he said were a trifle and of little value, but he had no more, and desired the Governor to accept them to make him gloves. The next day the Governor presented Allummappees "a match-coat, laced with silver, and a silver-laced hat."

On the 1st of August, 1740, Allummappees, with sundry Delaware and Mingo Indians, held a council with the government in the Quaker meeting house in Philadelphia. Allummappees in his address said, "I tell you we came from Allegheny, a long way off." And again he said: "Your young men have killed so many deer, beavers, bears and game of all sorts, that we can hardly find any for ourselves; therefore, we desire that your people would restrain from hunting, that we may have the benefit of it to support ourselves, for God has made us hunters, and the white people have other ways of living without that. I have brought down my gun and my ax broken, as we have no smith living among us, and I hope you will get them mended for me. Brother Thomas Penn and Governor, we have brought you one hundred good buckskins, and one doeskin among them. Brethren, I have said a great deal; I am now grown old, so that I could hardly come down to you for want of a horse, and I have been sometimes obliged to borrow one."

Although Allummappees' name appears as present on the 9th and 12th of July, 1742, at the treaty held in Philadelphia, I find no evidence of his taking any part in the business, and this appears to have been his last visit to Philadelphia.

In the spring of 1743, Allummappees being unable to travel, sent a message to the Governor by Sachsidowa, who delivered it on the 22d of April, as follows: "Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania: This belt is sent by Allummappees, Chief of the Delawares, in testimony of his joy that the difference between the inhabitants of Virginia and the Six Nations are likely, by your mediation, to come to a good conclusion. He lives midway between the one and the other, and as both must pass through his place of residence, a state of war would be very disagreeable to him; he therefore sends this belt of wampum to strengthen your hands to hold fast the Chain of Friendship, and not let it slip through your fingers. He
prays you may go on with courage in your mediation, and finish it to the common advantage of both parties. He is extremely glad to hear there is a good disposition in the Governor of Virginia to accommodate matters, and that their offers of peace have been accepted by his uncles, the Six Nations. When we first heard the news, all was dark about Shamokin; we could not see at the least distance from us, and our hearts were filled with apprehensions; but when Conrad arrived with your message, the clouds were dispelled, the darkness ceased, we now see as clearly and as well as ever, and return our hearty thanks for your kind interposition."

July 7th, 1734, James Logan wrote to Thomas Penn, from Stenton:

"Sixth day last I wrote a note to Jas. Steel, desiring him to acquaint thee that Sassoonan or Allummapees with about half a score of his people, young and old, were that day come hither, and that they would visit thee the next; but the lad, not finding James in town, brought back the note unopened. The day they came they fared very poorly with us, comparatively with their former entertainment here, for we had dined, and because of the excessive heat we happened to have no fresh meat in the house, drest or to dress. My wife, therefore, doing the best she could with them, sent for a joint to make them a good breakfast in the morning, but they packt up, and were gone about sunrise, which really gave me some uneasiness, for the poor creatures having formerly been always well entertained, and with marks of respect while we had anything, I would myself have been at some charge rather than he should now think, as others also must take some notice of it, that having parted with all his land, and also with all the pay for it, tho' he holds the same rank with his people, he is slighted and disregarded when there is no further advantage to be made of him. I am sensible this is below my spirit, and since it fell out so unhappily here with me, I could not be easy without giving this hint of it, requesting thee to make amends for the appearing slight he met with here. And when I have an opportunity myself (tho' I have no interest in the case), I shall endeavor not to be wanting."

Early in the spring of 1744, John Armstrong and two of his men, engaged in the Indian trade, were murdered by two Delaware Indians on the Juniata, in what is now Huntingdon county, in consequence of which Allummapees sent, by Quidalickquint, the following message to Governor Thomas, which was delivered on the 21st of August: "Brother, the Governor: Allummapees, our Chief is sick, and has deputed me to speak for him. He had been often here, and always before this time, on occasions that have been good and agreeable. Now we are come upon a very unhappy affair; something
worse than anything that ever happened before, and which we are very sorry for. We remember all our treaties, and that by them we became one body and one people with our brethren; we remember every part of them, and the engagement we are under by them not to hurt our brethren. And we freely confess that blood has been spilt by us contrary to the Chain of Friendship, though we, on our part, had no design to break it.

"The road from us to this town has always been clear and open, but now we own we have laid a great tree across it that has almost blocked it up, and has rendered it impassable; and we are come down to endeavor to take it away, and to make the road as clear as ever; and in token of the sincerity of our dispositions we present you this string of wampum.

"This murder has, no doubt filled our brethren's eyes so full of tears that they cannot see us. We desire to wipe the tears from their eyes that they may see us, the sky and everything else, as they used to do before the murder happened; and for this purpose we present you with a bundle of skins.

"This murder has been as great a grief to our hearts as to yours; it gives us great pain when we think of it. We would, however, remove out of your hearts the spirit of resentment and revenge against us for it; and in order to induce you to moderate your anger we give you this bundle of skins."

Gov. Thomas in his reply said: "I do not impute the murders that have been committed to the whole Delaware nation. I impute them only to the people that committed them; but it lies on the whole Delaware nation to see that justice be done by delivering up the persons present, when the murder was committed, to be examined and punished according to law."

These persons were surrendered.

June the 4th, 1745, Bishop Spangenburg wrote: "We also visited Allummapees, the hereditary King of the Indians. His sister's sons are either dead or worthless, hence it is not known on whom the Kingdom will descend. He is very old, almost blind, and very poor but withal has still power over, and is beloved by his people; and is a friend of the English."

A year later Conrad Weiser writes: "Allummapees has no successor of his relatives, and will hear of none as long as he lives;" and
on September 17, 1757, he writes from Tulpehocken: "I understand that Allummapees is dead, I cannot say I am sure of it;" and October 14 he writes, "Allummapees is dead."

Notwithstanding these statements in regard to his having no successor, he had a great-grandson three years of age when he died. John Montour's mother, the first wife of Andrew Montour, was a granddaughter of Allummapees. The evidence of this is as follows:

"On the 20th [of April, 1756] the Indians had a long conference with the Governor. They put Andrew Montour's children under his care, as well the three that are here to be independent of the mother, as a boy twelve years old, that he had by a former wife, a Delaware, a granddaughter of Allummapees."—Col. Rec. vii. 95. This John Montour held a captain's commission in the Revolutionary war, and served with credit in the west under Col. Daniel Brodhead; he must not be confounded with John Montour, the son of Queen Catherine, who adhered to the Crown.

In trying to answer your queries regarding Alliquippa and Allummapees I do not suppose what I have written contains much that is new to you, but it may be of interest to some of your readers who have not the time or opportunity to collect the widely scattered facts relating to these unwavering tawney friends of the English.

Query.—Where in Philadelphia was Kanuksusy, alias Newcastle, buried.

Allegheny, August 30, 1882.

ISAAC CRAIG.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXIII.

THE PIONEER DENTIST OF CALIFORNIA.—In a recent number of The San Diego Union we find an interesting sketch of a native of Dauphin county, from which we gather the following biographical memoranda:

Gildea, William Brown, was born near Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., November 12, 1818. When a boy he took a fancy to printing and learned the art under Hugh Hamilton & Son, of Harrisburg. He was an industrious lad, and at his majority in 1839, started for St. Louis. He subsequently began the study of medicine and dentistry under the direction of his maternal uncle, Dr. B. B. Brown, of that city, who had there located in 1834. He remained with his preceptor until 1845, having in the meantime [1843] graduated at the St. Louis University. He was also a member of the Amer-
ican Society of Dental Surgeons. Dr. Gildea left St. Louis in April 1845, for California in company with the “Emigrant Expedition” which left Independence, Missouri, May 6, 1845, and arrived at Sutter’s Fort, September 26, 1845. It was the second party which had crossed the Sierra Nevadas, going by way of Forts Laramie, Bridger and Hall, the first being in 1841. Dr. Gildea remained with General Sutter, there being a great deal of sickness at that time. During the month of December he was busily engaged attending some parties who had just crossed the mountains and were afflicted with the so-called “winter fever.” In the latter part of the month he was taken ill with the same disease, of which so many had just passed away. Every attention was given him, but he died on Wednesday morning, January 24, 1846, in his twenty-eighth year. His remains were interred under a live-oak tree near the fort. Dr. Gildea was well posted in general literature as well as in medicine and dentistry. He was a man of great ability and force of character, and was held in affectionate esteem by all who came in contact with him. Captain Swasey, who crossed the Plains with him, writes thus: “He was loved and respected by all who knew him, and his memory will be always cherished and treasured in affectionate remembrance by his only surviving companion.” Notwithstanding he was only in his twenty-eighth year, he had made a broad start for great usefulness to his fellow-men, and being of such an amiable disposition would soon have worked himself into a lucrative practice under the shadow of the great Sierras, had he only been spared long enough for the mass of the people to realize the amount of manhood he really possessed.

LAZARUS STEWART.

On the 15th day of September, 1770, Philip De Haas, Esq., of Lebanon town, issued a warrant for the arrest of Lazarus Stewart, and gave it into the hands of Henry Johnson, carpenter, to execute, and convey Stewart to Reading “goal.” Adam Sholly, carpenter, was ordered to assist Johnson.

It is probable at this time or within a few days, that DeHaas called upon a posse comitatus to assist the officer in arresting Stewart. The citizens of Lebanon refused to aid in this work through fear or sympathy for Stewart. DeHaas and the justice of Lancaster caused the sheriff to go to Lebanon, where, on the 15th day of October, 1770, he arrested Johnson and Sholly, and Philip Gloningier, Christian Mics, Nicholas Ensminger, and Emanuel Barting, citizens of Lebanon, for refusing to assist the first two in arresting Stewart.
The conduct of Johnson and Sholly were the subject of a judicial investigation. The former gave as an excuse for not arresting Stewart that he "was afraid." While in custody of the sheriff, DeHaas endeavored to get him to say that the other persons arrested had threatened to "sweep his bones together in the streets of Lebanon" if he arrested Stewart.

Johnson refused to implicate any one, and said he was only "afraid of the Hanover people." Sholly said he was "afraid the Hanover people would come and beat him half dead." DeHaas utterly failed to prove his allegations of threats against the Lebanon people. He evidently worked himself into a "corner" and did not get out of the unpleasant predicament he found himself in without a good deal of trouble. The truth was that Johnson and the others were in sympathy with Stewart, and did not care to meddle with the matter. These few clues do not indicate the particular offense Stewart had been guilty of. The affair of the Conestogoe Indians occurred seven years before this date, but owing to the renewed pressure of the Quaker assembly on Governor Penn, six years after the affair, a reward was again offered for the arrest of Stewart, and hence the action taken by Justice DeHaas.

DeHaas acted upon his own motion in issuing this warrant. Then these proceedings were had to inquire into his conduct in arresting a number of citizens of Lebanon without just cause. He failed to prove any adequate justification for their arrest. The incident related I came across in detached form and picked it up. Whether there were any subsequent proceedings I do not know. From the phraseology of Johnson's affidavit, it is inferable that Stewart was under arrest in Lebanon.

Columbia, Pa.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXIV.

HARRISBURG AND PRESQU' ISLE [LAND] COMPANY.—I.

Recently a gentleman of Harrisburg paid a visit to the lovely city of Erie, on the lake of that name, and while there was greatly impressed with the familiar names of persons whom he met, the descendants of early pioneers, who, eighty years ago, plunged into the wilderness, as their parents had done before them, to found new homes for those to come after them. The names of Swan, Wallace, Kelso, Sturgeon, Förster and others, went to show that in the early history of that locality the people of Dauphin county bore an important part.
Several years since there came to us by express an old blank book, which proved to be the minute book of the Harrisburg and Presqu’ Isle Company. We were reminded of this by the remark of the gentleman referred to, and believing that the subject will be interesting not only to those connected with that migration but also to the descendants of those individuals who initiated the project—speculative though their motives may have been—from papers in our possession, we present herewith a history of the Harrisburg and Presqu’ Isle Company.

Perchance, no one State has had as much difficulty in its boundary settlements as Pennsylvania. Contention, leading to imprisonment on both sides, and even to bloodshed, having characterized the disputes between Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut, with Pennsylvania. Although our personal sympathies rest with our native State, we must confess that it was not always that the peace proclivities of the great and good Penn prevailed. The boundary difficulties between Pennsylvania and the States of New York and New Jersey were promptly and amicably settled—and we regret we cannot say this of some other States.

In 1784, the Virginia and Pennsylvania difficulty ended by extending the Mason and Dixon line five degrees from the Delaware river, and a meridian drawn from the western extremity to the northern limit. In 1787 the commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania and New York completed the running and marking of the boundary between those States, beginning at the forty-third degree of north latitude at and near the river Delaware, extending westward 259 miles and 88 perches to Lake Erie, five or six miles east of the Ohio State line. This was confirmed by the Assembly in 1789.

By the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1784, their title to the lands of Western Pennsylvania and New York were extinguished, excepting the Triangle or Presqu’ Isle lands, which were accidentally left out of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia and were supposed at different times to belong to each. Gen. William Irvine, of Revolutionary fame, who was one of the surveyors of Donation Lands—lands in the “New Purchase,” donated by the State of Pennsylvania to the officers of the Pennsylvania Line—discovered, while in the performance of his duties, that Pennsylvania had but a few miles of Lake coast and not any harbor, and in consequence of these representations, the State began negotiations for its purchase. At its request the United States Government sent out Andrew Ellicott to run and establish lines. It was found by the New York charter that the western boundary of that State was
twenty miles west of the most westerly bank of the Niagara river, and was the east line of the tract known as the Presqu’ Isle Triangle.

At this period, Pennsylvania was urging a settlement of its claim against the National Government for expenses incurred during the Revolution, and pending this, it was agreed that the purchase of the Triangle be made in partial payment of the claim referred to. On the 4th of September, 1788, it was resolved by Congress, “That the United States do relinquish and transfer to Pennsylvania all their right, title and claim to the government and jurisdiction of said lands, and it is hereby declared and made known that the laws and public acts of Pennsylvania shall extend over every part of said tract, as if said tract had originally been within the charter bounds of that State.”

By the act of the 2d of October, 1788, the sum of £1200 was appropriated by Congress to purchase the Indian title to the tract in fulfillment of the contract to sell it to Pennsylvania; and at the treaty of Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789, Cornplanter and other chiefs of the Six Nations signed a deed, in consideration of the sum referred to, ceding the Presqu’ Isle lands of the United States, to be vested in the State of Pennsylvania. In March, 1792, the State surrendered to the National Government Continental certificates held by it to the amount of $151,640.25, and the purchase was completed. The Triangle contained 202,187 acres.

Measures were subsequently adopted looking to the settlement of the newly acquired territory, and in April, 1793, the Legislature passed an act for laying out a town at Presqu’ Isle. In May following General Irvine and Mr. Ellicott were appointed by Governor Mifflin to survey and lay out towns at French Creek, Le Bœuf and Presqu’ Isle. From some unaccountable cause, this movement on the part of the State was not favorably received by the Indians on the head-waters of the Allegheny. The trouble arose from the influence of the British, who were opposed to the establishment of military posts on the lake. The United States Government cautioned Pennsylvania from giving offense to the British garrisons in that quarter, and a sudden check was given to the laying out of Presqu’ Isle. The citizens, however, of Western Pennsylvania urged forward the measures contemplated by the State, and considerable correspondence between the State and National Governments was had concerning the matter.

Governor Mifflin, in writing to the Secretary of War, under date of June 24, 1794, used the following plain-spoken language: “Some old grievances alleged to have been suffered from the Union, the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, the constant machinations of British agents, and the corruption of British bribes, had in truth,
previously excited that hostile disposition which you seem to consider as the effect of the measures pursued by Pennsylvania for establishing a Town at Presqu' Isle.

"I am not inclined, sir, to enter into a discussion of the extent or operation of those principles of society, or of that practice of political communities, which, you observe, will frequently concur in postponing the enjoyment of a particular right or interest of a part of a nation, to considerations respecting the safety or welfare of a whole nation; but it is obvious that a doctrine of this nature must depend essentially upon the terms of the social or political compact to which it is applied; and that of all the modifications of which it is susceptible, the least adopted to our system of government (a Federal Republic) would, perhaps, be the acknowledgment of a discretionary power in the Executive Magistrate of a particular State, to suspend, under any circumstances, the execution of a law, enacted by the only competent authority, and directed by legitimate means to a legitimate end. The question on the propriety of consulting the welfare and interest of the whole nation at the expense of a part of it, might, indeed, be justly proposed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and would, I am persuaded, receive from that department of our Government a liberal consideration; but you will recollect, sir, that my difficulty occurred because the question was proposed to the Executive Magistrate, who, if he had not originally the authority to interpose, could not, I was apprehensive, acquire it merely from a consideration of the weight of the reasons which might be suggested on the subject.

"It may be proper here to remark that my determination to continue the suspension of the Presqu' Isle establishment till the President shall vary the opinion which he has delivered, is founded principally on the assurances I have received that the obstacles are of a temporary nature, and, consequently, that the success of the attempts, which you inform me, are put in train to remove them, may be so seasonably attained as to admit, not only of an accommodation of the views of the General Government, but also of the execution of the law of Pennsylvania, within the period contemplated by the Legislature. For although no argument can be necessary to convince me of the patriotic attention of the President to the interests of the Union, it would be contrary to the ideas which I entertain of his justice, candor and wisdom, to suppose that, in order to facilitate the duties of his station, he would advise me to pursue a measure inconsistent with the duties of mine, or that he would deliver an opinion to the Executive of any State which it might be thought indelele to disregard and illegal to adopt."
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXV.

HARRISBURG AND PRESQU' ISLE [LAND] COMPANY.—II.

In a few months after, the disturbances in the Western part of Pennsylvania, owing to the opposition to the Excise law, resulting in the so-called Whiskey Insurrection, occupied the minds and pens of the State and National authorities, so that the subject of the Presqu' Isle establishment was postponed. In November following a treaty of peace was again concluded between the United States and the Six Nations at Canandaigua, N. Y., which removed all impediments to the further prosecution of the laying out of the towns proposed and the establishment of military posts in the country referred to. Accordingly, in the spring of 1796, Messrs. Irvine and Ellicott continued their labors and effected the survey of the towns as directed by the act of Assembly—that at French Creek was named Franklin; at Le Bœuf, Waterford, and at Presqu' Isle, Erie.

On the 25th of July, 1796, an agreement was entered into by Thomas Förster, John Kean, Alexander Berryhill, Samuel Laird, Richard Swan, John A. Hanna, Robert Harris, Richard Dearmond and William Kelso, to form an association by the name of the "Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company," with the object therein stated. On the 13th of August following, owing to some imperfection in the compact or agreement, it was unanimously resolved that the same "is hereby completely obliterated, done away, and made void and of none effect." The following was then drawn up, unanimously approved of, and signed by the members present.

"We, the subscribers, taking into consideration the benefits and advantages which probably may arise as well to ourselves and our heirs, as to the community at large, from the settling, improving and populating the country near and adjoining to Lake Erie, do, for our mutual benefit and convenience, and the better to accomplish the objects aforesaid, associate and join ourselves together as and by the name of The Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company, and for the good government and regulation of the said company, do mutually agree and conclude upon the following articles, viz:

1. That the company shall consist of ten persons and no more, and shall meet together as soon as conveniently may be done, and by a majority of votes choose two of their number, one thereof as treasurer, who shall be elected annually (and once in every year
shall render his accounts to a committee chosen by the company for that purpose) and the other as secretary who shall be elected every two years.

"2. That each member of the company shall pay into the hands of the treasurer so chosen the sum of two hundred pounds (which is the amount of one share) sometime between the present time and the first day of April next, in such order as two-thirds of the company shall direct and appoint.

"3. That the sums so paid shall be a common stock for the use of the company, and shall be appropriated by them in the purchase of In and Out lots in the towns of Erie and others, and of the lands in the State of Pennsylvania, North and West of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and in improving and settling the lots and lands so purchased, and the necessary previous preparations thereto.

"4. That all purchases of lots, lands, and property, whatsoever, shall be made, improved, settled, and secured at the common expense of the company, and be held by them and their heirs as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, until two-thirds of the company shall agree to make partition, in which case, if they agree on the terms, eleven persons shall be named by the company, and five thereof selected by lot, who shall have full power and authority to make partition if practicable, and if not practicable, and they advise a sale, a sale shall then be made, and the amount equally divided.

"5. That any member of the company shall be permitted to take any number of shares not exceeding five, paying for each share he subscribes for at the time of the organization of the company the sum of two hundred pounds, and for any share he subscribes for after that time such advance, as two-thirds of the company may think proper, having due regard to the appreciation of their property.

"6. Any member wishing to sell his right in the company shall give thirty days' notice thereof to the company, who shall have the preference in making the purchase, provided they and the member wishing to sell shall agree on the terms, if not, he may then sell out to any person who will comply with the rules and regulations of the company.

"7. That whenever, and so often as two-thirds of the company shall think it proper to make sale of any part of this property, it shall be effected in the following manner, viz: Each member of the company by two, three or more together, as shall be most convenient shall execute by themselves and their wives, proper powers of attorney for that purpose, and transmit it to some agent to be chosen by the company, who shall, in pursuance of the warrants of the respective members so transmitted to him, convey to the purchaser or
purchasers the property therein specified, the expenses of which are to be equally borne by the company.

8. That any member refusing to comply with the seventh article thereof, when two-thirds of the company shall deem it necessary (after having due notice thereof) shall then and from thenceforth forfeit the whole share or shares to the rest of the company.

9. Any new rules or regulations whatever which shall be hereafter made for the better government of the affairs of the company, shall be agreed upon by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the company, which shall be regulated in the following manner viz: When any question is about to be taken, or new rules or regulations made, all the members shall have notice thereof, if within fifty miles distance, and the members who shall attend shall proceed to give their votes by ballot, every member having one share and not less than three shares shall have two votes, and every member having the whole five shares shall be entitled to three votes, which votes being so given, a majority of two-thirds shall be decisive.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the thirteenth day of August, 1796.

Tho. Forster, [L. S.]
J. Kean, [L. S.]
Alex. Berryhill, [L. S.]
Sam'l Laird, [L. S.]
Rich'd Swan, [L. S.]
John A. Hanna, [L. S.]
Rob't Harris, [L. S.]
Rich'd Dearmond, [L. S.]
Wm. Kelso, [L. S.]
Samuel Ainsworth, [L. S.]

Witness present:
Stacy Potts, Jr.
J. Dentzell

Dauphin county, ss:
Acknowledged by nine persons the thirteenth day of August, 1796, Coram me

J. Dentzell,
Justice Peace D. co.

All of the foregoing persons subscribed for a single share, save Thomas Forster, who appears as a subscriber for three shares. The gentlemen who formed the foregoing compact were representative men of the county, and it may be proper in this connection to tell who they were.
Thomas Forster was a native of Paxtang, born in 1762, brought up as a surveyor, served as colonel during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, an associate judge of Dauphin county, member of the Legislature in 1798; subsequently removed to Erie in the interest of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land Company, where he became thoroughly identified with its concerns and filled important positions, dying in 1836.

John Kean, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the earliest settlers of Harrisburg, one of the first associate judges of the county; a county commissioner for eight years; two terms State Senator from Dauphin and Berks counties; Registrar General of Pennsylvania; Presidential elector in 1800, and for many years a merchant and justice of the peace, dying in 1818 at the age of fifty-six.

Alexander Berryhill, a native of Paxtang, born in 1738; one of the first justices of the peace of Harrisburg; a burgess of the borough, dying in 1798.

Samuel Laird, a lawyer of prominence, admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1792, and for many years a leading actor in the affairs of the county. He and Col. Forster married sisters, daughters of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery. Mr. Laird died in 1815, at the age of forty-four.

Richard Swan was a native of Paxtang, born in 1757; served in the War of the Revolution, and was a gentleman of influence in this locality. He removed to Erie county, and there many of his descendants reside. He deceased there in April, 1808.

John A. Hanna, a native of New Jersey, was a lawyer by profession; was a brigadier general in the Whiskey Insurrection, and afterwards a member of Congress, and died in 1805, at the age of forty-four. He married a daughter of John Harris, the founder, and a sister of Robert Harris.

Robert Harris, son of the founder of Harrisburg, born at Harris' Ferry in 1768. He filled a number of important offices, and was twice elected to Congress. He died in 1851.

Richard Dearmond was a native of Hanover, born in 1743, a substantial farmer. He married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Stuart and Mary Dinwiddie. He died in 1802.

William Kelso, the son of Joseph and Margaret Kelso, who located on the Susquehanna in Paxtang prior to 1730, was a native of that township. He lived many years on the Cumberland Valley side in the old Kelso ferry house, where he died May 22, 1807. He was the
father of John Kelso, who went to Erie in 1802, there located, and the ancestor of the family in that county.

Samuel Ainsworth, son of John Ainsworth and Margaret Mayes, was born in Hanover in 1765. He was a substantial farmer, a man of prominence, was a captain during the Whiskey Insurrection, and twice elected to the Legislature. He died in 1798 while in attendance on the latter at Philadelphia.

Such was the personnel of the men who formed the original Harrisburg and Presqu’Isle Company—men of integrity, enterprise and high standing in the community.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXVI.

Pearson.—Richard Pearson, of England, and his son Thomas, were original purchasers of land of the Proprietary, William Penn. From a paper in our possession it may prove of genealogical value.

I. Richard Pearson died intestate leaving issue:
   ii. Robert, m. and left issue.
   iii. Lawrence.
   iv. Abel, m. and left issue.
   v. John.
   vi. Sarah.
   vii. Mary, m. 1st Nicholas Rogers; 2d John Eyre; had a dau. m. Nicholas Young.
   viii. Margery.

Thomas Pearson purchased land in Marple township, Chester county, “and made great improvements thereon, and afterwards there died.”

The Bi-Centennial.—The 24th of October having been celebrated as the Penn Landing Day, we have taken very little interest in it. Assuming Proud and other Quaker authorities to be correct, the day for observance should have been the 3d of November—although we are thoroughly convinced that the 27th of October, 1682, was the date of Penn’s landing at New Castle—which would bring the two hundredth anniversary to the 6th of November, 1882. We do not celebrate the 11th of February as the birth-day anniversary of the
Father of his country, General Washington, but we do the 22d of that month. Exactly why the Philadelphians have observed the 24th of October, we cannot see—but they are historically wiser, we presume, than other people. No wonder the allegorical William Penn fell into the Delaware on Tuesday—he was in too great a hurry to land. The next thing in order will be the celebration of the so-called Treaty under the great Elm tree at Shackamaxon—for which there really is no authority, save tradition, which every one knows is not reliable. The people should not be deceived upon these points in history, and as far as our influence goes, we shall not countenance historical quackery.

A Descendant of Franklin Dead.—William Duane, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, who was associated with its newspapers a half century ago, and was later a member of the bar, died November 4, 1882, at the University Hospital, aged 75 years. Mr. Duane has frequently contributed information presented through the medium of "N. and Q.," and it is deemed fitting that its readers should know, that he was the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, being the eldest of nine children born to William J. Duane and Deborah Bache. His father was General Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury in the time of the battle over the removal of the deposits from the United States bank, and his grandfather, William Duane, was the editor of the famous Aurora. Deborah Bache, his mother, was a daughter of Richard Bache, from whom is derived the descent of distinguished Baches in the male line. Richard Bache married Sally Franklin, who was the only child of Benjamin Franklin and his wife Deborah. Another daughter of Richard Bache married Judge Thomas Sergeant, formerly Secretary of the Commonwealth. This second William Duane, was an upright citizen, of rare information, a born newspaper man, as were his father and grandfather, an antiquarian by taste and researches, scholarly and retiring. He was educated in Partridge's Military Academy, at Middletown, Conn. He studied law with Charles Chauncey. He was a brilliant conversationalist, but his bent lay in writing, and he was a constant contributor to literary reviews, periodicals and newspapers. He lived so entirely among his books that only a small circle of personal friends were aware, when they heard of his death, that a good man and a ripe scholar had passed away. We presume the papers collected by Mr. Duane and the large correspondence of his father preserved by him, will be found of great value as an historical and political reference. His disease was softening of the brain. He leaves one son, the Rev. Charles W. Duane, rector of St. Andrew's church, West Philadelphia.
HARRISBURG AND PRESQU' ISLE [LAND] COMPANY.—III.

Immediately after the first compact, Messrs. Harris and Kean were delegated to go to Carlisle where public sale of the lots in the towns of Franklin, Erie, Waterford, Warren and Beaver were being made, and purchase such as they deemed proper in the interests of the company. This also was on the 3d and 4th of August, 1796. At the meeting of the 13th of August the committee reported as follows:

"LIST OF LOTS PURCHASED IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS FOLLOWING, TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF THE RIVERS OHIO AND ALLEGHENY, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE 3D AND 4TH DAYS OF AUGUST, 1796, BY THE HARRISBURG AND PRESQUE ISLE COMPANY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1348</td>
<td>82½ feet front, 165 feet deep.</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>On Eighth street near Parade.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1359</td>
<td>Corner Seventh and German streets.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1381</td>
<td>Between French and Holland on 8th st.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1403</td>
<td>On Seventh near State street.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>On Sixth, between German and Parade.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>On Sixth, between German and parade.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Corner Sixth and German.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>On Fifth near German.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Corner of Fifth near German.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Corner of Sixth and German.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>Corner of Fifth and Holland.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>On Sixth near Holland.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2045</td>
<td>Corner Market square.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2047</td>
<td>In Market square.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048</td>
<td>Corner in Market square and Peck.</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2097</td>
<td>Corner on Fifth and Chestnut.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2098</td>
<td>Corner on Sixth and Chestnut.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2101</td>
<td>On Fifth near Chestnut.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2646</td>
<td>On Third near Parade.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2656</td>
<td>Corner of German and Fourth.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2673</td>
<td>Corner of Fourth and Holland.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2788</td>
<td>On Fourth near Cherry.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2790</td>
<td>On Third near Poplar.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2798</td>
<td>On Third near Poplar.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2809</td>
<td>Corner of Fourth and Liberty.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2819</td>
<td>Corner of Third and Liberty.</td>
<td>$41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2838</td>
<td>On Third month north Cascade.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3090</td>
<td>On Third next Reserve at Cascade.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3096</td>
<td>On Second near Cascade.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3097</td>
<td>On Second near Cascade.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8277</td>
<td>On Second, corner on road to Fort.</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8259</td>
<td>On Second, adjoining road to Fort.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8292</td>
<td>Corner Second and German.</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8420</td>
<td>Corner of Liberty on Lake.</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8421</td>
<td>Next to Liberty on Lake.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8422</td>
<td>Corner of Plumb on Lake.</td>
<td>78</td>
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ERIE OUT LOTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>519</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>523</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554</td>
<td>Out lot containing 5 acres.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
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</table>

FRANKLIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>464</td>
<td>In lot, mouth French ck., 70 m. of Erie.</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WATERFORD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>In lot 16 miles from Erie.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>In lot 16 miles from Erie.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>In lot 15 miles from Erie.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>In lot 15 miles from Erie.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>In lot 15 miles from Erie.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whole amount. | $2,583 |
At the meeting referred to, it was unanimously resolved that the "report be adopted, and that the said purchases be deemed and taken as the contract of this company and for which the company are answerable."

The same day, Gen. Hanna being in the chair, Robert Harris was chosen treasurer and John Kean secretary. Thomas Forster was appointed agent, and instructions for him were directed to be prepared.

On the 15th of October following the company's agent was authorized "to purchase all such provisions and tools and equipages, and make such necessary arrangements as he may think proper for the interest of the company; and do empower him to draw on the treasury for payment of the same."

On the 15th of March, 1797, permission was given Messrs. John Kean and Samuel Laird, two of the members of the company, "to sell their respective shares to who they pleased." Subsequently Mr. Laird sold his interest to James Willson, Esq., and John Kean's passed into the hands of Thomas Forster.

James Willson, Esq., to distinguish him from others of the same name, was a native of Dauphin county, born in 1755; was county commissioner in 1788 and 1789; and a member of the Legislature from 1798 to 1803. He died in 1835, and is buried in Derry church graveyard.

Mills had to be built in the newly acquired territory, to supply the wants of settlers as well as to enhance the value of lands. A saw-mill was first projected. Mr. Forster employed, March 3, 1797, John Kendig, Joseph Weaver and Jacob Weis, of East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Penn'a, to build the mill in five months, for which they were to receive fifty pounds when it was completed. The agent was to "provide standing timber and mill irons necessary for erecting the same; that he will cause to be dug the mill pit, and haul all timber when hewed to the spot, and deliver the other material; that he will furnish raw provisions for John, Joseph and Jacob, provided they go with the ox team belonging to the said company to Fort Pitt. That he will furnish provisions for the millwrights during the time that they may be actually working at said mill and works, and five gallons of whiskey; That he will carry out a sett of mill-wright's tools without any charge; That in case it may be necessary for the said millwrights to go from Fort Pitt to Presque Isle, on before the team aforesaid, that they will be allowed reasonable expenses for provisions only from Fort Pitt to Presque Isle."

Mr. Forster hired Jeremiah Sturgeon, son of Samuel Sturgeon, of Hanover township, to drive and take charge of the ox team, and the
load which would be entrusted to his care, and to start on April 1st on his journey to the town of Erie, and when there, to be in the employ of the company seven months. He was also to be supplied with provisions.

Capt. Richard Swan signifying his intention to accompany the expedition to Presqu' Isle, it was resolved "that such of the Company as choose to go with the waggon to Pittsburgh, shall be at the expense of the Company, they being on the fare provided by the Company, and sent in the waggon, and that such as choose to ride to Pittsburgh, either before or after the waggon, shall pay their own expense to that place. From Pittsburgh to Presqu' Isle, and while there and returning to Pittsburgh, shall be at the common expense of the Company, they going in Company.

The road to Fort Pitt, at that date, was comparatively in good condition, well traveled over, and places for accommodation all along the route. From Fort Pitt to Presqu' Isle, there was only the old French road from LeBoeuf to Lake Erie, and the journey was an extremely hazardous one—in many places it was necessary for travelers to cut their way through dense woods and gloomy defiles. Apart from these obstructions, it was not safe to travel save in large companies and well guarded, owing to the hostile attitude of the unconquerable Ohio Indians, secret tools of the British or the Six Nations.

Col. Forster, Capt. Swan and their party started the first week in April, 1797, but we have no itinerary of their journey, which is greatly to be regretted, as no doubt there were incidents, by the way, which would be interesting reading after the lapse of eighty-five years.

It may be stated that previous to the starting out of the party, on March 6, 1797, the company purchased from Capt. William McCurdy, of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, four hundred and thirty acres of land situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Walnut creek, for thirty-five shillings per acre. This tract was peculiarly eligible for mills, and here it was decided to erect one.

The mill referred to was commenced June 10, 1797, and completed the 21st of October following. It began running at once, and, as was the case with all new saw-mills, it was soon crowded with logs to be sawed, many of them on shares. For many years this, the first saw-mill in the county of Erie, continued in operation. The Company also, by resolution of February 5, 1798, presented each of the three millwrights a town lot.

In November, 1797, Capt. Swan and Col. Forster returned to Harrisburg, and made their report to the Company, which was approved
—"his conduct in the premises merits the thanks of the Company." At the same meeting, Col. Forster was authorized to lay out and make sale of that part of the Walnut creek mill tract on Lake Erie that lays on the west side of the said creek from the mouth as far up as the present mill dam in Town Lots." Two lots in the towns of Franklin and Waterford, on which houses had been erected by the company, were also directed to be sold.

At the meeting of the 5th of February, Capt. Swan purchased the house and lot in Waterford for $816; and the agent was directed to proceed "next summer to erect a grist mill on the Walnut creek tract. Messrs. Forster and Swan proceeded to the Presq' Isle settlement, the grist mill was begun, but not completed for grinding until the fall of 1799. The members of the company each paid $120 to apply on the cost of it, and Jacob Weis was placed in charge at a salary of $30 per month. This mill for a long time was the only grist mill in the "Triangle," and the customers came from far and near. People came with grists from Painesville, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Erie, and parts equally distant east and west. Owing to the mills and the tavern which was built about 1798, the place was of great importance in those days.

In January, 1800, William Wallace, Esq., was directed to be consulted, and afterwards he was chosen secretary of the company for which services he secured certain parcels of land which have proved exceedingly valuable, and enriched his descendants. Mr. Wallace resided at Erie from 1800 to 1810 in the interest of the Harrisburg and Presq' Isle Company. He died in Harrisburg in 1816, and is buried in Paxtang church graveyard.

In March, 1802, Col. Forster, very much disheartened at the state of affairs, writes to the company: "I am in hope this summer will put an end to the whole business. I beg leave to recommend a meeting of the members of the company, and agree on something decided. I do assure you, the property is suffering, notwithstanding all I can do, the situation of the country is very unfavorable to our interest, and the sooner something is done the better; perhaps it would be advisable for you to put a price upon the mills and land; there may be an opportunity of selling at private sale . . . . . . . I have rented the mills to Capt. Swan for one year commencing 11th day of April next, for $250—Swan to build a stable 18x20 feet, fence and clear a piece of land, which part of the timber had been cut by the company. This was the best I could do for the company. I will collect the former rents as soon as possible, and will be a considerable loser myself. I have sold a number of lots in Erie to the best advantage by trade."
Historical and Genealogical.

Owing to the difficulty between the Population company—of which John Nicholson had been the prime mover—and the State of Pennsylvania, there was great uncertainty as to the titles, and the lots of the Harrisburg and Presqu’Isle company in Erie and Waterford did not sell as well as they expected, so that they could not fully pay for the mill tract.

The minutes before us do not extend farther on than 1800, and for most of what follows we are indebted to various sketches relating to the history of Erie county. The land was offered at twenty dollars an acre, but no purchasers could be had.

In 1806, Col. Forster writes: “If our speculation should turn out unfortunate—as I suppose it will—I will not be the least loser myself, and can bear it as ill as any of you.” In 1810 a proposition was made to the agent by a member of the company for the purchase of the late William Kelso’s interest, which he agrees to, and writes: “It was a great undertaking; do, my dear friend, wish me good luck—it is what I have been a stranger to for some time.”

For some years subsequent we have have no record of the company. One by one, however, lots were sold, to pay off some indebtedness—but these must have been disposed of at a disadvantage. Col. Forster, we know, never accumulated much property, and, according to Mrs. Hoskinson, three squares of the choicest lots in Erie were sold at sheriff’s sale for the sum of forty-two dollars.

Robert Harris, one of the original shareholders, then member of Congress, writes from Washington city, under date December 16, 1824, to Col. Forster: “I agree with you, it has been an unprofitable business, and that the prospect is not very flattering. However, we have persevered for twenty years, and I am for trying one year more. I am in hopes that when the New York canal is finished, and, some little in our section of this State, that it will induce good farmers to come to this country. I know of no part in Pennsylvania that looks more favorable at this time, taking everything into consideration. It would give me pleasure to see you in this part of the country, as we are the only surviving persons belonging to this unfortunate concern, and we could settle the business better than any other persons.”

In 1810 Col. Forster offered the company $4,500 for the whole tract, including the mills, which was not accepted. In 1824 Judah Colt, as agent for the Population Company, sold the 400 acres at sheriff’s sale, to dispossess the Harrisburg and Presqu’Isle Company so that deeds could be made to him as agent. Soon afterward, probably in 1829, the property was bought by Charles Lord for his brother Lynds, who held it until 1836, and then sold it and removed to Ohio. At the final sale, the amount left, after paying the claims,
the Population company, was divided among the representatives of the Harrisburg and Presqu'Isle company.

But few of those concerned in the Harrisburg and Presqu'Isle company made money, but they gave to the county of Erie all the indomitable will, energy and inherent faith of its Scotch-Irish inhabitants. Not only to us who have remained by the native heath, but to the descendants of those who located in the "Triangle"—will these memorials of the settlement of the Presqu'Isle county be of peculiar value and interest.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXVII.

OLD INDIAN PURCHASE.

The Indian traders, of colonial times, who made their annual visits to the Indian tribes at the forks of the Ohio and along the banks of the Mississippi river, were subject to great peril, both as to person and property. The business was often a profitable one, and always fascinating; and few there were who embarked in it, who were willing to give it up, until the accumulation of years or the hostilities of the Indians admonished them that they must yield to the infirmities of old age, or run the risk of losing their lives, or goods and peltries. Those traders who penetrated the wilderness, as far west as the Mississippi river, were shrewd and observing business men, and they were not slow to profit by their great influence over the Indians, to secure large tracts of land from them. This was often followed by considerable expenditures of money, to induce the settlement of their lands, and to maintain a title to them. Often years of litigation followed, which ended in disaster, and impoverished them.

On the 5th day of July, 1773, the chiefs and sachems of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, sold to William Murray, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Ingles, Barnard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, James Milligan, Moses Franks, Jr., Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton, Edmond Milne, Joseph Simons, Levy Andrew Levy, Thomas Minshall, Robert Callendar, William Thompson, John Campbell, George Castles and James Rumsey, two tracts of land. The first tract was on the east side of the Mississippi river, beginning at the mouth of "Heron
creek," called "French River of Mary," a league below "Kaskaskia;" thence the line ran back eight leagues over "hills," "plains," to "Crab Tree Plain," seventeen leagues; thence to a "remarkable" place called "Big Buffalo Hoof," seventeen leagues, to "Salt Lick creek," seven leagues. The line crossed said creek one league below the "ancient Shawanese town" to the Ohio river, four leagues; thence down the river to its mouth, thirty-five leagues. This tract embraces Southern Illinois, and known generally as "Egypt."

The other tract of land was on the east side of the Mississippi river, and commenced at a point opposite the mouth of the "Missourie," and ran up along the river to the mouth of the Illinois river, one league; thence up the Illinois river to "Chicagow or Garlick creek," ninety leagues, to a "remarkable" place where a battle was fought forty or fifty years ago between the "Pewarice and Lenard Indians," fifty leagues; thence to "two remarkable hills, close together," in the middle of a "large prairie," fourteen leagues; thence to a "remarkable" spring called by the Indians "Fogg Spring," fourteen leagues; thence to the great mountain northward of the White Buffalo plains, fifteen leagues; thence forty leagues to the place of beginning.

On the 24th day of December, 1778, Levy Andrew Levy sold the one-half of both of the tracts to Aaron Levy for one thousand pounds. Joseph Simons, the most prominent of these traders, who resided in Lancaster, Pa., and Robert Callendar, who resided in Cumberland county, Pa., near the mouth of the Conedoguinet creek, were probably the only ones of the number who ever penetrated as far west as these land grants, and they doubtless made arrangements with the Indians for the purchase, and afterwards included the other parties in the deed. One of the Levys, and Gratz, married daughters of Joseph Simons, and were in partnership with him in the mercantile and fur trade business in Lancaster. The Franks were merchants in Philadelphia and were connected with the fur trade. Thomas Minshall about this time removed from York county to Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa. These names are all familiar ones, and belonged to influential and prominent families. I have not seen a history of the transaction herein related, and the subject would be an interesting one if followed up, to our friends in Illinois. I presume the conquest of that country by General George Rogers Clark, wiped out the title of our friends in that State. The landmarks given may have some interest to the Western readers.

Columbia, Pa., October 19, 1882.

Samuel Evans.
ALLIQUIPPA AND ALLUMMAPEES.

I have been much pleased in reading the articles on the above-named Indians. (Notes and Queries lxxix—lx.x.) I have stumbled on a couple of items concerning the son of the former.

In a council meeting in Philadelphia, August 15, 1755, Governor Morris thanks Cashuwayon as one of the seven Indians who fought with Braddock (Col. Rec. vi., 524; also His. Brad. Expedition, p. 310).

At a council held in Carlisle, Jan. 17, 1756, The Belt informed Gov. Morris that Thomas Graeme had been adopted by the Indians, and that they had given him the name Kos-Showeyha, which was Newcastle's old Indian name, and that Newcastle was to be called Ali-Knoys, for the future (Col. Rec. vii., 6). So it appears that Newcastle had at least four Indian names.

A most interesting question arises concerning the tribal relationship of Queen Alliquippa. Mr. Craig is silent upon this point. I am of opinion that she was not Delaware nor Shawanese. Such a thing as a queen was unknown among the Algonquin races. It is well known that in the early part of the eighteenth century the Conestogas had a queen ruling over them by the name of Canatowa. They were once a powerful nation. The early settlers in Virginia and Maryland called them Sasquehannocks—a name they got from the Nanticokes at the head of the Chesapeake, and in their Algonquin tongue the word meant “the people of the falls river.” The Dutch and Swedes called them Minquas. The French in Canada denominated them Andastes or Gandastoges. William Penn in 1701 called them “the Susquehanna Minquays or Conestoga Indians.” They had many wars with the “Five nations” of New York, and for many years bravely held their own. In these wars the Mohawks took no part, no doubt because they were descended from the Mohawks. Being decimated by smallpox and wars they were at last devastated by the Iroquois in 1676. Many of them were carried off to the New York towns and incorporated among the four western cantons of the Five Nations. A colony was left planted on the Conestoga creek as a tributary people and as an outpost and a stopping place to warriors of the Five Nations during their incursions further southward. Being subjects of the Five Nations, in the course of time they were regarded as part of these nations, and their old name Minquas, softened into Mingoes, was applied to all the Five Nations. The new white settlers did not know their history and did not discriminate.

As might be expected, however, the conquered Conestogas, whether in New York or on their native manor, did not thoroughly amal-
gamate with their conquerors. They sat down by the Susquehanna and wept when they remembered their ancient Zion. This feeling of restless discontent was imbibed by their children. Just before the “French and Indian War,” a large number of the Iroquois settled on the Ohio river. The excuse was that they went there to hunt. They were, however, largely composed of the descendants of the ancient Minquas, and the knowledge of their ancestral history was not the least of the causes that led them away from the lands of their conquerors. So well was this understood by the knowing ones in that day that they were peculiarly denominated Mingoos. In fact this term was almost exclusively used to denote these Ohio Indians. Logan’s father, Shikellamy, though a reputed Oneida, was really a descendant of the ancient Susquehannas, alias Minquas, alias Conestogas. So were most of those who lived and figured with Newcastle and his mother Alliquippa. They were all known as Mingoos, and this word included no Delawares or Shawanse.

The story of having been presented to William Penn is just in line, for it is well known that the Conestogas were prompt in their efforts to welcome Penn and make treaties with him. It is, moreover, unreasonable to suppose that Alliquippa would meet Penn at Newcastle, with her babe, if she was a genuine resident of the Five Nations. I think also that all four of the Indian names given to her son Newcastle are Iroquois, of which the Conestogas spoke a dialect, and unless these names can be shown to be Algonquin, they furnish strong proof of his Conestoga origin. This supposition, or I may say fact, shows why the queen and her son moved, traveled and acted as they did, and were friends of the white people. And this theory alone explains why she could be regarded as a queen.

Mr. Craig says the name of the husband of Alliquippa has not been ascertained. The words in Col. Rec. vi., 539, “Alliquippas, whose mother was now alive and living near Raystown,” have been regarded as denoting that Alliquippa was the husband’s name, and that she is so called simply as his queen or wife. I confess this seems somewhat attenuated, but one who knows more than I do of such matters, once wrote me “Alliquippa had a town of his own,” &c., &c.

It is worthy of mention also, that among the many spellings of the name of Alliquippa we have a modified form in the word Allegrippis, a ridge in Huntingdon county, and Alligrippas, a station on the Allegheny mountain below Bennington Furnace. Still another form is Allegrippus. How came this name to these localities?

The oldest references that I have recognized concerning Allumapees, alias Sassoonan, under these names, are in 1709 and 1712,
when he figured with other Delaware chiefs in sending tribute wampum to the Iroquois, and of which he was one of the bearers.—See Col. Rec. ii., 489, 671, 682. Penn's Ed.

He did not remove at once from the Delaware river to Sunbury. He was "settled at Peshtang," now Harrisburg, as early as 1709, or at least he was living at a point adjacent to this spot.

I cannot agree that the reference in his speech, June 14, 1715, to the "greatest tree" has any allusion to the "Great Elm," the whole story of a treaty under which is regarded by able historians as mythical. The language has plainly only reference to obstructions to friendly communication.

Several of his speeches must be admired for their beauty and kindness of heart. See page 358, Col. Rec. iii., where he speaks of his age, and desires after his death to prevent misunderstanding among their children concerning the lands. Also page 354, where he speaks of the good time enjoyed by them since the Christians settled here, of his desire for continued peace, and that his words come from his very heart. Still more affecting is his speech August 20, 1736, where he presents a string of wampum to Thomas Penn to wipe away his tears over the death of Governor Gordon. He says "that as the minds of men are apt to be decomposed by sorrow, he gave this belt with their earnest desire that by eating and drinking we should endeavor to forget our grief."—Col. Rec. iv., 54. Poor creature, he knew no consolation in times of trouble, other than eating and drinking!

Allummapees was king from 1715 to 1747. As stated, he is named as a chief as early as 1709. Mr. Craig says he "was hereditary King of the Delawares." This is correct; but from whom did he inherit the office? We are fortunately left in no doubt. He succeeded "their late King Skalitchi," or Scolitchy, in 1715. And who was this king? Their annals tells us: "We had three chiefs after Penn came—Skalitchi, who was another Tamanend, and Sasunan (Wikwikhon, our uncle the builder), and Tatum (beaver-taker), who was killed by the English. The father of Allummapees, alias Sassoonan, alias Wikwikhon, alias Scolitchy, was none other than the immortal King Tammany himself, who in person welcomed William Penn to the shores of the Delaware, and bartered repeatedly and extensively in lands with our colonial founder, and to whose peaceful disposition Penn was greatly indebted for the success of his Quaker policy. This opens up a tremendous field, into which I cannot now enter. King Tammany, afterwards canonized into the Patron Saint of America, had four sons, of the oldest of which he himself said—"Weheequeckon, alias Andrew, who is to be king after my death."
Historical and Genealogical.

Weheequeckon is probably the same as Wihwickhon. The history of Tammany and Allumamees tells a large part of the relations between the Delawares and Pennsylvania prior to 1750.

Allumamees or Olumapies means "well girdled or bundled up." Sassoonan—"our uncle," was a title of respect. Tammany means "beaver-like," that is, affable, peaceable, social. A. L. Guss.

Washington, D. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXVIII.

Notes and Queries, it would seem, provoke more interest than most persons suppose, as the articles on "John Landis" printed in this number testify. We have not yet received certain particulars in relation to his "last days," but have been promised further information. Mr. Landis painted one or two creditable pictures, one of which, an early effort, was presented to the Lutheran Sunday-school, but destroyed when the church was burned in 1838.

John Landis (N. and Q., lxxxiv.)—The late John Landis was born in Derry township, Dauphin county. He served out his apprenticeship with the late John Wyeth, who then printed the Oracle of Dauphin. His fellow apprentices were the late Judge Murray and M. D. Holbrook. After working as a journeyman for a number of years he opened a Lottery office in Judge Hummel's (now Berghaus) building, in Market street, near Market Square. This he continued until a law was passed abolishing lotteries in this State, approved by Gov. Wolf, March 1, 1833 (Pamph. Laws, page 60). It was said that he drew a prize of $50,000. While engaged in this business he conceived the idea of portrait painting; spent thousands of dollars in pursuing it; abandoned it, and painted historical pictures. Among the largest and best was the battle of New Orleans. This he took to England; lost large sums in the enterprise. He returned, exhibited it in the rotunda of the Capitol building to induce the State to make an appropriation of $30,000 for its purchase. The late Col. Wm. A. Crabb had charge of the bill in the Senate. The late Wm. Grimshaw discovered the horse had five legs. This defeated the project. Mr. Landis corrected the error, but his future applications failed. He
visited Europe three or four times. Published a book of poetry here by "John Landis, the Baptist," became poor, and finally died in an Insane asylum in Rome. Before his mind became diseased, he was among the best dressed, most polite and intelligent citizens of our then borough. But money, and as a writer says, "Ambition, how strong thy sway, though life's the forfeit, thy purposes must begained," proved his besetting sin.

JOHN LANDIS.

This peculiar individual, who was one among the noted characters at Harrisburg, in my boyhood, was a mixture of harmless lunacy and religious melancholy, with some degree of untutored and misdirected genius. He belonged to one of the Dauphin County families of that name, "hailing from the Cave Farm, on the banks of the Susquehanna"—as he states in one of his erratic publications, which I have preserved.

When I knew him, he had reached the plane of manhood, and his avocation was that of "Poet and Painter." More—he professed to be "Anointed of God;" but for proof of such condition I only remember—to his honor—that he was quiet and unoffending, never using profane or obscene language, did not drink or use tobacco, and had no questionable habits.

In brief, he was a religious lunatic, of the Dunker type, and his appearance was according to that sect. He wore a broad-brim hat, long surtout coat, and uncut beard; was of ordinary height and weight; with pale, swarthy complexion, and dark, melancholy eyes.

According to his pamphlet, he "studied for the Medical profession when I had a fortune of $3,000, before the Fine-Arts." He also styles himself "Oriental Tourist," in which capacity he had made a visit to the Holy Land—but no dates are given.

The document I have referred to is entitled:

"LETTER to this MIGHTY NATION, with SENTIMENTAL and NATIONAL POETRY. By JOHN LANDIS, Anointed of God. Author and Artist and Oriental Tourist. Author of the Heroic Poem, Life of the Messiah in the 5th edition, Soul's Aid, Hymn Book, Volume of Discourses, Treatise on Poetry and Painting, Poetical Effusions, and Sacred and other Paintings, et cetera."

As this enumerates his literary works, it only remains to add—for the benefit of the confused reader—that, as a writer of senseless balderdash, Landis was without a peer! He could compound facts,
Although afterwads he was permitted to occupy the upper room of the old court-house. Here might have been seen many—too many—square feet of painted canvas, illustrating scriptural subjects. I can only recall two—"Christ Preaching and Healing Diseases" and "The Resurrection;" but memory crowds the other canvases with gigantic angels, apostles and biblical things in general.

Subsequently he painted "Washington at his Devotions" and the "Battle of New Orleans." The last-named, 14x22 feet in size, was the third effort which Landis made to do the subject justice! He considered the canvas too small, and yet it was too large to fit the niche for which he intended it, in the rotunda of the National Capitol. Although it cost him just $53, his patriotism induced him to offer it to his country for $7,000; and what is such an amount, too, after he tells us that "the painting is the most wonderful and valuable, being unequaled on the earth!" But somehow our blind and heartless Representatives were unable to "see it," and they even had the audacity to request its removal. I saw it afterwards in the rotunda of the Capitol at Harrisburg.

Modern artists doubtless wonder how so large a painting could be executed for a meager "$53." But our poetical artist disdained the costly technique of the schools! He lost no time or material in preliminary sketching, in studying proprieties in composition, in painting his figures or accessories from the life. He could have painted twenty battle-pieces like "Gettysburg" while Rothermel was getting ready to begin! He did not even deem it worth while to send to Philadelphia for "artists' colors" when the town hardware stores could furnish and the paint shops could grind them for use.

"Lo, what is Greenough's Washington, near the capitol, to some of my Washington's, in vivant tints and carnations—Verily all the elite, in my favor, will decide." That's what John thought about the matter; though I think he erred slightly in comparing a statue with a painting.

As a specimen of crazy self-conceit, I quote the following, and yet it is the clearest in idea of anything in John's "Letter":

"European Sovereigns and wealthy Americans need not procure the Services of copyists, to furnish duplicates, at $800 and £1000; in cases, bad ones, from indifferent originals; but extend Patronage to me, an Artist of indubitable Inspiration, by consequence, of Inspired
Poems and Paintings, many of the latter being extant, and my Heroic Poem, "Life of the Messiah," has been commended above all other poems, viz: "genuine," "unique and highly wrought Stanzas of much beauty and power."

My pamphlet hints at other items in John’s career, but they are greatly obscured by wordy "stuff." He seems to have lost a "$10,000" painting and a "$600" worth of books by fire—somewhere. He says he risked his life "crossing the Susquehanna, during an ice-flood, in mid-winter, to procure the portrait of Gen. Adair, Senator from Kentucky," for his New Orleans battle-piece. (I wonder at what point?) He alludes to his "triumph over Du Solle and Geo. R. Graham in si. ja. suit for $10,000, for libels, 1845;" and to his "claim before the State Legislature, for Losses by Fire, 1840, introduced in '45 for $10,000, less or more."

These items certainly "mean business," and they recall the fact that John Landis was a conspicuous member of the Third House of that day. He was a constant visitor on the Hill, and was an unfortunate and unceasing claimant for State appropriations to buy his prodigious daubs. His standing argument was that other governments purchased paintings—and hence our government should buy his! He felt this lack of appreciation very keenly, and he contemplated the enormous sums bestowed upon the art-brethren abroad with much grief; and as he records, "while I have been refused Money and Patronage and compelled to live often on dry bread and water for the irrational persecution; and I sacrificed to pay rent Serving the Nation three Sacred Paintings, and am unrewarded though entitled to and demanding State and National Payment."

Pretty bad situation!—for one "annointed of God," and forsaken by men. But genius had been maltreated before the day of John Landis, and has been since.

I wonder what ever became of the poor fellow. His "Letter" is dated "Lewisburg, Union co., Pa., Dec. 29, 1850"—the imprint of my copy is "Harrisburg, Pa., 1854."

In 1851–2, I was engaged to write "Locals" for the Telegraph; and now, thirty years after, I find in my scrap-book a scrap concerning the very personage of whom I have now written. Its first sentence reads thus: "When, in future years, it shall become the pleasurable duty of any man to write the history of Harrisburg, and his pen shall muse upon the virtues and actions of the 'great men' who have lived, and now live and move within our municipal provinces, we hope that he whose name heads this paragraph will not be forgotten."

He has not. But how strange it is that I now help to fulfill my prophetic request!

GEORGE B. AYRES.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXIX.

[A Word to Our Readers.—At the suggestion of the present Editor of the Telegraph, this number of Notes and Queries as a regular publication will be the last. For almost four years, in sickness and in the hour of sorrow, we have endeavored to do our duty in the presentation of the history of this locality. There is yet much to be gleaned in that field, and some time in the future we may gather up a portion of what remaineth. Other localities call us, and the cessation of our labors in the present direction, enables us to pursue a course which we hope will meet with a proper and just appreciation—the establishment of a quarterly periodical devoted to the History, Biography and Genealogy of Interior Pennsylvania. Until the History of Dauphin county upon which we are engaged shall have been completed, we will have no time to pursue local inquiry and research. With good wishes to our readers who have ever kindly received us, and to those who rendered us assistance in our "labors of love," we bring our present line of work to a close.]

Matthew Smith.—In 1762 Matthew Smith of Paxtang, bought 300 acres of land from Mary Smith, the widow of Robert Smith, and their children, Rebecca, Robert and David. At this time the boys were minors and Josiah White was their guardian. This land adjoined Andrew Caldwell and others. Matthew was probably the brother of Robert Smith.

"The Black Horse Tavern."—When the old Black Horse tavern, which stood on the corner of Paxtang and Race streets, was taken away to make room for the Harris Park school house, built in 1850, an old relic of former times was removed forever. It was originally the second house built on the present site of Harrisburg, and was erected by John Harris, Jun., as his residence, many years prior to the erection of the stone mansion of 1766, in which he died in July, 1791. In his will he bequeathed the latter building to his eldest son, David, but it is not known who occupied the log house after David's removal into the stone house. The second son, Robert, married in May, 1791, three months prior to his father's death, and moved into the log house after building an addition and making other improvements to it. Robert must have resided there several years, as four of his first children were born there—David, Washington, Jefferson and John.
During this time, and after his father's death, his brother David, who then resided in Baltimere, rented the stone mansion to a Frenchman, named Santaleire, who with his wife taught school. George W. Harris informed us he was one of the scholars. How long Mr. Santaleire remained is not known. Robert afterwards purchased the property from his brother David and moved into the house, where three other children were born, viz: Robert, Mary and William. After Mr. Harris left the leg house it was occupied as the ferry house, which, prior to this, was located on Front near Vine street, now occupied by the Messrs. Trullinger. The first tenant was John Moyer, who had charge of the ferry. It was afterwards, or perhaps then, converted into a tavern, as people who were detained or wished accommodations would require a public house. From that time until its removal, a few years ago, it was a popular hostelry, where teamsters, drovers and travelers, and later lumbermen were accommodated. It was kept by numerous landlords, and was in possession of Robert Harris until purchased by the late Mrs. Nell.

Paxtang Covenanter Meeting-House.—About two miles east of old Paxtang church and one and a half miles north of Rutherford station in Lower Paxtang township, is an old Scotch-Irish burying ground containing about one fourth of an acre of land and surrounded at present by a substantial post and rail fence. Formerly a log meeting-house stood close by, on the opposite side of the road. This building was also known as Paxtang meeting-house, and the people who worshipped there were Covenancers.

In 1787 the house was torn down and the materials sold for the sum of ten pounds, eighteen shillings and three pence; this included eleven and a quarter yards of diaper, four yards table cloth, one yard napkin and one table and chair. This sum—together with twelve pounds two shillings and three pence raised by assessment upon the congregation—was expended in the building of a new paling fence around the graveyard. The fence, in the course of time, decayed and was rebuilt by Conrad Peck, at the expense of Samuel Sherer, Squire McClure and Robert Stewart. This fence also went the way of all fences, and Robert Stewart, shortly before his death, caused the present post and rail fence to be erected.

This meeting-house has been referred to by Mr. Hamilton in his notice of the graveyard, but designated as a "new side" church. It no doubt has an interesting history, and the Rev. Dr. Scouller, of Newville, could give us light upon it. The meeting-house occupied the same field with old Paxtang church, and was used during the greater part of Rev. John Elder's
pastorate. The little cemetery adjoining contains comparatively few graves, and is evidently of much later origin than that of Old Paxtang, the oldest marked grave in it being that of James Welsh, Jan. 28, 1754, and there are no traditions which carry us beyond that date. This one does not prove anything, but would seem to indicate that the establishment of the church was about 1754.

After 1787 most of the members of this church connected themselves with Old Paxtang, and in 1798 we find some of their names on a subscription list for Rev. Mr. Snowden's salary.

Who purchased the table and chair does not appear, but they brought nine shillings and eight pence; and were sold for the congregation by John Wilson and Robert Montgomery.

JOHN LANDIS (N. & Q. lxxxviii.)—I was much interested in the articles relating to John Landis. That written by Mr. Ayres is, as far as my recollection goes, nearly correct. I knew John Landis personally for over thirty years. He was born on the farm known as the Engle place on the Middletown road about a mile south of Hummelstown—the farm on which "Echo Cave" on the banks of the Swatara is located. The first day John entered Mr. Wyeth's printing office he "learned the boxes," and was in a few days able to "set" a column of bourgeois or long primer type, showing that he was a lad of no ordinary ability. He was at one time the proprietor and editor of a Democratic (Jacksonian) paper, but afterwards went into the lottery business and made considerable money, which he managed to squander in various ways. He was extremely fond of dress, and his inordinate pride, coupled with an unsuccessful "love affair," unbalanced his mind. His religious zeal led him to assume the garb of a plain "Dunker," instead of the costume of a self-conceited dandy. How he conceived the idea of becoming an artist is thus accounted for: A traveling portrait painter came to Harrisburg, and stopped at one of the hotels where John boarded. Learning that Landis had money it was an easy matter for the painter to make him believe he was fitted for the profession—that he would become a very Raphael in the course of time. John naturally became an artist in a very short time—with what success Mr. Ayres gives the sequel. His religious fervor assumed the character of fanaticism, and showed plainly his derangement. In 1845 he undertook a journey to the Holy Land, and was within a few days' travel of Jerusalem when he was found by a band of roving Bedouins on the desert, weary and foot-sore, suffering from fever. The Arabs soon noticed that Landis was of unsound mind, and having a religious reverence for such unfortunate children of Allah, they carried him to Alexandria, from which point the Ameri-
can consul returned him back to the United States. If he ever went back to Europe I never heard. He was very poor in the latter days of his erratic life—at one time braiding straw hats for a living in a smith-shop he occupied in the vicinity of Chambersburg, and came near being burned to death by the straw catching fire one night while John was in bed—which ended his enterprise in that line. He was unnecessarily persecuted and ridiculed by parties who had no regard for his painful affliction, and who had neither the self-respect or charity which characterizes Christian people.

John Landis died in one of the neighboring almshouses, but in which is not definitely known. Of his great fondness for dress and inordinate vanity in his early years, I have been informed that on one occasion, dressed out in a new suit of broadcloth, with kid gloves, high silk hat, white vest and polished boots, a costly ring on his index finger, sporting a handsome cane, John stepped up to a certain party, exclaiming, "Say, don't I look like a Frenchman?" How great the contrast—ten years afterwards John wore a long, shabby "surtour," a coarse, mildewed straw hat, with a very wide brim, threadbare pantaloons, and heavy brogans! He is at rest, and no doubt enjoys that peace and quiet which was denied him on earth.

THE SCHOOLS OF LONG AGO.

[We are indebted to Thomas S. McNair, of Hazleton, Penna., for a copy of an agreement between a school-master and his subscribers made almost a century ago. It will be seen that the curriculum of study was not very heavy—but the branches taught no doubt were deemed ample enough. It is true the salary was not great, but then he "boarded around" and had two weeks' vacation during harvest, when he might earn a few shillings additional. Our modern pedagogues can congratulate themselves that they live in a different era—one in which the services of the faithful and devoted educator is properly appreciated. The document presented is an interesting one—and valuable in contrasting the "long ago" with the energy of to-day.]

Articles of agreement made and agreed upon by and between William Seeton of the one part, and we the under-named subscribers of the other part; Witnesseth that the s'd Wm. Seeton Doth hereby Covenant, promise & Engage to teach an English School, viz: Reading, Writing and Common Arithmetic as far as he is Capable of; In Consideration Whereof we, the under-named subscribers Doth hereby
promise and Engage to pay the s'd Wm. Seeton or his assigns the just and full sum of twenty-five pounds Silver Coin, and the s'd Wm. Seeton Teaching as many scholars as we the under-named can procure, not to exceed twenty-five scholars; and the s'd Wm. Seeton hath the privilege of taking in one scholar to himself, and we the Under-named Subscribers Doth hereby promise and Engage to pay the s'd Wm. Seeton or his Assigns at the End of one full year the affores'd sum mentioned, without having any Reference to any other Employer Belonging to the s'd school, and the s'd Wm. Seeton is to be Boarded Amongst the s'd Employers. During the s'd term mentioned, without any Deduction out of the Affores'd sum, mentioned, only Saturday nights and Sabbaths Excepted; and the s'd Wm. Seeton is to have two weeks in harvest to himself, and Likewise Every other Saturday to himself; and Likewise a good house to teach the said school in. Given under our hands this 10th Day of April, 1786.

Wm. Seeton,
Schoolmaster.

Thos. Bell,
Wm. Rippeth,
Margaret Mitchel,
Michael Vanlear,
John Hughes,
Wm. Boyd,
Henry Bell,
David Caldwell,
Mary Ferguson,
Alex Meharg,
Samuel Stewart,
John McElhenny,
James Willson,
Alex. McFadden,
George Sloan,
James Biggar,
Thos. Askins,
James McMillan.