<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barry</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brackenbury</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Creigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garrett</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Hamill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

French Jacob
Sullens and Stewart
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maleme</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Index:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poirier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Various handwritten notes and entries.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S</th>
<th></th>
<th>S</th>
<th></th>
<th>S</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U V</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES AND QUERIES.
Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.
LXL.

Buried in Maryland.—In Beard's Lutheran graveyard, Washington county, Maryland, located about one-fourth of a mile from Beard's church, near Chewsville, stands an old time worn and discolored tombstone. The following appears upon its surface:

"Epitaphium of Anna Christina Geiserin, Born March 6, 1761, in the province of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county. Married John Beard in the year of our Lord, 1781, February 14. Lived without heritance during the life of social marriage, 27 years, 8 months and 19 days. She died October 20, in the year 1800, aged 47 years, 10 months and 6 days."

S. M. S.

FULTONS AND STEWARDS.

Samuel Fulton settled in Donegal in the year 1724. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of George Stewart, Esq., who settled along the Susquehanna river upon land embraced by the lower half of the present town of Marietta. He was elected to the General Assembly in the fall of 1732, after a violent contest with John Wright. He died in January, 1733. The latter's son, John Stewart, who inherited his land at the river, married a daughter of the Rev. James Anderson. His oldest son, George Stewart, married a daughter of Captain Thomas Harris, the Indian Trader, who then resided at Conewago creek. George Stewart removed to Cumberland county, in Tuscarora Valley, and was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army.

Samuel Fulton settled along "Peter's Road," about two miles west of Donegal Meeting House. He was a surveyor and justice of the peace. He died in April, 1760, and left but three sons, so far as the same appears upon record. To his eldest son, James, he gave one hundred and seventy acres and his dwelling and offices. James married Margaret ——, and had the following:

1. Samuel.
2. Hugh.
4. James.
5. Elizabeth.

He removed from Donegal between the years 1778 and 1781.

John received the sum of 8$, and after his mother's death, was to receive her share. He removed from Donegal soon after his father's death.

Samuel received one hundred and thirty-nine acres. He sold his land to James, his brother, who sold three hundred and nine acres of land to David Cook, on April 20th, 1778. Part of this land went to his son, Samuel Cook, Esq., who sold to J. Wilson, who sold to the Rev. William Kerr. The late Dr. James Kerr and Mrs. Herman Allicks were born upon this land. David Cook, St., married a Stewart. Samuel Fulton probably left daughters. His executors were James Kerr and Ephraim Moore who resided near Donegal church.

Robert Fulton, the father of the inventor who married Mary Smith, sister of Colonel Robert Smith, of Chester county, was not of Donegal. It seems to be two families of Fultons, and are certainly located in the wrong place. Some of the descendants of Samuel Fulton move to the western part of Pennsylvania, and others to New York State.

Robert Fulton, the father of the inventor, was a merchant tailor in Lancaster before the Revolution. He purchased lands in Little Britain about the year 1770, to which place he removed, and while there the Inventor Robert Fulton was born. He became involved and his farm was sold by the sheriff, and he returned to Lancaster about the year 1774, where he died a few years later in poor circumstances. Samuel Evans.

Columbia.

REMINISCENCES OF LONG AGO.

FRENCH JACOB.

Millersburg is built upon a plateau of land eighty or one hundred feet above the Susquehanna river. The site is underlaid by hard slate rock, a fact which has enabled that little town of Lykens Valley land to put out square upon the river, and from time immemorial to resist its floods and washings. Six hundred yards wide by twelve hundred long it is the best town site above Harrisburg. The Wiconisco creek skirts its southern border, whilst Spring branch does like duty for the northern. Spring branch is headed by two springs, east and west, of Oakdale cemetery, and it is thought to furnish exceptionally good water.

The Moravian Bishop, Cammerhoff, in his journal (1748) states, that passing from Bethlehem to Shamokin, he found no settled place or habitation between Fort Hunter and McKee's (Georgetown). It is not known at what time a trading house was built on Spring branch, nor who built it. It is only that in the last century sixties, that here was the home of Jacob Beaughamp, know to tradition as French Jacob.

Although the name French Jacob is familiar to old residents of Millersburg, none, so far as I know after enquiry, could give any connected account of the man—where he lived, his occupation or history. The question occurs here, how did it happen that the name of a man who left no landmark behind him, and disappeared from the valley a hundred and twenty years ago should be retained to this day? It is the purpose of this paper to explain that conundrum, so far as such a puzzle can be explained.

As to his origin or birth-place we have no knowledge. In the absence of data, conjecture is allowable, based upon the
little we know of his character and history. His forefathers were probably Gascon-French; driven by persecution, they found refuge, like other Huguenots, with the friendly Hollanders, where our Indian trader, we will suppose, was born, and took for a name the Teutonic James, instead of the French Jacques (Anglice—James.) It is stated that he moved from Lancaster, brought with him a wife, a sister, and negro slave. It appears that he had a warrant for the land reaching from the head of Spring branch to the river, including the island adjoining; land which belonged to the estate of the late Jacob Seal. It is uncertain whether the warrant took in the town site or not. As the story goes he and his wife once made a business visit to Lancaster, leaving the girl and the negro to plant corn on the island. On their return they met the negro on the road. On close questioning he confessed to having murdered the girl and to burying her in the sand. He was hanged over to the authorities and hunged in due time. I had this incident from my old friend, G. J. Campbell, of Millersburg, one of its honored octogenarians.

French Jacob had a personality peculiar to himself; perhaps his Gascon blood may have asserted itself, or the opportunities, which to this day new settlements afford for romance and personal exaggeration—one of those artistic memorial lies with whom you will seldom meet more than once in a lifetime. With an appreciative audience he filled the Hudibras description.

"He knew whatever was to be known.
And much more than he knew himself."

He proposed to a knowledge of the occult sciences, whatever that may be; could charm the festive rattler and wave the intrusive bear back with his hand; could cure all diseases with words, blow out the fire from burns and scalds and stop flowing blood. A great wizard, a mighty Hexer! All witches held him in terror. Like his friend and contemporary, Dr. Deininger, of the Lebanon Valley, he could, as he stated, by simply reading his witch-book—Nostradamus—transform little boys or bigger ones, too, if he so pleased, into sheep heads, black cats or black dogs.

A farmer named Rush, living three miles cast of Millersburg, once informed me—fifty-five years ago—that his forefathers had come to the Valley at a very early day; that once upon a time a great fire came down Berry's Mountain, leaped the creek and set the country in a blaze. French Jacob happened to be in the neighborhood and joined the people in their efforts to stop the fire. They exhausted themselves in vain, and sat down to rest. French Jacob produced his pipe, went forward to the fire and with a burning brand lit his tobacco, then making a mark with it upon a log, announced that the fire would stop there, and so sat down beside it. He would not permit the men to work any more lest it might break the spell. And that fire, accost my informant, did not dare to come any farther.

The Wiconisco creek for a few miles above Millersburg skirts the mountain. But on its way to the river sheers off to the right and strikes the southeast corner of the town. At this point is a gravel and sand beach, with a few good sized boulders on the shore and in the channel. In the long ago this was a favorite place for washing clothes, the boulders serving as spoons—for the wrong out garments, prepared for the line. It was here that Mr. Beauchamp had one of his remarkable adventures, as was detailed to me by one of Mr. Rush's neighbors, whose name I cannot this moment recall. Jacob had turned out his horses one evening to graze and next morning, taking his gun he went out to look for them as a matter of course, but under the difficulties of a dense fog. Passing up along the creek in his search, he reached this particular bend and the place being open, he halted to look and listen. At that moment we were met by a party of Indians from the opposite side. Fortunately he was not hit, and although his peril was great, his resources were equal to the situation. Whether it was that he possessed the ring of Gyges, or the tarn-cap of Hefner, is not known, but by means of one or the other he remained himself invisible. Behind this barrier he proceeded to shoot down his opponents with profound deliberation. The muzzle-loader is a slow weapon, and by the time he had four or five disposed of, the balance, seeing no enemy, and believing that they had met the devil, went into a panic and fled. Jacob, a militiaman, he drove his hogs to the place and thus disposed of the dead bodies to the best advantage. Ghosts were supposed to haunt this place when I knew it. No wonder the fight wasn't fair nor square, and those dusky spectres or spooks unsatisfied, may still be haunting the ghostly field slayer. An old lady named Sandoe, living in a tumbledown shanty nearby, assured me in a most emphatic manner that she had seen one of these ghosts several times. The narrator of the foregoing further stated, that Jacob possessed a silver mine on Berry's mountain; that this mine was guarded by a spell, and that he himself could open it only at certain phases of the moon. When he needed money and the sign was right he would pronounce over it an open sesame, go in, take out a bar, and then by the same token close it up. His friend stated that he had looked for that mine himself, but, as he said, it was no use; no man would ever find it, because it was guarded by a spell.

What was his success as an Indian trader is at this point uncertain. The Indians lived to the north, and McKee's was nine miles above him, where, on account of his half-breed family, that famous trader had the sway. When he left Spring branch is not known. In the
Robert King.—In reply to a Pittsburgh correspondent we give the following revolutionary services of Robert King: On 8th February, 1778, he was commissioned first lieutenant, Fourth Company, First Battalion, Northumberland County Associates. He was commissioned Oct. 4, 1776, second lieutenant, 12th Penn's, Col. William Cooke, serving until the 10th of August, 1777, when he was wounded at Pisgahatawy and received leave of absence. He was transferred to the Third Regiment of the Line July 1, 1778, and in the fall of that year was with Hartley in his campaign against the Indians on the West Branch in the capacity of Forage Master. In 1790 he was residing in Millin township, Lycoming county, aged eighty-eight years.

A GRIST MILL OF THE REVOLUTION.

On the site of the present "Booser's Mill" in the town of Highspire was erected by John Hollingsworth in the year 1775, a two and a half story red sand stone mill with overshot wheel. This mill stood some eighty-five years, having been owned in that time by quite a number of persons, when it was destroyed by fire during the night of March 3, 1860.

Some of our local historians would make us believe it was called after that noted soldier and civilian of the Provincial days, Colonel James Burd, but this is an error. Had James Burd owned or built a mill, it would unquestionably have been located on what the progressive historian of the day chooses to call Burd's Run, which bounds the "Indian" or Burd farm on the north and empties into the river Susquehanna below Highspire, while the mill is erected on the smaller stream, which is the northern boundary of the town. This mill, however, Col. Burd patronized as did all the people for miles to the east of the Susquehanna, and as do a large majority of the farmers of the vicinity at the present day. And as further proof that the mill was not called after Col. Burd is the following, which makes no mention of Burd's mill:

"May 19, 1737, John Witmer entered into an agreement with James Burd for the better enabling him to work and set agoing the mill which is his occupation, having the privilege and liberty of using and enjoying for the term and span of one whole year, commencing from the first of June, 1737, that certain run or stream of water running through the meadow of James Burd, commonly known by the name of "Black Meadow," having the privilege of conveying the said run of water in the race or canal formerly dug and made for this purpose; also to erect a dam across said run for better enabling him to convey said water into his race or canal, and to pay to James Burd £19 gold or silver in quarterly payments.

John Witmer [L. S.].
James Burd, Jr. [L. S.].

Witness—
William Maxwell.
John Huley.
James Burd, Jr.

This dam was removed about the year 1856 and the ditch conveying the water from the "black meadow" dam to the race has also disappeared, but the latter not until an expensive law suit was gone through with.

It may be of interest to the reader to learn who have been the owners of this mill the past one hundred and fifteen years, and we begin with the warranty of the land upon which the mill stands, which includes the plot of "Highspire-continued." The honorable proprietors of Pennsylvania granted a warrant January 1, 1761, unto William Clinton and John Ladlie for two tracts of land in Paxtang (now Lower Swatara) township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, (Province of Lower State) of Pennsylvania. The first tract contained 259 acres and the second 262 acres.

June 12, 1761, the interest of John Ladlie in the second tract is transferred to William Clinton and the same day William Clinton transfers his interest in the first tract to John Ladlie. The first tract is described and bounded as follows: "Beginning at a T. O. standing by the East bank of the Susquehanna river, being a corner of said 262 acres, and from thence extending by the same N. 38 deg., E. 195 p. to a tract; thence by land lastly in the tenure of Henry and Thomas Ryneck, N. 56 deg., W. 2329 p. to a post; thence by land of Richard Peter, Esq., S. 30 deg., W. 2296 p. to W. O. by the banks of said river; and thence down the said river the several courses thereof 166 per. to the place of beginning.

John Ladlie, November 9, 1762, transferred one half of his tract to his son Sampson Ladlie. On February 9, 1767, Sampson Ladlie deeded his 125 acres unto John Bomberger, and March 10, 1768, John
Bomberger transferred by deced this tract of land unto Michael Sharer. December 11, 1767, John Ladin transferred the same due unto Abraham Herr, and on March 15, 1771, Abraham and Elizabeth Herr sold to Michael Sharer. January 4, 1773, Michael Sharer sold 185 acres and 15 perches to John Hollingsworth, and December 28, 1774, the balance of his farm, or 88 acres and 149 perches to John Hollingsworth. April 15, 1777, John Hollingsworth deeded the same to Abraham Reist, of Warwick township, and John Wetmor (Witmer), of Rapho township, Lancaster county.

This land was bounded on the north by land of Abraham Neidig and William Kerr (now spelled Carr). The former farm is now owned by estate of late John C. Kunkel, and the latter by the heirs of the late Henry Zimmerman.

On January 5, 1788, Abraham and Elizabeth Reist deeded their one-half interest to John Witmer. April 1, 1808, Henry Hagey, surviving executor of John Witmer, deceased, sold 211 1/2 acres to John Bishop, and at which time it was bounded on the east by Philip Greiner (now owned by the Grays) and Nicholas Bressler. April 2, 1814, John Bishop and wife Barbara, for $5,000, sold to Henry Bercinz and Michael Dochtermann 55 1/2 acres and 27 perches and in which year they plotted it and called it "Highspire continued," and the ground upon which the mill stood became lot No. 137.

April 12, 1814, Henry Bercinz and Caroline Louisa, his wife, and Michael Dochtermann and Catharine, his wife, sold the lots with the mill thereon erected to Henry Musser, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, Penna., and Frederick Sherbourne. On June 14, 1815, Frederick Sherbourne and wife Margaretta sold their one-half interest to Henry Musser. September 18, 1817, Henry Musser and wife Mary sold the mill property to William Johnson, of Harrisburg, Penna. December 24, 1821, Wm. LeBaron and wife Sarah, sold the same to Rudolph Martin, of Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa. Rudolph Martin, Sr., of Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa., died and left a widow, Anna Martin, and she dying left the estate to issue, viz: Rudolph Martin, John Martin (deceased) and Barbara Martin, who was the wife of George Hocker. They as the heirs of Rudolph Martin, Sr., April 19, 1833, sold the property to George and Samuel Redsecker, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pa. April 2, 1836, George Redsecker, miller, and wife Catharine, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county, and Samuel Redsecker, merchant, of Elizabethtown, Pa., sold the same to Ephraim Eby, of West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pa. He was the grandfather of Maurice C. Eby, mayor-elect of the city of Harrisburg. On March 21, 1858, Ephraim Eby, miller, and Susan, his wife, of Highspire, sold the same to Henry Fogel, miller, of Swatara township. April 3, 1852, Henry Fogel and wife, Catharine, sold the same to Leonard Demmy. October 3, 1880, from the court, Jacob Shell, trustee appointed by Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, on petition of Edward Demmy, sold the same to John K. Buser, miller, of Middlehein.

Mr. Buser during the same year began erecting the present three-and-a-half-story frame with stone basement mill in which he continued the business of milling until his death which occurred in November, 1887. In the spring of the year 1888, Martin Good, executor of Mr. Buser's estate, sold the mill property to Irw and Otto Stoner Buser, two of the heirs, and recently they have sold the same to John C. Kunkel, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Upon the front gable of the mill is inserted a board with the following painted on it in black letters:

Original built by
John Hollingsworth, A. D. 1775.

Destroyed by fire March 5, A. D. 1860.

Rebuilt by John K. &
Elizabeth Buser, A. D. 1862.

My recollection has been that these letters were never allowed by Mr. Buser to become illegible; whenever they showed signs of fading they were always re-touched, an example worthy of imitation to others in Dauphin county, the possessors of property closely allied with the history of the community.

E. W. S. P.

A REGISTER

Of Members of the Moravian Church
Who Emigrated to Pennsylvania
from 1747 to 1797.

IV.

There arrived in Philadelphia, in September of 1742, (name of vessel not ascertained):

Daniel Newbert and his wife Hannah Tenina, m. u. Hauer. He was b. in Saxony in 1704, and died at Bethlehem, January 3, 1785. His wife was b. Sept. 15, 1705, at Kuncwalle, Moravia, and died Aug. 4, 1785, at Bethlehem.

Arrived September 17, 1742, at New York for Bethlehem, Pa.:

Mary Brandner, m. Christian Werner; d. Aug., 1760.

John C. Franzke and Regina his wife.

Jacob Korn and Ann Margaret Korn, his wife.

Martin Liebisch, born in Moravia 1693; and Ann. his wife, who d. at Bethlehem, Jan'y, 1770; a daughter Ann, m. in 1742 Anton Seyfert.

Michael Sornall, native of Bavaria, d. at Bethlehem, April, 1763.

Arrived Oct. 25, 1741, on the ship Jacob, at New York:

Everett Spangenberg, wife of Bishop Spangenberg.

Andrew Horn, d. 1717, in Wurttemberg; d. in Lancaster county, in 1786; and his wife Dorothea.

Samuel Brincke and his wife Sarah.
Arrived December, 1746, via Lewes Delaware, on the snow, John Galley; J. C. F. Cammerhoff, b. 1721, in Prussia, and Ann, his wife, m. n. von Pahlen. He died, 1751, and his widow returned to Europe.

Matthias G. Godshalk, native of Brandenburg; d. Bethlehem, Aug., 1748.

Vitus Handray and Mary his wife; returned subsequently to Europe.

Sohn Riise, b. 1708 in Sweden; d. in Lehigh county, December, 1750.


Andrew Brocksh. Godfrey Romelt.


Paul Hoffman. Paul Christopher.

Matthew Kunz. John Soyeffert.

Samuel Witke.

Arrived September, 1748, at New York, for Bethlehem, Pa., the following single women:

Anna Rosinda Anderson.

Hassemaur.

Catharine Barbara Keller.

Elizabeth Lihberger.

Elizabeth Palmer.

The following arrivals came on the Moravian transport vessel the Irene, May 12, 1749, at New York:

David and Phebe Nitschmann. Michael and Anna Helena Haberland.

Sensburg and Rosina Kruse.

Joseph and Verona Mueller.

Christian Jacob and Ann Margaret Sanzerhausen.

John and Ann Stoll.

David and Mary Frederick Wahlert.

Christian Frederick and Anna Regina Steinman.

Christian David, widower.

John Schneider.

Magdalena Elizabeth Reuss.

Gottlieb Brennt, clothier, from Silesia.

Wenzel Bernhardt, baker, from Bohemia; d. Nazareth, 1792; md. Rosina Galle, 1749.

Joachim Bernbaum, tailor, from Brandenburg.

Peter Drews, ship carpenter, from Gluckstadt.

J. Philip Duxbeer, b. 1744 in Mittelhausen; d. 1751 in Bethlehem.

Even Everson, joiner, from Norway.

J. Godfrey Engel, tailor, from Brandenburg.

Henry Fische, tailor from Silesia.

Elias Flex, farmer, from Silesia.

Paul Fittschen, carpenter, from Moravia; b. 1720; d. Nazareth, 1765.

J. Leonhard Gattermeyer, blacksmith, from Bavaria; b. 1721; d. 1755.

George Gold, mason, from Moravia; b. 1722; d. Nazareth, 1792.

John Peter Hoffman, shoemaker, from Brandenburg.

Daniel Kliest, blacksmith, from Frankfort on Oder; d. Bethlehem, 1792.

Christopher Kuhnast, shoemaker, from Prussia.

Andrew Krause, weaver, from Brandenburg.

David Kunz, farmer, from Moravia; b. 1724; d. 1797.

Peter Moritz, farmer, from Holstein; b. 1716; d. 1783.

J. Bernhardt Miller, clothier, from Wurtemberg; b. 1716; d. 1757.

Michael Muenster, carpenter, from Moravia.

Martin Nitschmann, cutter, from Moravia, b. 1712, d. 1755.

Carl Otto, shoemaker, from Silesia.

George Pritschman, weaver, from Silesia.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXIII.

"The Daughters' Great-Grand-Daddies."—We are perfectly willing to make corrections and revise our record. For instance.

1. In none of the lists of the General Society of the Cincinnati, were we able to find the name of Peregrine Fitzhugh, but the certificate having been forthcoming that is to be considered direct evidence. Apart from this we find that Fitzhugh was taken a prisoner at Long Island, and Lewis Pintard, the agent of Congress classed him as "cornet" in "3d Light Dragoons."

2. Captain Henry Tew. This name should have been Few. Hence the unavailing research.

Blain's Virginia Ancestors.

[In a recent issue of the Losberg (Va.) Mirror, Mr. N. J. Parcell prints the following:]

Those who have heretofore referred to Mr. Blain's ancestors seem to be acquainted with his Virginia progenitors, John and Elizabeth Osburn, nee Howard, who were his great grandfather and grandmother, came with the first settlers to this country in 1735 and settled on a body of land that from that time to the present has been owned by their descendants. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married John Parcell, whose daughter, Zamer, married Neil Gillespie, the grandfather and grandmother of Mr. Blain, a number of whose aged relatives are still living who remember his grandfather, grandmother, their daughter who married Ephraim Blain and Mrs. Blain in his childhood. Notably among these is William Osburn who, although nearly 78 years of age, still retains his mental powers in full vigor, and is widely known on account of his knowledge, thrift and integrity. I do not attempt to give in detail the history of his
ancestors. Virginians have a

right of keeping trace of their stock, the

source from which he sprang has proved to be a good one and their successors here

have justified the ancient testimonial at-

tached to them by Neil Gillespie, "that

the men were all brave and the women

all virtuous."

N. J. PURCELL

Round Hill, Va., Feb. 27, '93.

"A VINDICATION OF HISTORY."

[In the Pittsburgh Times of the 10th

March the editor of "Fort Pitt" has

printed the following reply to the

article on that volume in a recent number of

Notes and Queries and which was

copied into the Leader without proper

credit. We cheerfully give space to it:]

"To the Editor of the Times—The

writer of the attack made in the Pitts-

burg Leader on the truth of the sketch of

the life of James O'Hara, evidently never

read "Old Times," by John Ashton, a

well-known book. This is one extract:

'The Duke of York has ordered circular

letters to be sent around to the Colonels

of regiments, desiring a return to be im-

mediately made to his office, of the num-

ber of Captains in each regiment under 12

years of age, and of Lieutenant Colonels

under the age of 18.' March 26, 1745.

The record of James O'Hara's service in

the South and Southwest is in print and

manuscript. Account and memoran-

dum books are not interesting publica-

tions, but are certainly proofs of identity,

as is also his possession of land received

in payment of the certificates of depriva-

tion given to the officers and soldiers of

the army or their representatives. I can-

not account for Dr. Denny's misstate-

ment. General O'Hara's daughter and

son spoke to me of his revolutionary ser-

vices. For a description of the fort at

Kanawha and the names of the officers

during the Revolution, I refer to the

'History of Kanawha,' by G. W. Atkin-

son.

'James O'Hara's history as Ensign in

the Pennsylvania line, then Captain of a

volunteer company organized for the pro-

tection of the Fort at Kanawha, is well

known. This history is continuous from

that time until his death, and it would

have been as difficult for any one to person-

ate him as for him to rise at once from a

life of obscurity to the important positions

he held during Harmar St. Clair, and

Wayne's campaigns in the West. Before

the war he traded in Virginia, Ohio and

Western Pennsylvania. He may have been

the James O'Hara seen at different

times on the frontier.

As to the assertion that there were no

Irish in the Coldstream Guards, I offer

these names and facts: On the resigna-

tion of General Churchill the command of

the Coldstream Guards was given to Lord

Earl of Cadogan. He was the eldest son of

Henry Cadogan, counselor-at-law, of

Dublin, and a grandson of Major William

Cadogan. Lord Tyravley, of County

Mayo, succeeded the Earl of Albemarle,

April 8, 1755. Second Battalion Cold-

stream Guards, Captain O'Hara, 1760.

1760 Charles O'Hara, A. D. C. to Lord

Granby. Guards in America, Lieutenant

Colonel Trelawney, First Battalion

Brigadig General O'Hara, of the Cold-

stream, 1781. Monk, who originally

raised the Coldstream Guards, is called a

mere Irish soldier of fortune. Winthrop

Sargent says Braddock was of Irish

descent, and says he was too much of an

Irishman to show the white feather. His

father was also in the Guards.

The packages containing the letters, journals and memoranda of James O'Hara

have been in the possession of the family

since his death—unopened until a year or

two since. If any of the writers referred

to by the writer in the Leader had written

the military life of my grandfather, it

would certainly not have been published

now by me. His services were useful,

but not so conspicuous during the revolu-

tion as afterward. Such is often the case

in all wars. I will only refer to the his-

tory of much greater men, General Harri-

son's narrative of the war is the best of

General Grant's services in the Mexican

war."

'MARY C. DARLINGTON,

Editor of 'Fort Pitt.'"

Comment on the Foregoing.

It is perfectly proper to administer the

antidote, as soon as possible after the

poison is taken, and in the present in-

stance we have concluded to do it.

It will be readily seen that the "vindi-

cation" is simply assertions, and we shall

give answer thereto in our usual way,

stating the facts in the case. It is true

that about the year 1756, as will be seen

by reference to John Ashton's "Old

Times," thirty years after the reported

O'Hara ensigny was conferred, navy

officers secured military positions in

English regiments either by purchase or

royal favor, but even then these

never assumed command until they

reached their majority. We have yet to

learn that the head of the O'Hara

family belonged to the nobility. Suppose

this was really true, would an ensign in

the British service acquainted with mil-

itary tactics be content with an ensigncy

in the primitive Continental army? Why,

if he had the least military training when

the war of the Revolution began, he
could readily have secured a higher posi-

tion. Again, the James O'Hara who

went to the Ozark wrote his name with

two r's, and therefore was not subse-

quently the General James O'Hara, but a

different person altogether. We have

seen the autographs of both, and the one

who wrote his name with two r's was

evidently more of a fighter than a

soldier. He was more or less illiterate,

and the "Editor of Fort Pitt" would not

concede that for Gen. James O'Hara.

The history of Kanawha, West Vir-

ginia, by Atkinson, is silent as to the

services of any James O'Hara, and really

the name is not to be found in the book. Even

did the statement asserted appear therein,

we would be inclined to doubt its ac-
The most assertions made of the Captain of Salvation as a mock and pious minister of the New Testament. It is a well authenticated fact, that he was instrumental of producing a revival among the students when at Princeton College, and in bringing into the Presbyterian church one of its most distinguished ornaments, the late Rev. Dr. Finley, of Basking Ridge, the organiser of the American Colonisation Society. He was an old school Democrat and an old school theologian, of plain and primitive habits—sincere without ostentation and without pretension pious, his journey through life was marked by a guileless simplicity, neither remitting for a moment his exertions in the cause of Christ nor proclaiming these exertions to the world.

He was invariably at his post through life and he literally died at it, having spent his last Sabbath in preaching the everlasting gospel. And when we reflect upon the fact that the good old man was in the pulpit one Sabbath and the next in the Church of the first born above, we may well say in the language of the inspiration, "He walked with God and was not, for God took him."—[The Sentinel, December 21, 1827.]

[The above was probably written by the Rev. Dr. John Gray, who for nearly fifty years was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Easton and who frequently occupied Rev. Russell's pulpit.]

DIED.—In this borough on Friday evening last (July 11, 1829) Mr. Jacob Weygandt, aged 55 years and 7 months, less two days. He was one of the few remaining heroes of the Revolution and was formerly a member of our State legislature. His remains were interred on Sunday, the 13th inst., in the Lutheran burying-ground, when the "Citizen Volunteers" and "Easton Cadets" attended the funeral services, together with a large train of mourning relatives and friends.—[The Sentinel, July 18, 1829.]

On the 30th ulto. (August, 1829), in Allen township, John Weygandt, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 98th year of his age.—[The Sentinel, Sept. 28, 1829.]

[Note.—The contributor of these memoirs would be gratified for any information concerning the family of the above John Weygandt. He was not closely related to the above-mentioned Jacob Weygandt, if any relationship existed at all.—E. A. W.]

DIED.—On Friday morning, the 15th ultimo (May, 1829), of dropsy in the chest, Mr. Albert Wagner, county commissary of Hopewell township, Washington county, Pa., aged 70 years. The deceased was one of our most valuable and esteemed citizens—was a native of Northampton county, in this State, which he left at an early period of his life and lived in and near Hagerstown, Md., for many years. He had served in the commissary's department of the American army during the Revolutionary war, and to the last days of his long life was zealous and ac-
tive in maintaining the political principles which triumphed in that glorious struggle. [Washington, Pa., Examiner.] —[The Centinel, June 5, 1820.]

DIED—In Lower Mt. Bethel, on the 3d instant (March, 1835), Mr. Thomas Ross, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased took an active part in the struggle for independence, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, endured the hardships of a prison ship amidst appalling hunger and death. He continued through life a firm advocate of the Constitution and his country’s rights, was laid with his fathers in peace at an advanced age attended by a large assemblage of people.—[Easton Sentinel, March 29, 1835.]

Died in this borough, on Saturday last, (Feb. 10, 1837, Mr. George Frederick Wagener, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was a soldier in the revolution, and enthusiastically devoted to the cause of freedom. At the storming of Fort Washington, he was taken prisoner; and during his captivity, drew up a pathetic petition to the Hessian Count Donop, representing the sufferings of his companions and soliciting their enlargement. But little did prayers or petitions avail at that day,—no steps were taken to promote the comfort of the unfortunate prisoners. After he had been confined some time, he contrived to elude the vigilance of his guards and made his escape.—[Pennsylvania Argus, Feb. 12, 1837.]

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXIV.

FRANKLIN AND MRS. PIOZZI.—The famous Mrs. Piozzi, for many years the friend and benefactress of Dr. Johnson, in writing of Benjamin Franklin, whose name, by the way, she spells “Franklyn,” among other things charges him with having written “a profane addition to the Book of Genesis.” What does this mean? Dr. Franklin, on one occasion communicated to Lord Kames a very beautiful allegory or parable—“Abraham and the Stranger”—but, in the first place, Franklin did not represent it to be a part of the Book of Genesis, or any other Book of the Bible, though it is written in biblical style; and in the second place, he did not claim or insinuate that it was his own. It is said to have been first written by the Persian poet, Sadi, as early as the year 1236, and a version of it was published by Jeremy Taylor, in 1674. Franklin’s version is somewhat different from Taylor’s, but it is substantially the same thing. Is this admirable allegory the “profane addition” to the Book of Genesis of which Mrs. Piozzi complains, or was there something else?

Pittsburgh, Pa. T. J. CHAPMAN.

CENTENNIAL FIRMS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At the recent one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the house of Jordan & Sons, Philadelphia, Mr. Burnet Landreth made the following interesting statement: He, Mr. Landreth, said that there were less than forty centennial firms in the United States, seventeen of which were located in Pennsylvania alone, and of these six were in Lancaster county, showing the conservative and steady influence of the Quaker and German element. Among these firms he mentioned the Francis Perez’s Sons Malting Company, James M. Willeox Paper Company; Christopher Sower Publishing Company, William Lea & Sons Company (Brandywine Flour Mills), Millbourne Flour Mills, Washington Butcher’s Sons, George M. Stehman & Co. (hardware), Lancaster; H. C. Demuth (saw and cigar), Lancaster; George W. Bush & Sons (coal shipper’s and lumbermen), Wilmington, Del.; Whitney Glass Works, Glassboro, N. J.; Francis Jordan & Sons (importers of chemicals), Philadelphia; Charles A. Heinitsh (druggist), Lancaster; W. E. Garrett & Sons, snuff manufacturers; David Landreth & Sons, seedsmen; Henry Carey Baird & Co., booksellers and importers; Lea Brothers & Co., publishers; Job T. Pugh, augers and bits; Wetherill & Brother, drugs, paints and chemicals; Nathan Trotter & Co., tin merchants, and Harrison Bros. & Co., white lead, paints and colors. Incidentally Mr. Landreth mentioned that the type foundry firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan and MacAllister & Co., optim- cians, were nearing the century mark of continuous business life.

ROBERT KING.

In Notes and Queries (No. lxii) brief reference is made to Robert King, of Lycoming county, who served in the Revolutionary war, was wounded at Piscataway, and afterwards accompanied Col. Thomas Hartley on his expedition to Tioga Point in 1778 to punish the Indians. After mentioning that he was living in Millin township in 1840 there the history ends.

Who was Robert King? He was one of six brothers who came from Ireland in 1773. Three of these brothers, whose names are not now recalled, made their way to Virginia and settled. The other three—John, Robert and Adam—went up the Susquehanna and settled on Pine Creek. At that time the land belonged to the Indians, and it was not purchased until the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784. The King brothers, therefore, like many others, were squatters.

After living about a year on Pine Creek they got the idea that the alluvial lands along that stream were not good, and they concluded to change their location. They selected “hill lands,” south of Larry’s
when they settled. When these lands came into market in 1785 they applied for and obtained a patent for 640 acres. These lands, however, proved to be very poor in soil, but they were covered with heavy timber. The Pine Creek lands were not, which was the cause of their removal to the hills. The brothers made a great mistake, which they regretted in after years, but they made up in quantity what they lacked in quality.

Robert entered the Continental army, as has been stated, and was absent at the time of the Big Runaway in 1778. His brothers—John and Adam—probably belonged to the associated militia. When Robert returned in 1778—having been detailed to join Colonel Hartley’s expedition—he found his cabin burned and his fields laid waste. His brothers had fled with the other settlers to escape the vengeance of the savages.

John King died April 5, 1833, aged 75 years, and was buried in the Sutton graveyard, which is now in the limits of the city of Williamsport. His brother Adam had died earlier.

Robert King, the subject of this notice was born in 1793. In 1792 he married Susannah Pierson and settled on his share of the lands they had pre-empted. They had six sons and two daughters, viz.: John, Benjamin, Thomas, Adam, Robert, William, Margaret and Susannah. John, the eldest of the family, was the first child born in the territory which afterwards constituted Mifflin township, his birth occurring July 5, 1794, nearly one year before the erection of Lycoming county.

Susannah, the wife of Robert King, died October 1, 1847, in the 85th year of her age. Her husband died March 29, 1848, aged 94 years, 7 months and 27 days, and was buried in the old Sutton graveyard, Williamsport. For several years before his death he was entirely blind. In their declining years both these old people were cared for by their son Robert, and at his house they both died. This house stood on the site of the cabin that was burned by the Indians in the Big Runaway of 1778.

John, the eldest child of Robert and Susannah King, died December 10, 1887, aged 93 years, 5 months and 6 days. He lived almost to the age of his father, and like him was blind for several years before his death. He lived for sixty years on the premises where he died. His wife was Martha Marshall, daughter of a pioneer settler in Mifflin township, and they raised three sons and five daughters.

William, the youngest son of Robert and Susannah Pierson King, was born March 21st, 1802, and died April 15th, 1892, at the house of his son-in-law, John E. Meginness, in Williamsport. He was 90 years and 24 days old, and was in the full possession of all his faculties until a few days before his death. He married Mary Marshall, sister of the wife of his elder brother John. They had two sons and two daughters—Martha J., Matthew, Euphemia and John. All are deceased but Martha J., who married John Meginness, the journalist and historian.

John of Lancaster

Williamsport, Pa.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Newspaper Notes and Sketches.

IV.

Died on the 30th of August last (1828) at his residence in Kedersville, in this county, in the 97th year of his age, Mr. John Weygand. The deceased was one of the survivors of the gallant band who accompanied Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, and who witnessed his fall.—Argus, Easton, Sept. 19, 1828.

In Lansing, N. Y., on the 17th ult. (Dec. 1828) Mr. Ephraim Bloom, aged 100 years and 4 days. He was for two years a soldier in the French war, and shared in the dangers of Braddock’s defeat. In the Revolutionary war he served 3 years in the army at Easton, Pennsylvania. He likewise served two campaigns in the militia, and was in the battle of Germantown. He was of German descent: on his removal from Pennsylvania, his native State, he became one of the first settlers of this county, and has been a respectable inhabitant 40 years. He was the father of the late General Bloom, who held the commission of a colonel in the army, and was wounded in the battle of Queenstown in the last war. He has left 4 surviving children, 61 grandchildren and 110 great-grandchildren.

In this place on Thursday night last (December 10, 1829) in the 75th year of his age, John Shook, a soldier of the Revolution, and known for many years as the oldest tavern keeper of this place. For some years past he had been afflicted with total blindness. On Sunday his remains were committed to the silent tomb. The members of our three artillery companies attended in uniform to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of a soldier of 1776.—Argus, Easton, Dec. 18, 1829.

On Sunday, November 29, 1829, about 12 o’clock, at the residence of his son, in this place, Captain John Craig, at the advanced age of 80 years. He fought in defense of our own rights in the Revolutionary War and has sunk peacefully into the grave at a “green old age.”—The Easton Sentinel, Dec. 4, 1829.

Peter Meddagh departed this life at his residence in Lower Mount Bethel township on the evening of the 25th ult. (November, 1829,) in the 81st year of his age. He was among the first who volunteered to face the enemy at the commencement of our struggle for Independence. He went out in what was called the Flying Camp and met the British on Long Island.
In the engagement that ensued he was taken prisoner and conveyed on board a prison ship then lying off Long Island. He often described the wretched condition in which the American prisoners were placed. Crowded in the hold, with scarcely room to lay at length on the filthy floor, and compelled to sustain nature with food scarcely fit for swine, thrown down through a hole in the deck.

The course of his long life he sustained the character of a uniform and decided republican, and discharged the duties of various civil appointments with fidelity and accuracy.—[The Boston Sentinel, December 11, 1829.]

Departed this life at Belvidere, N. J., on Sunday, the 29th ult. (November, 1829), Captain John Craig, aged 80 years. In the arduous and eventful contest of the Revolution, Captain Craig was enthusiastically devoted to the cause of his country and rendered himself conspicuous as a partisan officer where honor and success were always prompt and whose enterprises were generally crowned with success. He served the cause contemparaneously with the late Colonel Allen McLane, and was frequently concerned with him in striking those sudden blows against the enemy which, though not attended with the glory of capturing an entire army, required talents of the first order to plan and arrange and the most daring courage to execute, while they were eminently serviceable to the common cause. On the memorable night when Col. McLane was seduced into an ambuscade of the enemy and fired at by nearly fifty British soldiers, though he fortunately escaped their fire and afterwards killed the two horsemen who were sent in pursuit of him, Captain Craig had rendezvous near Shoemaker-town, about eight miles from Philadelphia, and was waiting the arrival of the Colonel, intending to attack one of the manning parts of the enemy. The surprise of the Colonel prevented the meeting and the meditated attack. When the American army lay at Whitemarsh, after the disastrous defeat at Germantown, Captain Craig was stationed with his troop of horse at Moortown, about eleven miles from the city, and occupied for his headquarters what is now called Stevens' Tavern. While laying there the intelligence was received by Washington at Whitemarsh that the northern army, commanded by Burgoyne, had surrendered in a body to General Gates. Orders were immediately given to Captain Craig to stop and search all parties going to the city as he lay on the main thoroughfare. His order previously extended no further than to intercept provisions which the country people were in the habit of carrying to the British, then occupying Philadelphia. The very day he received these orders his men observed a woman pass, habited as if for market with panniers on either side, and riding a remarkably fine horse. She stopped and searched, and nothing being found against her, she was allowed to go. But Captain Craig hearing of the circumstance, ordered her brought back and proceeded to search her himself. On lifting off her bonnet, to which she made a stout resistance, he discovered carefully concealed in her hair a roll of papers, which turned out to be the official dispatches from Burgoyne to General Howe, in Philadelphia, of his inglorious defeat and capitulation! They had been brought as far as near Easton, when, for better security, they were entrusted to a market woman. On discovering her crumb to the city, Captain Craig bid her remount immediately, telling her if she had such news to carry to the English she might be off as soon as she pleased.

Captain Craig was concerned in many affairs with the enemy, and was present at the memorable battle of Germantown. He stood high in the confidence of Washington, sharing his friendship and hospitality, and ceased not his active exertions in the cause of his country until an honorable peace secured the blessings which it now enjoys. During the remainder of his long life he continued to deserve and secure the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and finally closed his useful career in the full assurance of an everlasting recompense.—[The Boston Sentinel, December 25, 1829.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXV.

THE HONOR WELL DESERVED.—The Dauphin County Historical Society, at its regular meeting 13th of April, elected George Buher Ayres, Esq., of Philadelphia, an Honorary Member of that society in token of the high appreciation of his many services in the history of his native city. It was a well-deserved tribute.

Monfort-Cassatt.—John Monfort, son of Peter Monfort, b. in 1717, died May 4, 1777. He had four sons:

i. Peter, b. July 4, 1744.
ii. Francis, b. July 10, 1746.
iv. Lawrence, b. March 3, 1753.

It is traditional that Lawrence and two of his brothers served in the Revolutionary War. Allied to this family were the Cassats:

i. David, b. April 11, 1743.
ii. Peter, b. April 30, 1746.
iii. Jacob, b. April 21, 1751.

Information is desired concerning the services of any of the foregoing in the War for Independence.

E. H. M.

Cincinnati, O.

MEMBERS OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

The list of members of old Donegal congregation for the year 1776 is an interesting study. Many of the heads of these families became conspicuous patriots.
during the Revolutionary war, and others of their families who grew to manhood came to be prominent in civil affairs. Scarcely a single descendant of the families now live within the bounds of Donegal church. They planted settlements elsewhere, and their descendants are widely scattered throughout the country. The names are copied from original entries made by the pastor. I will send you each week two or three groups of names, with notes, more or less full of their record. There may be among the readers of Notes and Queries descendants of these honored forefathers, who will be glad that their memories have been rescued from oblivion, and I trust if any there be, that they will not hesitate to add to the record of those who became conspicuous in military and civil affairs. The pastor seems to have started at Conewago creek in Mount Joy township, and rode east and southeast. It would be well for the reader to keep this in mind.

Reverend Colin McFerragor's "Catechizing Roll of ye members of the Congregation of Donegal," taken down November, 1779. Mr. Muirhead's District, viz., Mount Joy and Elizabethtown. John Jamison X Com., Rosanna McQueen Jamison X Com., Nancy, a child. There were several other children whose names are not on the list; they were either born subsequently to 1776 or had attained their majority and were not living at home. At this time Mr. Jamison was living on one of his farms in Mount Joy township, adjoining Cap. Alex. Scott's on the old road which led from Elizabethtown to a point near or where Hummelstown now is, and about four miles from the former place. In 1778 he purchased from James Carr about one hundred acres, which his daughter Ann after his death sold to Henry Bates Grubb. Some time during the Revolutionary war Mr. Jamison moved to Elizabethtown, where he kept a store. Mr. Jamison was quartermaster in Col. Alexander Lowery's Third Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, and was at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. He died in 1783. His daughter, Maria, married James Graham, a merchant, who moved from Elizabethtown to Columbia prior to 1800. He built the stone house and kept store in it, situate on Front street below Walnut street, Columbia, Pa. When the Presbyterian church was regularly organized he was one of the first elders. He removed to the city of Philadelphia in 1810. Rosina married Samuel Grimes, a merchant, of Elizabethtown. Margaret Jamison married Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon, Pa., a prominent person. John Fleming Jamison died in Cumberland county in his minority.

Mrs. Rosanna Jamison was probably a sister of Capt. David McQueen, who resided at Conewago. Capt. Alex. Scott also married a McQueen.

"Nancy Jamison, a child." She died single.
that his funeral ceremonies should be accompanied with military honors. Not with a vain desire, however, of having his remains particularly honored, but because he deemed such attentions shown to those who had acted in a military capacity proper and right. Accordingly, preparations were made to execute his request, and his funeral was undoubtedly attended by a greater number of volunteer troops and a larger concourse of people than was ever witnessed on a similar occasion in this section of country. Viewing him as a Revolutionary officer, who early fought and bled in the defense of his country, who was the first to protect the Continental Congress in its then important deliberations, who was the first to march to Canada, who was in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, Quebec, Brandywine and many others in North and South Carolina, and considering that we are now reaping the fruit of his services could not but excite in all the sincerest interest and wrest from them the mingled tears of gratitude and sorrow. The merits of General Craig early secured to him the office of Colonel in the Revolutionary army, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and zeal.

Subsequent to the termination of the conflict between England and the American Colonies he was elected Major General of the Seventh Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which station he held for several years. He delighted to speak of his military career and the triumph of his country's arms at a time when his country was his idol and its enemies his bitter foes. But he speaks no more. His curtain of life has dropped and he sleeps in death. —Northampton Whig, January 24, 1832.

At the 50th anniversary of Independence held at Bath, Northampton Co., Pa., July 4, 1832, two legates by revolutionary survivors were responded to as follows: By John Stenger, Esq. —"Old Northampton, her patriotism has been my pride for 50 years. I am now 79, and I trust that it will continue so by giving Jackson and Wolf large majorities at the next elections."

By Conrad Frey, a soldier now 83 years of age.—"The Nullifiers, like the fly on the bull's horn — if they would quit buzzing nobody would know where they are."

NOTES AND QUERIES.
Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LANVI.

Tories of the Revolution.—There is in our possession a manuscript list of all persons attainted of treason in Pennsylvania during the War of the Revolution. As the descendants of some of these very men now pose as sons and daughters of the American Revolution, in due time the document will be printed in Notes and Queries.

SKANAWATI, THE LEADER OF THE IROQUOIS INDIANS, DEAD.—News comes from Canada of the death of John Buck at the age of 75 years, the chief councillor of the Six Nations, the official keeper of the wampum records of the league, and the head firekeeper of the Onondaga tribe—an Indian who was as greatly beloved by his followers as was Brant by the Mohawks, and Red Jacket by the Senecas. In his "Book of Rites, Horatio Hale says that Buck was virtually 'the Iroquois premier,' made so by 'his rank, his character and his eloquence.' In the treaty of peace, after the Revolutionary war, Great Britain made no provision for her Iroquois allies; they were left to the mercy of the young republic, which, under the laws of war, could have seized and held the Indian lands. The United States, however, admitted Indian ownership and made treaties with the Six Nations. Great Britain offered to Brant and other chiefs, however, a tract of land on the Grand river, in Canada, and many of the Mohawks and scattering bands of other tribes moved and settled there. The total number of Iroquois in Canada at the last enumeration was 5,483 and in New York and Pennsylvania 5,239. While the Iroquois who remained in the Union have steadily advanced in the arts of civilization and have grown more and more like the whites, those of the great league that settled in Canada have changed but little, preferring to live as their ancestors lived. To this day the old constitution of the league, conceived by Hiawatha, is upheld, though in some slight degree it has been modified. John Buck clung closer, perhaps, than any other chief to the ways of his fathers. In the council he bore the title of Skanawati (Beyond the Swamp), which had been hereditary in his family for many generations. For at least four generations his family had been intrusted with the wampum records of the Six Nations, or at least that portion of them which the Iroquois carried to Canada.

Our Early Population.—One of the most perplexing questions that the student of our early Pennsylvania history has to meet, is as to the population of the State at any given time. The first definite census was taken in the year 1790. Before that the population was a matter of guess work, and some of the guessers were evidently poor hands at it. Prior to the year 1790 the population was confined exclusively to the eastern part of the Province. Even there the country was generally very sparsely settled. The list of towns and villages, as given by Arbo- lus, who wrote about the middle of the last century, and who, from the nature of his public station, must have known the facts in the case, would show an aggregate town population of only about 25,000 souls. True, Dr. Franklin, in one of his essays, remarks that for every artisan or merchant there were one hundred farmers; but this was clearly an exaggerated
Sarah Scott, the "infant," married, but I do not know to whom. Capt. Scott married Sarah McQueen, daughter of John McQueen, who lived in Derry near Conewago creek.

3. David McQueen.

4. Robert McQueen.

5. Mary McQueen.

6. Rosanna McQueen.

7. Jo. McQueen, a child.

In 1776 David McQueen commanded a company in the "Flying Camp," and was at the battle of Long Island, King's Bridge, and Perth Amboy. In the year 1777 he was captain in Colonel Lowrey's battalion, and was at the battle of Brandywine. In 1780 he commanded a company in Col. Jacob Cook's battalion. Capt. Abe Scott married his sister, Mary McQueen married James Anderson, grandson of Rev. James Anderson, minister of Donegal church.

10. William Miller X Com.


12. Robert Muirhead X Com. [Morehead].

James Miller was second lieutenant in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777. In 1780 he was ensign in Col. Cook's battalion.


15. Letitia Muirhead.


James and Robert Morehead were sons of Thomas Morehead. At the close of the Revolution James Morehead purchased the Glebe farm, belonging to Donegal church, containing about two hundred acres. Mr. Morehead removed from Mount Joy to the Glebe land. This land he sold about one hundred years ago and removed to Erie county, Pa. He was the ancestor of our late friend, Isaac Morehead, of Erie. The Moreheads of Pittsburgh were of this family. There are no descendants of the Moreheads living in

MEMBERS OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

II.

7. Captain Abe Scott X Com.

8. Mrs. Scott, Jr., X Com.

9. Mrs. Scott, Sr.


11. Samuel Scott.

12. Susan Scott, a child.

An Infant.

This family resided on the Hummelstown road above Elizabethtown. Capt. Scott was a prominent man. He was a captain in Col. Lowrey's Battalion, and at the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, and in the Jersey campaign. In 1780 he was Major in Colonel Jacob Cook's Battalion. (Col. Cook married Mary Scott, an aunt of Capt. Scott.) He was a member of the Legislature from 1781 to 1786. The latter year he sold his farm in Mount Joy township to Michael Reitter and moved to Elizabethtown. I presume he took charge of the Bear Tavern for two or three years. When the Rev. Manasseh Cutler was returning from Ohio, on September 26th, 1788, he says in his journal that he took breakaste at Mr. Scott's in Elizabethtown. This family, together with the Cook's, removed to the west Branch of the Susquehanna. Colonel Samuel Hunter, of Fort Augusta, married Susanna Scott, an aunt of Capt. Scott. In the summer of 1775, Rev. Fithian stopped at Col. Samuel Hunter's, where he met Polly Scott, daughter of Capt. Abe Scott, and described her as a very beautiful lady. At Col. Hunter's Gen. Wm. Wilson, of Chillicoquay Valley, met Miss Scott, who he afterwards married. One of their daughters married Gen. James Potter, of Penn's Valley.

Samuel Scott married his cousin, Mary Hunter, daughter of Col. Samuel Hunter. Susanna Scott married Mr. Rose.
SUSQUEHANNA AND DELAWARE COMPANIES.

[The following interesting document is in the handwriting of Judge Cooper, one of the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, to settle the claims of the Connecticut and Pennsylvania contestents in the Wyoming Valley. It is of date, 1802.]

The State of Connecticut in — gave a quit claim [this is a deception, they never did] to a number of persons who stilled themselves the Susquehanna Company, of a tract of land a degree of latitude in breadth, and in longitude extending from a line 10 miles east of the Northeast branch of the Susquehanna by 40 miles west of it.

Among the earliest of the transactions of this company, was that of granting 4 townships of 16,000 acres each to settlers on certain conditions. Fifty persons were to associate for the purpose of settling a township, 40 of whom were actually to reside on it. To each of these 50 persons were assigned 300 acres, the remaining 1,000 acres were to support schools and ministers.

A committee appointed for the purpose, divided the township into three or four divisions, the first consisting of fifty lots containing more or less according to the proportion of good land; this first division was numbered from 1 to 50. So, likewise, was the second division and also the third and fourth, so that the quantity in one lot of each of the three or four divisions (for there were not always four), would make together the 300 acres for each person associated.

The numbers were drawn for each division separately, so that the person drawing No. 1 of the first division might draw No. 40 of the second and 50 of the third; hence, the lots falling to the share of each associateder were generally remote from each other. Condition of actual settlement and residence were annexed to these four townships, which I believe were Wilkes-Barre, Pittstown, Plymouth and Kingston. On account of the services of Col. Lazarus Stewart, the company granted him and his associates the township of Hanover on like conditions of settlement and residence. These are the five Settling Townships as they are called.

The number of associates in the original quit claim being known, and the number of acres in the whole tract computed, grants or certificates of shares of 300 acres, &c., were issued for the whole of the remainder, and divided among the original associates, who occasionally sold them, and they soon became a circulating property. As soon as the holders of 50 of these shares would associate, they had a right to locate and lay out a township of 10,000 acres, under the direction of the general committee, in the manner above mentioned, but without the same strict terms of settlement and residence of 50.

out of 50 associates. But the condition of having 20 settlers within two years was indirectly annexed to this location. For the certificates being filed in the office of the company and the surveys made, if there were not 20 settlers in the township at the expiration of two years, any other company of 50 shareholders might locate the same township, and the first locators were obliged to look elsewhere. But if any number of the first 50 under 20 did actually settle on the land, the second set of locators were obliged to permit such settlers to remain, and to accept them as part of the company, and they were entitled to hold the lots first drawn by them.

Their method of transacting the business of the Association was as follows:

1. They appointed a committee to make the location, direct the surveys and distribute the tracts by lot, each township forming, according to the custom of New England, a corporation. They appointed a town clerk, with whom were deposited the records of the location, survey and distribution, and who, on every necessary occasion, notified the inhabitants of a town meeting and recorded the proceedings.

The contests between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut claimants continued from — and was very unfavorable to the preservation either of public or private papers. The Indian battle in 1778 destroyed almost every trace of civilization in that part of the country, and cost the Americans 600 men. Hence much difficulty has arisen among the settlers as to the regular establishment of their chain of title.

As soon as the Proprietors of Pennsylvania began seriously to oppose the Connecticut settlers, the latter found it necessary to strengthen themselves. The holders of certificates of shares, therefore, who were not themselves inclined to take possession, began to convey one-half of their shares to other persons as were willing to enter upon the land, improve, reside on, and defend it. These are the half-share men. Of these it is conjectured there are about 500 families under the Susquehanna company. The State of Connecticut granted also to a company called the Delaware company all the lands contained in the same degree of latitude and extending from Delaware River to the eastern boundary of the Susquehanna company's claim. These lands have also been laid off into Townships, and are selling to Connecticut intruders on half-share rights; about 300 families of these are settled in Wayne county. The law, called the intrusion law, is not acted on in Luzerne county; one of the Judges there informed General L. that Judge Rush had declared the law unconstitutional. By the confirming law of 8th March, 1787, Pennsylvania confirmed to the Connecticut claimants all their proprietary rights, the condition of their preferring their claims to the commissioners, within ... from the passing of the Law and paying vs for a Patent.
In Vanhorn vs. Dorrance, the Circuit Court declared that Law unconstitutional, but questions whether this opinion is not confined to such Pennsylvania claims as are founded upon a complete title granted by the State of Pennsylvania, and which the State could not again divest.

In the cases where the title still remained in the State, the latter had a right to dispose of their lands on any condition they pleased, if accepted; and that the Legislature of Pennsylvania seemed to think much of the land occupied by the Connecticut people did still belong to the State, appears from the preamble of the 9th section. Many of the Connecticut settlers did prefer their claims in due time, and some obtained certificates. And if the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, under that act, were driven away by the violence of some, this ought not perhaps to affect the rights of others not concerned and who claimed under that Law. The Supreme Executive Council pardoned all the insurgents.

Many of the Connecticut claimants under the act of April, 1790, mean to claim no more than those parts of their lots which are covered by the old surveys. Many of them mean to claim under the confirming law by means of certificates then obtained from the Commissioners—others appear to have preferred their claims to the Commissioners under that law in due time.

[The above, Mr. Baird collected in conversation. But the fact is that the purchase from the Indians, by a set of people called the Susquehanna company, or calling themselves by that name, took place clandestinely at the Congress at Albany 11th July, 1751, two days after Mr. Penn had procured an indorsed confirmation of his pre-emption right, contained in his deed of 1736; one of the witnesses to that deed being then present. There was no charter granted by Connecticut, nor any quit claim. Franklin has been repeatedly called upon to show it, and he never has yet produced any such.]

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

HONOR IT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Erect Monuments to our Illustrious Sons.

"Honor to the illustrious dead" is perchance nowhere in this liberty-loving land more fully exemplified than in the city of Boston. The memories of the men of note, who were more or less famous in the history of Massachusetts, have been preserved in marble and bronze, and at the corner of many of the streets, on Boston Common and in the Capitol of the State, whichever way you turn, the stranger is reminded of the virtues of the heroes, sages and poets of Massachusetts. This is eminently proper. It shows the love of the present generation for the grand men who achieved distinction in the past.

As Gossip looked upon these reminders of the by-gone the thought came to mind, when will Pennsylvania take care of its great men—the men who have helped to mold the destinies of this grand old State? With the exception of a few statues in the city of Philadelphia, where else can be found any representation of men who in peace or war stood in the fore front as the guardians of liberty? No State has had so many. Benjamin Franklin, who was accidentally born in Boston, spent his whole life in Pennsylvania, and while Boston commemorates him in marble and bronze, Pennsylvania has nothing. General Anthony Wayne, the greatest soldier of the War of the Revolution, is similarly neglected. Had Wayne been a New England man, every city in that section would have honored his memory and perpetuated his services to his country, so that the rising generation might become as familiar with patriotic devotion to principle and country.

And yet, there was one thing in Boston of which that city ought to be ashamed. A visit to the "Cradle of Liberty," Paul Revere Hall, showed the visitor how the march of trade encroaches upon venerated spots in our history. The lower part of the hall was occupied as a meat market, while the large room, where the heroes of 1776 gathered, was used as a bazaar for the benefit of a secret society. What would be said if Independence Hall would thus be converted? Boston can learn this patriotic fervor from Philadelphia.

The 14th of June, the day on which the Continental Congress adopted the flag of the United States, has been designated by the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and that of the City of Philadelphia as Flag Day, when it is expected annually thereafter on that day through all time to come the glorious Stars and Stripes will be unfolded to the breeze by the descendants of every patriot in the land. Let this be united in by the sons of freedom.

Speaking of honoring the dead, who will believe it, that the owner of the farm in Frederick township, Montgomery county, where rest the remains of a Provincial pioneer hero, Henry Antes, has given notice to the world that unless a removal is made at once, that the gravestones will be buried and the place of sepulture be plowed over? He was a grand old man in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and we doubt not that the Moravian Church will gladly take care of the bones of Henry Antes. Out upon this proposed vandalism!

Pennsylvania has taken proper care of the memories of her heroes in the war for the Union at Gettysburg—she has marked
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXVII.

"THE JOHN BULL"—The interesting sketch of the old locomotive, the "John Bull," recently published in the Telegraph, calls to mind the opening of the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad. The engineers of that road ran against a hill near Elizabethtown, and decided to make a tunnel, which was not finished until 1837. Work on the Harrisburg and Middletown end was completed in 1836. Material was brought up the canal from Columbia and landed at Middletown—strap iron for rails, etc. Among other things was an English locomotive. I never saw this until the day of opening—can't say what month. It was excursion day, and a free ride. "Uncle Dan" in his white vest was conspicuous. A couple of cars without cushions and a flat car or two made the train. Ahead of them stood the engine hissing steam in a fearful manner. It too had a conspicuous brass plate on it, with the words "John Bull." My recollections of course may be all wrong, all a mistake, but I give them as I recall the incident. My "John Bull" was different from that one taken to the World's Fair. It had one pair of driving wheels, had no cow-catcher, no lamp, and an ordinary sized bell. It did its duty that day, took us down to Middletown, where a dinner was eaten. Gen. Cameron was manager, and George Fisher, president, with great dignity, and made a patriotic speech. We returned in a few hours. I may state that on our way down people at Higspire and other points, saluted us by firing off shot-guns. The "John Bull," as I understand it, blew out the next day, and was sent back as useless—probably for repairs. Two Philadelphia companies furnished engines for this road—the Norris and the Baldwin. The former placed their cylinders over the truck wheel. It seems to me no engines ran over that road previous to 1836, with more than one pair of driving wheels. It was about 1842 that the whistle came, and a little earlier the cow-catcher. This lattersprung from the "snow-plow" which was an early necessity.

H. R.

[If any of our "old inhabitants" can furnish us authentic information concerning the veritable "John Bull," not only our correspondent, but the readers of Notes and Queries in general, will be gratified.]

THE HAMIL FAMILY

Of Montgomery County, Penna.

Cost of Arms—A z. two bars ermine Crest—On a ducal coronet a leopard sejant, ppr.

I. ROBERT HAMIL, of Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland, had issue, among others, John.
II. JOHN HAMIL, m. Annis Dinsmore. Had issue, among others, Hugh.
III. Hugh HAMIL, m. his cousin, Letitia Hamill, d. aged 94 years. Had issue:
   i. Margaret; m. J. Martin.
   ii. John; d. aged 90 years; m. Elizabeth Reynolds and had issue five children, of whom William, b. in Ireland, 1768; d. 1859; came to Pennsylvania and settled in Norristown; m. 1804, Wilhelmina Porter, daughter of Stephen Porter, the brother of General Andrew Porter, of Penn'a.
   iii. Hugh; unm., died in Ireland.
   iv. Letitia; unm., died in Ireland.
   v. Rachel; unm., died in Ireland.
   vi. Martha; unm., died in Ireland.
   a. vii. Robert; m. Isabella Todd.
   viii. Daniel; m. —— Getty.
   b. Ann; m. 1773, Wm. Faries, from whom is descended the late Robert Faries, a prominent civil engineer and conspicuous in the internal improvements of the State of Pennsylvania.
   c. John, b. in County Antrim, Ireland, d. 1759; arrived in Pennsylvania and settled in Norristown in 1739. By occupation a merchant, an Elder in the Presbyterian church; d. June 27, 1838; m. Isabella Todd, b. 1784; d. 1859, daughter of Andrew and Hannah Bowyer, of Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa. They had issue, all b. in Norristown:
   i. Letitia, b. April 2, 1803; m. Rev. James C. Howe, St. George's, Del.
   ii. Andrew, b. 1804; d. 1813.
   iv. Hugh, a Doctor of Divinity, b. February 27, 1808; m. Louisa Russel, of Delaware.
   v. Elizabeth, b. November 10, 1809; m. Benjamin Davis, of Delaware.
John Cook.

This family resided along Canoy creek, about two miles distant and a half below Elizabethtown. The land is now owned or was recently by the Lindemuths. Mrs. Craig was a Whitehill. Capt. Craig was the fifth captain in Col. Alexander Lowrey's battalion and was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He also served in the Jersey campaign. This family removed to the Far West after the Revolutionary war.

Agnes McLean.
Niel McLean.
Wm. McNeil.
Jo. McNeil.
Agnes McNeil, a child.

22. Widow Kerr.
Joseph Kerr.
Andrew Kerr.
Elizabeth Kerr.
Rob't Kerr.
John Kerr.

23. Mrs. Cook, X Com.
Joseph Cook.
John Cook.
David Cook.
Dorcas Cook.
Margaret Cook.
Jo. Wilson.

This family resided along Canoy Creek (at Ridgeville). John Cook was first lieutenant in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777, and was in the battles named above. James Cook was second lieutenant in same battalion and also in Col. Lowrey's seventh battalion in 1780. David Cook, who married a daughter of Rev. Collin McFarquhar and laid out part of the town of Marietta, was a son of David Cook in the above list. Samuel Cook, Esq., brother of the last named, David, married the widow Ann Allison. He resided and owned several hundred acres along the Peters Road, a mile north of Maytown. He was a member of the Legislature:

24. Francis Mairs X Com.
Mrs. Mairs X Com.
Wm. Mairs.
Robert Mairs.
John Mairs.
Francis Mairs.
Jean Mairs.
Susannah Mairs.
Kath. Mairs.

William Mairs was Ensign in Col. Lowrey's Battalion in 1777. No descendants of any of above families now in Lancaster county.

Samuel Evans.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXVIII.

INDEXES OF APPRENTICESHIP.—we are indebted to our friend, J. H. Redsecker, Esq., for a sight of the Indentures of Bernard Stahl to "John Slotterbeck of the Town of Lebanon," to "learn the art,
trade and mystery of a cordwainer (or shoemaker)." He was to serve upwards of seven years, during which time the requirements were "that the said apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere readily obey; he shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it done by others without letting or giving notice thereof to his said master; he shall not waste his said master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any; he shall not * * * contract matrimony within the said term; at cards, dice or any other unlawful game he shall not play, whereby his master may have damage; he shall neither buy nor sell; he shall not absent himself day or night from his said Master's service without his leave; nor haunt ale-houses, taverns or play-houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during the said term. And the said Master shall use the utmost of his endeavor to teach, or cause to be taught, and instructed the said apprentice in the art, trade or mystery of a cordwainer or shoemaker, and procure and provide for him sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging and washing during his apprenticeship during said term; and shall send him to school to learn to read and write, and at the expiration of the said term to pay unto the said apprentice the sum of twelve pounds in gold or silver money of Pennsylvania, and also deliver and give unto the said apprentice twelvephans and all the other tools or implements sufficient to carry on the said trade." This was one hundred and three years ago.

UPPER PENNSBORO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Records of Meeting House Springs Graveyard.

[It is more than probable that the church of Upper Pennsboro' was organized about the same period as that of Lower Pennsboro', now Silvers' Spring. The records of Donegal Presbytery throw little light upon this important fact. At any rate they belonged to "the people over the river." The location is nearly two miles northwest from the centre of Carlisle, and the first "meeting house" was a log structure erected prior to the year 1735, under the town of Carlisle was laid out, owing to the great seism, another church was organized, but until the Re-union, that of Upper Pennsboro' was continued. Of the history of this congregation we have only meagre data, and if those who have had access to the various records of Donegal and Carlisle Presbyteries have become befogged, we do not intend to prepare a sketch thereof. On the 13th of May, 1893, a visit to the old grave-yard suggested the propriety of preserving the inscriptions on the few grave stones in that hallowed spot, which are herewith given. From appearance, however, we judge that this grave-yard is well filled with the dust of the early pioneers of this section of the historic Cumberland Valley.]

---

I

Here Lies the Body of James Weakly, who Departed this Life June 16th, 1772, aged 68 Years.

Here Lies the Body of Jean Weakly, Wife of James Weakly, Who Departed this Life Nov. 30th, 1708, Aged 57 years.

To the Memory of James, Infant Son of Samuel & Hetty Weakley, Who Departed this Life September the 4th, 1777, Aged 13 Months.

Ah why so soon when just the flower appears,

Strays the brief blossom from the vale of tears.

Death view'd the treasure to the desert given,

Claimed the fair flower and planted it in heaven.

---

Here Lies the Body of John Fleming, Who Departed this Life April 24th, 1763, Aged 39 Years.

In memory of John Fleming, Who departed this life March 24th, 1814, Aged 54 years.

---

Here Lies the Body Of John Kinkhead, who Departed this Life August the 4th, 1772, Aged 51 Years.

Here Lies ye Body of Mary Kinkhead, Daughter to John Kinkhead, who dep. this Life ye 13th of August, A. D., 1758, Aged 13 years.

Our Mother, Jane Connelly, died July 14, 1804, Aged 72 years, 6m & 20d.

---

Here Lies the Body of William Graham who Departed April 24th, 1764, aged 67 years.

---

In Memory of John Sanderson
of N. M. Township  
Died August 12th, 1831  
Aged 80 years

In Memory of  
Lydia  
Sanderson,  
of N. M. Township,  
Died July 4th, 1813,  
aged 60 years.

In Memory of  
Alexander  
Sanderson,  
of N. M. Township,  
Died June 14th, 1823,  
aged 28 years.

In memory of  
Samuel Laird, Esquire,  
who departed this Life  
on the 27th of Septr. A. D. 1800,  
In the 74th year of his age.  
Of simple manners, pure and heart up- 
right,  
In mild religion’s ways he took delight;  
As Elder, Magistrate or Judge he still  
Studied obedience to his Maker’s will.

A husband kind, a friend to the distress’d,  
He wish’d that all around him might be  
bless’d;  
A Patriot in the worst of times approv’d,  
By purest motives were his actions mov’d.

He’s gone to rest! now cares and sorrows  
cease.  
His spirit in the realms of joy and peace:  
Tho’ in this house his dust must still re- 
main,  
Till Jesus in his glory come again.

Sacred  
to the memory of  
Mary  
daughter of  
James Young  
and wife of  
Samuel Laird Esq’.r,  
Who was born October 31, 1741  
was almost 50 years a wife and  
27 a widow, and died Feb. 4, 1833,  
in the full exercise of her mental  
powers and with the hope of  
heaven.

In Memory of  
Andrew  
McAllister,  
died Nov. 1, 1804,  
Aged 73 years.  
Also  
Margaret,  
wife of  
Andrew McAllister,  
died August, 1804,  
Aged 61 years.

Hear Lies the Body  
of James Young  
Seiner, who departed

this life February 22th,  
1747, aged 79 years.

James McAllister  
died April 23, 1855,  
in the 77th year of  
his age.

Hear Lies the  
Body of Mary Don- 
nal Who depart’d  
This Life October 15th, 1747, aged  
60 Years.

Archibald McAllister,  
Died June 1, 1858,  
in the 85th year  
of his age.

Eleanor McAllister,  
Died Jan. 2, 1858,  
in the 75th year  
of her age.

Here Lies the Body  
of Alexander McCul- 
loch, who deceas’d  
January 15th, 1746,  
Aged 60 Years.

MEMBERS OF DONEGAL CHURCH  
in 1776.

IV.

25. Colonel Bertram Galbraith.  
Mrs. Galbraith.  
Josiah Galbraith.  
Samuel S. Galbraith.  
Elizabeth Galbraith.  
Ester Galbraith.  
Ann Galbraith  
John Glen.  
Martha Ligate.  
Eleanor Robertson.

The last three were, doubtless, servants  
in the family. The others were children  
of Col. Galbraith by his first wife, Ann,  
who was the daughter of Josiah Scott.  
She died June 26th, 1703.  
Col. Galbraith  
made a second time, Henrietta Huling,  
by whom he had a daughter, Sarah, and a  
son, Bertram.  
Sarah married Samuel  
Morris, of Harrisburg, who was a chair-  
maker. Bertram remained at Bainbridge  
and married there. His widow and two  
sons reside at Harrisburg. The widow of  
Col. G. married George Green, of Easton.  
Samuel Scott Galbraith married Sarah  
Work, daughter of Joseph Work, Esq.,  
who resided upon his farm about one mile  
and a half east of Donegal Church. He mar- 
rried, secondly, Margaret ———, who died  
April 23, 1801, aged 29 years.

Elizabeth Galbraith married Dr. Leckey  
Murray, of Lancaster, Pa., and later of  
Harrisburg. A son of Doctor Murray was  
sent by the family to Scotland to look af- 
ter an estate which belonged to the Gilles- 
pies, Mrs. Wm. Bertram, his great-great-  
grandmother, being one of the heirs. Mr.  
Murray became insane when looking up
the estate and died in Scotland. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, married a daughter of Dr. Murray’s.

Jane Galbraith married David Elder, of Middle Paxtang, Dauphin county.

Ann Galbraith married Thomas Bayley, son of the Hon. John Bayley, who was a member of the Governor’s Council from Lancaster county. He was one of the founders of the town of Falmouth, at the mouth of the Conewago creek. He was born January 6, 1762, and died February 9, 1807. He owned large tracts of land in Lancaster county.

James Galbraith married Rosetta Work, daughter of Joseph Work. He purchased most of the land at Bainbridge from the other heirs, but sold it again during the year 1812.

Samuel B. Galbraith purchased “Jones Island,” opposite Bainbridge, from his brothers, William B. and James, for $10,421. When shad fishing went down, the value of the island decreased very much.

William B. Galbraith removed to Harrisburg and devoted a lifetime and his fortune to recover many hundred acres of land which his father located in Lykens Valley, but died before patents were issued. It is said that his attorney in examining Col. Galbraith’s papers discovered the drafts of these tracts of land, and then he took them to the land office and received patents in his own name. A long litigation in the courts followed.

William Galbraith married Sarah, daughter of John and Eleanor Hayes. The latter was a daughter of Rev. John Elder, and died Dec. 12, 1775, aged 29 years. Wm. B. G. was born October 19th, 1778, and died at Mount Joy, Nov. 24, 1835. Sarah, his wife, died July 11, 1830, aged 65 years.

Esther Galbraith married James Cook, who moved to Washington county, Pa. They had two children, Bertram and Mary Ann.

The oldest child of Col. Galbraith was named Dorcas. She was born in 1765, and was probably not living at home when Mr. McFarquhar made his will. She married John Buchaman, Esq., of Westmoreland county, Pa. She died September 24, 1810. James G. Buchaman, her son, resided in Marietta, where he died Nov. 28, 1848, aged 65 years. Two of the latter’s daughters now reside in Marietta.

Colonel Bertram Galbraith was born in Derry in 1738 and died March 9th, 1804. He died suddenly when away from his home, which was at the ferry where Bainbridge is. His father, Col. James Galbraith, Jr., was elected sheriff for Lancaster county in 1743, when he moved from Derry to Lancaster borough. He was appointed one of the Justices for Lancaster county. He resided in Lancaster borough about ten years. Bertram Galbraith was sent to the best school in Lancaster, where he was taught among other branches surveying. Col. John and George Gibson and Dr. John Connolly were his school companions.

When Col. James Galbraith was sheriff he purchased the mill and several hundred acres of land near Derry Church in 1744, in later years known as “Garber’s Mill.” Here he resided when the French and Indian war broke out. When Fort Hunter was erected in 1755, Col. Galbraith was commissary to supply Captains Patterson’s and Bussey’s companies. His son was appointed a lieutenant when yet in his minority, and was stationed at Fort Hunter, where he spent the winter of a military life. The following extract is taken from one of his letters dated at Hunter’s Fort, October 1st, 1757: “Notwithstanding the happy situation we thought this place was in on Capt. Bussey’s being stationed here, we have had a man killed and scalped this evening within twenty rods of Hunter’s yard. We all turned out, but night coming on so soon we could make no pursuit.” It is probable that Lieut. Galbraith marched with Capt. Patterson’s company from Fort Hunter to Fort Augusta, thence to Fort Bedfont, thence to Loyal Hannon, where a battle took place in October, 1755.

Col. James Badgley commanded the Pennsylvania troops.

When the conflict with Great Britain was impending, Col. Galbraith was one of the first to take up arms and raise a battalion, which was made up in the western parts of Donegal and Derry townships. He was elected to the general assembly in 1773, and to the constitutional convention in 1778. He was the first lieutenant appointed for the county of Lancaster, a position he held with great credit for six years, when he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. The duties of this office during his incumbency were onerous and of the most exacting character. He was compelled often after a short notice to embody, equip, and prepare for marching orders, one or two classes of the militia. In the summer of 1776 he selected one company of volunteers from each of the Battalions in the county to form a Battalion in the “Flying Camp” under the command of Colonel James Cunningham, of Mount Joy, and Lieutenant Colonel William Hay, of Derry. The “Flying Camp” was engaged in several skirmishes in Jersey and around New York, and principally at the battle of Long Island. The “Flying Camp” was composed of the elite of the militia, and for gallant and meritorious services, almost every officer was promoted.

When the British fleet left New York in the summer of 1777, and sailed for Delaware and Chesapeake Bay, Pennsylvanians were greatly excited and the battalions of Colonels Lowrey, Grenawalt, and Watson received marching orders, to go to the Delaware. Col. Galbraith and the Colonels and field officers were in the saddle night and day getting the militia in marching order. To add to the worryment Colonel Galbraith and Lowrey had to face a 6 in the rear. A number of
Donegal, of the family Stille in Donegal. He was the son of Samuel Stille, of Donegal. Stille was a prominent figure in the history of Donegal and was known for his involvement in the local affairs.

Anthony Wayne was a prominent figure in the American Revolutionary War. He was born in Virginia and served in the Continental Army. Wayne was known for his leadership and bravery during the war.

The reference to the Susquehanna River and the navigation of the boats by the members of the Thomson family suggests that the river was a significant waterway in the region. This aligns with historical records indicating that the Susquehanna River was an important trade route and a means of transportation for the indigenous people and settlers in the area.

The family records of the Pennington Presbyterian Church are also mentioned, which likely contain further details about the lives of the Pennington family and their contributions to the community.
Aged 71 yrs., 11 mos. & 5 days.

In Memory of Mary wife of Benjamin Myers, Died Nov. 21, 1842, Aged 30 yrs. & 5 months.

Eliza E. Carothers.

John Black, Died Jan. 18, 1842, Aged 63 yrs., 10 mos. & 14 dys.


Eliza A. Black, Died Dec. 10, 1872, Aged 56 yrs., 3 mos. & 15 dys.

William C. Black, Died Nov. 24, 1875, Aged 61 yrs., 7 mos. & 13 days.

Here Lys the Body of Janet Thomson, wife of Rev. Samuel Thomson, who Deceas’d Sept. ye 29th, 1744, aged 33 yrs.

In Memory of Daniel Denny, who departed this Life Octr. 18th, 1834, Aged 72 yrs.

In Memory of John Denney, who died Octr. 3d, 1831, aged 68 yrs.

In Memory of Mrs. Mary Denny Ramsey who departed this Life April 27th 1842 in the 66th year of her age.

Here lies the Body of John Rodgers.

Here lies (much lamented) the body of Andrew Parker who departed this life The 10th day of April A. D. 1805 Aged 43 Years

He was a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a worthy member of Society.

A few short years of evil past
We reach the happy shore
Where death divided friends at last
Shall meet to part no more.

Also his son
Richard Parker
Who died March 4, 1864
Aged 67 Years.

William M. Henderson, Born May 28, 1795, Died Oct. 16, 1886.

Elizabeth Parker, wife of Wm. M. Henderson, Born April 3, 1719, Died Feb. 2, 1860.


Harriet S. Henderson, Born Sep. 23, 1834, Died Feb. 8, 1838.

David S. Henderson, Born Sep. 23, 1834, Died Feb. 8, 1838.


Robert M. Henderson, Born Nov. 20, 1861, Died Aug. 15, 1863.

Sacred to the memory of Major Alexander Parker and his two children, Margaret and John.

In memory of Jane Lindsey, wife of James Lindsey, who departed this life March 29th, 1833, age 32 years & 3 months.

In memory of Jane Forbes who departed this life October the 3d 1830 aged 77 years 7 months and 19 days.

John Forbes Died Sep. 8, 1823 in the 78th year of his age.
Jane Forbes
Died Oct. 3, 1830,
in the 77th year
of her age.

James Forbes
Died May 17, 1800
in the 28th year
of his age.

Jane Forbes
Died Feb. 14, 1802,
in the 21st year
of her age.

Andrew Forbes
Died Aug. 16, 1854,
in the 71st year
of his age.

John P. Forbes
Died Sep. 1, 1839,
in the 41st year
of his age.

Richard Forbes
Died Aug. 30, 1823,
in the 53d year
of his age.

Margaret Forbes
Died March 28, 1870,
in the 75th year
of his age.

Ann Black,
ncice of John Forbes, Sr.,
Died Jan. 12, 1836,
Aged 69 years.

Here Lys the Body of
Thomas Witherspoon,
who departed this life
March ye 23d, 1759,
Aged 57 years.

In
Memory of
Jane Crockett,
wife of George
Crochet, who de-
parted this life
Jan. 25th, 1814,
Aged 48 years.

Amidst the noise, the
bustle and folly of
life render praise for
a moment and think
of Eternity.

MEMBERS OF DONEGAL CHURCH
IN 1776.

Andrew Boggs, X Com.
Alex. Boggs.
Mary Boggs, Com.
Andrew Boggs.
John Wilson, Com.

This family was one of the most prom-
inent in the county. The Mrs. Boggs,

was Ann B., the widow of Andrew
Boggs, who purchased two hundred
and fifty acres of land along the
river and adjoining the Logan tract
on northwest of where Bainbridge now is,
about the year 1730. The patent for
the land was taken out a few years later.
Andrew Boggs died in April, 1765, and
left wife Ann and children as follows:

i. John; married a daughter of Dr. James
Johnson, a prominent officer in the Revo-
lutionary war. John removed to Cumber-
land county, afterwards Franklin county.
He engaged in the Indian trade, was
sheriff of Cumberland, and also of Frank-
lin. He was a major in the Revolu-
tionary war. About the year 1792 he removed
with his brother-in-law, Colonel James
Dunlop, from Franklin to Centre county,
and laid out the town of Bellefonte, where
they built one or two furnaces. Major
Boggs died in a year or two, and was the
first person buried in the cemetery at
Bellefonte. His descendants are widely
scattered and connected with some of the
most prominent families in Pennsylvania
and Maryland.

ii. James; removed to Derry, and I do
not know what became of him.

iii. Jean; married Colonel James Dun-
lop, who removed to Cumberland, after-
wards Franklin county. He was a prom-
inent officer in the Revolutionary war.
He founded Bellefonte, and was the first
person who built iron works in that vi-
cinity. His son, James Dunlop, was a
lawyer, and had been a member of the
Legislature for several terms. He was
the author of "Dunlop's Book of Forms."
He removed to Pittsburgh and died there.

iv. Andrew; the second name on the
roll. He was the 6th captain in Col.
Alex. Lowrey's Third battalion of Lan-
caster County Associates in 1777, and
was at the battles of Brandywine and
Germantown. In 1780 he was promoted
to first captain in Col. Lowrey's Seventh
battalion. He died unmarried in a year
or two after the war.

v. Ann; (not on the roll) married
Joseph Lowrey, brother of Colonel Alex.
Lowrey. They had two daughters, Ann
and Jean Lowrey, and one son, John G.
Lowrey, who was a soldier in Capt.
Reitzel's company in the "Whisky War" of 1794. He removed from Maytown to
Bellefonte and took a clerkship at his
Uncle Col. James Dunlop's iron works.
He became prominent in the early his-
tory of Centre county. Joseph Lowrey
was driven from his home during the
French and Indian war, and his dwelling
and outbuildings were burnt by the In-
dians, and his live stock driven off or
killed. I do not know the exact spot of
his place of residence. The records say
he fled from the Indians to Maytown,
where he deceased about 1783.

vi. Mary; married Captain Ziachariah
Moore, who lived and owned the farm ad-
joining Donegal Church land on the west.
He was Second-Lieutenant in Captain
Robert Craig's company, in Col. Lowrey's
Battalion in 1777.
This family also lived along Peters' Road, near Conoy Creek.

The Peters' Road terminated at Logan's Ferry (where Bainbridge now is), afterwards Thomas Wilkins', and in a few years it passed to Col. James Galbraith and the Scotts. Col. Bertram Galbraith made the ferry famous. The first survey made at the ferry was for Jonas Davenport in 1718 for three hundred acres. He could not pay for the land and James Logan took out a patent in his own name. The large settlement in this vicinity was no doubt caused by the great number of Indian traders who located near Conoy Indian Town, which was on John Halderman's farm.

Samuel Evans.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

I.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN McGEEHON.—In reply to a correspondent at Atlantic, Iowa, we would state that Captain McGeehon, a native of Scotland, served under Col. William Crawford, and was in the unfortunate defeat of that officer near the Susquehanna in 1753. Escaping from that terrible disaster, Capt. McGeehon died about 1795, aged about forty years, in Washington county, Penn. His widow was pensioned by the Government, and died quite aged.

THOMAS HARRIS

And His Descendants.

[From Auburn, California, comes the following information, and with it inquiries as to the relationship of this Harris family with that of John Harris, of Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg.]

I. Thomas Harris, son of Edward Harris, of Ayreshire, Scotland, came to Pennsylvania at an early date, settling on the Susquehanna in now Lancaster county. He had at least three sons:

1. Robert; b. ; became a doctor of medicine; resided in Philadelphia; was one of the Philadelphia company, but remained in Pennsylvania; he left the management of his affairs in the Province of Nova Scotia to his brother John. We know nothing of his family.

2. ii. Matthew; b. Jan. 12, 1735; m. Sutia.

3. iii. John; b. July 16, 1739; m. Elizabeth Scott.

II. Matthew Harris, b. Jan. 12, 1735; d. December 9, 1829, at Pictou, N. S. whither he had removed in 1769. His wife's name was Sutia. They had five sons and two or three daughters, ages not known, but will enumerate them.

i. Thomas (the eldest) was a surveyor and for 20 years sheriff of Pictou county, N. S. He had three children:

1. Ann (Mrs. Johnson)
2. George.

3. Sutia (Mrs. Robinson, mother of the late Thomas Robinson, artist, of Providence, R. I."

ii. [A son]; died unmarried.

iii. [A son]; was lost at sea going from Halifax to Pictou.

iv. Robert; studied medicine, and lived on his father’s place, but afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he died.

v. James; settled in Nova Scotia.

vi. [The Rev.]; removed to Pennsylvania.

vii. [A dau.] m. John Patterson, N. S.

viii. [A dau.]

ix. Jean; m. Simon Newcomb, and settled in Wallace, Cumberland county, N. S. They had 3 children:

1. Simon.

2. Thomas.

3. John; married in the U. S.; his son is Simon Newcomb, the noted artist.

III. JOHN HARRIS, the son of Thomas Harris, was born July 16, 1739, and died April 9, 1802. He received a medical education at Princeton, graduating in 1762 (I believe), and while there formed a friendship with Dr. Witherspoon, which continued through life. There is in possession of his family a letter written to him by Dr. Witherspoon at Philadelphia, June 4, 1773, while a resident of “Cross Roads” (now Churchville), Baltimore county, Maryland; previous to 1767 he married Elizabeth Scott, who died in July, 1815. They were two of the company who sailed in the “Hope” from Philadelphia in May, 1767, he being agent for seven members of the Philadelphia Company to whom land had been granted by the “Crown.” Their children were:

i. Thomas, b. June 11, 1767; d. 1809; he had a son Edward and a dau., afterward Mrs. Brown, each of whom had a son Edward, thus perpetuating the family name.

ii. Mary, b. June, 1769; m. Robert Cock.

iii. William, b. 1771; was sent to Princeton; graduated an M. D.; m. Susan Hunt and settled in N. J. or Penna.

iv. Margaret, b. 1773; m. Watson.

v. Elizabeth, b. 1775; m. John Moore.


vii. Robert, b. Nov. 21, 1783; m. and lived north and in Tarco, Nova Scotia.

viii. [A dau.]; m. John McKee.

IV. JOHN WASHINGTON HARRIS, b. March, 1777. He m. in May, 1804, his second cousin, Mary Sutia Hadley, orphaned when an infant and brought up by her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Matthew Harris. In 1811 John W. Harris was made deputy sheriff of Pictou county; then was sheriff until 1837; his son, William, succeeded and held office until 1883. His son George held office until 1885. His only brother, J. Sim. Harris, was then appointed and still holds the office, which has been 100 years in the Harris family. The family of John W. and Mary Harris were:

i. William H., b. Feb. 4, 1805; m. about 1832 Anne Armison, and had nine children, of whom three are living:

1. Margaret F.; m. J. D. McLee.

2. Mary Ann; m. W. W. Gleanie.

3. J. Sim.; m. Emma Ives.

ii. Elizabeth; b. Feb. 8, 1806; m. 1829, Wm. Milne, of Aberdeen, Scotland. They removed to New England some years later; their children (surname Milne):


2. Isabella F.; m. Edward H. Print.

3. Barbara L.; m. Alex. Wilcox.


5. John W. H.; m. Elizabeth Wood.

6. Alex. O.; m. Emily Richards.

7. Thomas F.; m. Emma Henderson.

8. William H.; unmarried.

iii. Margaret S.; b. May 4, 1807; d. March 7, 1858; m. Thomas R. Fraser.

iv. Robert R.; b. Aug. 9, 1809; d. 1867; m. first, Claturne Strout, who died in 1853, leaving a son Robert; m. secondly, Anna E. Hollenbeck.

v. George B.; b. Sept. 27, 1812; d. 1833.

vi. John B.; b. Feb. 18, 1814; still living; m. first, 1847, Margaret Johnson and had three children; m. secondly, 1854, Anne HARRIS and had one daughter; wife died in 1890.

vii. Mary Ann; b. July 7, 1815; d. 1844.

viii. Abram Scott; b. Feb. 29, 1819; unm.

ix. Walter P.; b. Sept. 1, 1820; d. 1841.

x. Thomas Hunter; b. May 7, 1822; m. Mrs. Jane Renter; still living.

xi. Isaac; b. Sept. 18, 1823; m. 1835, Barbara Dawson, who died in 1855, he died in 1854 and left one daughter.

xii. Jane Hatton; b. Feb. 13, 1825; m. Dec. 21, 1854, Burton McKay, architect; removed to California in spring of 1859; their children are:


2. Barbara Dawson; b. April 10, 1857; m. first, in Feb., 1877, C. Cassidy, and had one son, Arthur B., b. Dec., 1877; she m. secondly, June, 1890, Melville B. Everham.

3. Mary E.; b. Aug. 2, 1861; m. May, 1887, Fred. A. Stuart. Their children are:


4. Eife R.; b. July 10, 1863; m. first in August, 1891, R. B. Borland, and their children were:


b. Roy E.; b. Sept. 9, 1885.

She m. 2ndly Dec., 1890, Geo. H. Thompson.


6. Amelia G.; b. Dec., 1866; m. His March 6, 1892, A. C. Moorhead.

MEMBERS OF DONEGAL CHURCH
IN 1776.

VI.

30. Daniel Elliot, Mrs. Elliot.
John Elliot, a child.
(Mary, born subsequent to date of roll.)

I regret that I am unable to locate Mr. Elliot prior to Dec., 1767. There were several of the name who traded with the Indians prior to the French and Indian wars, but whether he was one of these, I cannot determine. I think, however, he had been trading for Col. Alexander Lowrey prior to the date when he took out a license to trade with the Indians on his own account. After peace had been declared between the English and French in 1763-4, there was a great rush of Indian Traders, and the merchants of Philadelphia also embarked in the Indian trade, and sought to control that trade at the Ohio and Mississippi. They were required to take out a license under the laws of Pennsylvania. The Indian trade was largely controlled for many years by Pennsylvanians. A number of traders from Maryland and Virginia, under the lead of Col. Thomas Cresap, established a trading post and store at Redstone, on the Monongahela river, where Brownsville now is, and undersold the Pennsylvania traders. The latter were guided entirely by price lists furnished them by the commissioners of the Indian trade. The former paid no license fee, and disregarded all schedule prices. This alarmed the Pennsylvanians. On the 18th day of December, 1767, the Indian traders at Fort Pitt drew up a petition to George Croghan, Esq., (Sir William Johnson’s deputy), and urged him to lay their grievances before Johnson and General Gage, to compel Colonel Cresap to take out a license under the same terms they were required by. Apparently to make their petition stronger, they alleged that Captain John Peters, a Delaware chief, was murdered through the machinations of Colonel Thomas Cresap. This petition was signed by Derereaux, Smith, James Milligan, Daniel Elliot, Alex. Lowrey, Bayton, Wharton & Morgan, John Campbell and Joseph Spear. On June 25, 1773, Daniel Elliot purchased two hundred and ten acres of land at the mouth of Conewago creek on the north side, and two-thirds of an island opposite to that creek, containing more than three hundred acres. This land he bought from Joseph Gallaway the Tory. Here he established a trading post and store. In the year 1775 he married Elizabeth Lowrey (born October 31, 1757), daughter of Colonel Alex. Lowrey. At the time Mr. McFarquahr called they were probably living on the Island. They had two children, John and Mary. Mrs. Elliot probably died a year or two after this visit. About the close of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Elliot had a trading post at Sawmill Run, about a mile below Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Ohio. He also obtained a charter from the Legislature for a ferry at his place. His large landed estate at Conewago went to his son John Elliot, who removed to Elizabethtown, where he purchased a large number of lots. He married first Miss Whitemer, and secondly Miss Cobles. John Haldeman married a daughter.

He had sons who were prominent who moved to the West. Mary (Polly) Elliot seems to have resided with her grandfather Colonel Lowrey. In the year 1803 she was married at Col. Lowrey’s to James Hamilton, son of James Hamilton, who was born in Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pa. James Hamilton removed to Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., soon after his marriage, where he engaged extensively in the milling business, and was one of the founders of the Middletown Bank. He also erected a furnace. About the year 1827, he purchased a large estate called the Middlesex estate, near Carlisle, consisting of a large farm, grist and sawmill, &c. He died in 1829, leaving his wife, Mary, and the following children:

i. Alexander; b. 1806.
iii. Sarah.

v. George Plumer, b. May 4, 1818.

The last became one of the most distinguished members of the Pittsburgh Bar. He died in November, 1882. His son, George P. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, is a prominent lawyer at the Allegheny Bar. Dora Hamilton, daughter of George P. Hamilton, married Samuel M. Felton, Esq., now of Cincinnati, largely engaged in railroad management. There were other children, but I cannot recall their names. Mary Hamilton m. secondly Colonel Robert Stewart, a prominent lawyer and ironmaster of Pittsburgh. She was a lady of great dignity and accomplishments, and is yet remembered by friends who have written to me recently of her lovely character.

Mr. McFarquahr seems to have gone from Galbraith’s Ferry to Rankin’s Ferry at the foot of Conewago falls, thence to Mr. Elliot’s, at the head of the falls. The next family he visited resided in Donegal, east side of Conewago creek, as follows:

Sarah Thompson.
Thomas Thompson.
Alexander Thompson.
Eleanor Thompson.
Mary Thompson.
Sarah Thompson.

Robert Thompson, the head of this family, died in 1774, and left a large estate. Eleanor, m. James Allison. Mary, m. James McAllister. This family removed from Donegal shortly after the death of Mr. Thompson.

I am at a loss to locate the road Mr. McFarquahr traveled back to Chickies.
He did not go over the Peters' road, nor did he travel along the Paxtang and Conestoga road. The two families below probably resided between Conoy creek and Donegal Church. I may be able hereafter to locate them.

32. Samuel Woods.
   Mrs. Woods, Junr.
   Mrs. Woods, Senr.
   Nathan Woods.
   David Woods.
   William Woods.
   Jannet Woods.
   Margaret Woods.
   Elizabeth Woods, a child.
   Peter Cross.

33. William Mercer, X com.
    Jannet Mercer, X com.
    John Mercer.
    William Mercer.
    Thomas Mercer.
    Martha Mercer.
    Sarah Alison.
    John C. Defrance.

34. Richard McClure.
    Ishmael Keys.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXI.

The Hessians Captured at Trenton.—Inquiry is made for lists of the Hessians taken prisoners at Trenton, December 26, 1776, and who were paroled and quartered at York and other places in interior Pennsylvania. It is doubtful if any of these lists have been preserved, save among the archives of Great Britain or the Hessian principalities, as all the mercenaries were properly accounted for, the dead and missing paid for, and the living returned to their respective Governments; they did not remain in Pennsylvania.

 Monument to Conrad Weiser.—There is no man of the Provincial era who stands out in bolder relief upon the historic pages of Pennsylvania than Conrad Weiser; and we hail with delight the recommendation by Morton L. Montgomery, Esq., of Reading, at a recent meeting of the Board of Trade of that city, to erect a monument to his memory. No one in our history better deserves this recognition than is the hands of the present generation. His services were of a character which excites the admiration of all, and especially of that race which has largely tended to make our great State the garden of America. Since the movement has been inaugurated by the "Pennsylvania-German Society," with the "Society of Colonial Wars," lend a helping hand so as to make it a successful one. We bid the enterprise "God speed," with the promise of our "mite."

THOMAS HARRIS (N. & Q. Lxxii).—Our old friend Captain Thomas Harris, the Indian trader, has turned up unexpectedly. He located at Conoy creek where the Paxtang and Conestoga road crossed, about the year 1731 or '32. He built the "Bear Tavern" prior to 1735, where he remained until the year 1746, when he moved three miles and a half further west, to Conewago creek, where he built a grist and saw mill. This was along the road leading from the "Bear Tavern" to a point near where Hummels-town now is. On July 15, 1751, Thomas Harris and his wife, Mary, sold the "Bear Tavern" and farm at Conoy to Isaraus Lowrey, another Indian trader. There is not a stile or log left, to indicate where Captain Harris' mill stood. The ditch which carried the water from the mill is visible. He conveyed his farm and mill to his son, Matthew, about the year 1765, and removed to Dear creek, Harford county, Md. He subsequently removed from Maryland to the Juniata Valley, where he died. He married Mary McKinney, of Derry township, now Dauphin county. The John Harris (iii) was his son (not grandson). After Matthew Harris sold his land at Conewago, about the year 1767, the family seems to have disappeared from Lancaster county.

SAMUEL EVANS.

SOME CUMBERLAND COUNTY WORTHIES.

CAPT. ROBERT PEEBLES.

Robert Peebles, son of James Peebles, was born about 1750 in West Pennsylvania; he was the younger son of a gentleman who lived at Donegal, and settled west of the Susquehannas about the year 1743. He was brought up on the paternal farm, and received the usual education afforded the pioneer settlers. When the War of the Revolution was opened he was quite active in the service, enlisting in the Jersey campaign of 1776. In 1777 he was appointed one of the justices of the peace for Cumberland county, but shortly after accepted the commission of second lieutenant of the Seventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line; promoted first lieutenant April 15th, 1779; transferred to the Fourth Regiment of the Line January 17, 1781, and subsequently to the Third Regiment January 1, 1783. After the war he held the position of colonel in militia. He was appointed the first postmaster at Shippensburg in 1790, and represented his county in the General Assembly from 1802 to 1804. He died on his farm, near Shippensburg, June 29, 1809, and is buried at Middle Spring Church graveyard. Col. Peebles was twice married: his first wife, Mary, died August 11, 1791, aged 30 years; his second wife, name unknown, afterwards married James Lowrey.

MAJOR WILLIAM MAXWELL.

William Maxwell, a native of the North of Ireland, came to Pennsylvania about the year 1738, and settled in what was
subsequently Peters township, Cumberland county, now in Franklin, where he took up a large tract of land. He must have been a man of prominence, for he was commissioned major of Col. Benjamin Chambers’ associated regiment of Lancaster county, “over the River Susquehanna,” in 1747–48, organized for the protection of the frontiers. Major Maxwell died in October, 1777, and is probably buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Mercersburg, of which church he was an elder in 1767. He left a wife, Susanna, and children as follows:

1. Patrick.
2. James.
3. Mary; m. William McDowell.
5. [a dau.]; m. George Brown.
6. Ruth; m. William Reynolds.

CAPT. JAMES MAXWELL.
James Maxwell, son of Major William Maxwell, was born in Ireland about 1737, being an infant at the period of his father’s settlement in America. He grew up on the paternal farm. At the outbreak of the French and Indian war he was in the Provincial service, and was commissioned May, 1755, one of the ensigns in the new levies commanded by Col. Hugh Mercer. He was appointed, June 7, 1777, one of the justices of the peace for Cumberland county, holding the commission until March 21, 1781. When the net creating the county of Franklin was passed by the Assembly he was named as one of the commissioners to erect the court house and jail. Under the constitution of 1790, Gov. Mifflin appointed him an associate judge of the courts, a position he held from August 17, 1791, to the year of his death in 1819. He was a gentleman of prominence in the early history of Franklin county.

ROLL OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

VII.

“Little Chickies cree.”

35. Patrick Hays.
   Mrs. Hays.
   Susannah Hays.
   David Hays.
   James Hays.
   Robert Hays.
   Agnew Hays.
   Mary Whitney.

Patrick Hays was the son of David Hays, and was born on his father’s farm along Big Chickies creek, in Rapho township, about one mile and a half below where the Harrisburg pike crosses the creek. Patrick Hays’ father gave him several hundred acres of land along Little Chickies creek in Rapho township, about two miles south of Mt. Joy. The land is now owned by Dr. Andrew Garber, of Mount Joy. Here we find Mr. McFarquah, and he seems to have moved in a circle around this point, and then started north along Little Chickies creek, north of the present town of Mount Joy. Patrick Hays was First Lieutenant in Captain Hugh Pedan’s company in Colonel Lowrey’s battalion in 1777, and was in the battle of Brandywine in the fall of that year. He married a daughter of Alexander McNutt, with whom the Patersons and Cerrs were also connected. Susannah Hays died April 22, 1798, aged 57 years.

Daniel Hays died July 18, 1805, aged 4 years.

James Hays, died July 3d, 1805, aged 42 years.

36. William Cowan, X Com.
   Mrs. Cowan, X Com.
   Sarah Cowan.
   Robert Cowan.
   Joseph Cowan.
   Rebecca Cowan.
   Margaret Cowan.

37. Samuel Robertson X Com.
   Jean Robertson X Com.
   James Robertson.
   William Robertson.
   Thomas Robertson.
   Samuel Robertson.
   Fanny Rae.
   Helen Norman.

38. Mathew Grier X.
   Mary Grier X.
   Thomas Grier.
   James Grier, a child.
   Rebecca Grier.
   Nancy Grier.

   Elizabeth Porter X Com.
   Samuel Porter.
   Joseph Porter.
   Alexander Porter.

Joseph Porter was Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Battalion, Lancaster county militia, March 20, 1781.

40. Alexander Daisy X Com.
   Ann Daisy X Com.
   Jean Daisy.

41. James Starrat, X Com.
   Sarah Starrat, X Com.
   James Starrat.
   William Starrat.
   Robert Starrat.
   David Starrat.
   John Starrat.
   Charles Starrat, a child.
   Nathaniel Starrat.
   Frances Starrat.
   Mary Starrat.

James Sterrett, sen., resided a few miles northwest of Mount Joy. He died in 1808, aged 86 years; and was born near the place he died.

James Sterrett, jun., m. first Miss Hannah, and by her had two sons, James and Samuel. He m. secondly, Margaret McClure, of the Cumberland Valley, and had five children, Mary, Robert, Sarah, William and David, the latter dying in infancy. Mr. Sterrett in 1806 removed to Tuscorora Valley, where he died in 1812. Of the foregoing; Robert Sterrett, who m. Margaret Patterson, was the father of the Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; William
m. Rachel Thompson, by whom he had two sons, both living.

Robert, John and Nathaniel Sterrett, sons of the first James, settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley, and left numerous descendants. Charles Sterrett, mentioned by Mr. McFarquahr as "a child," removed to the Genesee Valley, in New York. 

Francis m. Samuel Woods, of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, and they were the parents of Rev. James Sterrett Woods, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, of whose sons, Samuel S., David W. and William H., are prominent attorneys, while Alexander M. followed the footsteps of his father.

42. Richard Johnston.
    Hannah Johnston.
    Hugh Johnston.
    William Johnston.
    Margaret Johnston.
    Ann Johnston.

This family removed from the neighborhood during the Revolutionary war.

43. Benjamin Mills.
    William Mills.
    Sarah Mills.
    Rachel Mills.
    Anne Mills.
    Rachel Clark.

Benjamin Mills was second lieutenant in Col. Lowery's Battalion in 1777 and 1780.

44. Mrs. Boggs, X Com.
    John Boggs.
    Rebecca Boggs, X Com.
    Nancy Boggs, Com.
    Elizabeth Boggs.

At this time Mrs. Boggs was a widow. She was either a Sterrett or Lytle. It is possible that she was the widow of James Boggs, son of Andrew. I have not been able to get a clue to this family. They were large landholders.

45. Thomas Wily, X Com.
    Rebecca Wily, X Com.
    Rebecca Wily, widow, X Com.
    William Wily.
    Alexander Wily.
    John Wily.
    Mary Wily, X Com.
    Rebecca Wily.
    Martha Wily.

This family came from the North of Ireland. They left the neighborhood more than a hundred years ago. About the same period another family of this name came from the North of Ireland, and a descendant is one of the present trustees of Donegal church.

46. Joseph Templeton, Com.
    Ester Templeton, Com.
    Jo. Templeton.
    James Templeton.
    Elizabeth Templeton.
    Mary Templeton.

47. Janet Little, X Com.
    Ephraim Little, X Com.
    Jane Little.
    Elizabeth Little.
    Jo. Tunnilly.
    Hugh Rodgers.

48. Nathaniel Little.
    Christian Little, Com.

Joseph Little.
    Polly Young.
40. Joseph Little.
    Mrs. Little.
    Mary MacKilreny.
    Isaac Hely.

Joseph Little was a son of Ephraim Little, and was born in Donegal township (now Mount Joy) November 17, 1737, and died October 23, 1788. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Nathaniel Little (48) was a sergeant in Captain David McQueen's company, in Col. Lowery's battalion, in 1777. He was killed in an engagement with the British in December, 1777, near Chestnut Hill. He left one son, Joseph, who married Grace Pedan, daughter of Captain Hugh Pedan, Samuel Scott Pedan Lytle, of Mount Joy, is a son of Joseph and is one of a very few of the descendants of our Scotch-Irish ancestors who are now living within the bounds of Old Donegal Church.

49. Samuel McCracken.
    Batshsheba McCracken, an infant.

50. Hugh Graham, X Com.
    Susanah Graham, X Com.
    Robert Graham, 1 Part.
    Jean Graham.
    Eliz. Graham.

51. Alexander Kennedy.
    Joseph Kennedy, 7th Comd.
    Robert Ellis.
    Nancy Davidson.
    Elizabeth Graham.

Mr. McFarquahr has been travelling along or near Little Chickies creek in a westerly and northwesterly direction from Mount Joy borough. I will leave him in Howard's Valley until next week.

Columbia, Penna.

Notes and Queries.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXII.

"X Com."—Inquiry has been made as to the meaning of this term in "Roll of Donegal church in 1776." "Com." is intended for communicant—the X, those examined by Rev. McFarquahr; "7th Com"—refers to Seventh Commandment, the person named probably confessed violation of same.

An Historical Pay Roll.

A Revolutionary document of unusual interest has come to light. In the absence of many rolls of private soldiers it is gratifying to obtain "An account of monies furnished by Lewis Pintard to American officers, prisoners of war on Long Island, 1776." We copy the names only of Pennsylvanians, yet all the colonies had soldiers in the army that suffered in the defeat and retreat at Long Island August 24 and 25, 1776. There has been some sharp controversy respecting the service of privates in the army of the
Revolution. A private was of as much consequence in this trying period as an officer, but owing to defective care in preserving the earliest rolls of "Associators" their descendants are deprived of the honor all attach to ancestry so patriotic and so successful. Here and there among family papers a memorandum or receipt is brought to light, often without date, and almost invariably without available proof, to show the holder was a soldier. Without the Quakers and other non-combatant religious, or open Tories, nearly every household from the Allegheny mountains to the Delaware in Pennsylvania had fathers, brothers or sons in the ranks of the early Assicators, so that almost every family in the eastern part of the Province can claim revolutionary descent, but many are unable to prove it, owing to the loss and destruction of important papers. One can only hope further information may yet be found to establish the identity of the privates from Pennsylvania who marched to Boston, to Quebec, to Long Island and New York in the earliest days of the conflict. Upon any occasion of alarm the farmers of the interior were called upon to perform military service in and around Philadelphia. That city behaved very well, but the "sons of the mountains" behaved better. There were no tories amongst the latter to qualify their earnestness in the cause.

£ s. d.

COLONELS.
Michael Swoope, Lt. Camp. 51 0 0
Robert Magaw, 6th Pa. 123 6 10
Luke Marbury, 11th P. M. 128 9 10

MAJORS.
Francis Murray, 13th Pa. 100 3 5
George Wright. 43 5 9

CAPTAINS.
Robert Stayner, 2d Pa. 112 14 7
Bernard Ward, Atlee's. 165 1 5
John Stotesbury, 11th Pa. 79 7 7
Benjamin Wallace, Montgomery's. 31 10 0
Sam'l Culver, Montgomery's. 31 10 0
Peter Decker, 5th Pa. 31 10 0
Baron De Uertrutz, Armand's. 115 19 5
Nathaniel Galt, Pa. Navy. 118 9 10
Henry Hambright, Clotz's. 13 10 0
Edward Leaton, 9th Pa. 112 12 0
John McDonald, Swoope's. 31 10 0
Robert Sample, 10th Pa. 103 19 5
Francis Grace, Pa. Navy. 125 9 2

LIEUTENANTS.
James Smith, Proctor's. 47 5 0
William Standly, 5th Pa. 150 15 7
Charles Turnbull, Proctor's. 139 0 2
Joel Westcott, 3d Pa. 79 11 1
Thomas Wynn, Montgomery's. 150 15 4
William Young, McAllister's. 157 15 4
John Holliday, Watts'. 150 10 8
Ephraim Hunter, Watts'. 150 13 2
David Jamison, Baxter's. 31 10 0
Thomas Jamney, 5th Pa. 152 6 2
James Joncs, 5th Chester co. 112 14 9

John Ther, 8th Cumb. co. 112 14 8
Hugh Thing, McAllister's. 31 10 0
Samuel Lindsay, Montgomery's. 157 12 0
William Marlin, Proctor's. 106 6 9
Sam'l McClellan, Montgomery's. 31 10 0
Thomas Millard, Pa. M. 9 11 0
Joseph Morrison, McAllister's. 150 15 4
Henry Morfit, 5th Pa. 133 18 9
Godfrey Meyer, Baxter's. 150 15 4
Robert Pattos, Swoope's. 157 12 0
William Preston, Knox's Art. 112 14 9
Andrew Robinson, Swoope's. 192 9 1
John Rudolph, 6th Pa. 135 15 0
Isaac Shiner, Baxter's. 147 3 4
Zacharias Sturgart, Swoope's. 100 7 7
John Wm. Annis, Art'y. 43 5 9
Thomas Armstrong, Erwin's. 112 13 2
William Bell, Clotz's. 150 12 7
Matthew Bennet, Baxter's. 150 10 3
Gabriel Blackaney, Watts'. 150 13 0
George Brewer, 4th Pa. 132 4 0
Robert Brown, Baxter's. 146 19 0
Ebenezer Carson, 10th Pa. 119 8 10
Abner Carter, McLvin's. 112 14 9
Aaron Chew, 2d Mill. 112 9 3
Henry Clayton, Swoope's. 31 10 0
John Connolly. 20 5 0
Peter Coonrad, 5th North'd. 112 14 9
Joseph Cox, 6th Pa. 100 2 6
John Craig, Baxter's. 150 17 7
John Crawford, Watts'. 150 15 7
William Crawford, 5th Pa. 157 10 0
John Cunningham, 2d Lane, co. 112 5 9
Robert Darlington, Watts'. 31 10 0
Hezekiah Davis, Montgomery's. 150 10 8
Benjamin Davis, Swoope's. 31 10 0
Andrew Dover, 5th Pa. 102 9 1
John Dugid, 3d Pa. 164 2 7
John Irwin, Baxter's. 189 15 0
Ahner Everitt, Baxter's. 115 15 6
William Ferguson, Proctor's. 130 19 6
John Finley, 5th Pa. 150 18 2
Samuel Fisher, Murray's. 47 9 2

ENLISTED.
Jacob Somer, Pa. Mil. 43 14 4
Peter Harkenberg, Baxter's. 31 14 3
Samuel McHillaton, Watts'. 150 10 8
Jacob Morgan, Swoope's. 150 10 0
Jacob Mummie, Baxter's. 150 15 5
Thomas Reed, McAllister's. 31 10 0
Samuel Rutherford, Clotz's. 31 10 0
John Green, Bucks co. 112 14 9

CORNET.
John Thilsly, Baylor's. 110 18 9

SURGEON.
Jacob Groul, Letz's. 31 10 0

QUARTERMASTER.
Ephraim Douglass, 8th Pa. 130 19 5

FORAGE-MASTER.
Mark Garrett. 107 18 9

ADJUTANT.
John Johnson, Baxter's. 150 15 0

BRIGADE MAJOR.
John Harper. 148 19 6

SUB-LIEUTENANT.
Casper Guyer, Phila. 43 13 0

NOTES.
Michael Swoope, York county, Flying Camp.
Frederick Watts, Cumberland county, Flying Camp.
Richard McAllister, York county, Flying Camp.
Moses Hazen, a native of Canada, commander of a Pennsylvania regiment known as "Congress", Own.
Arthur Erwin, Bucks county, Flying Camp.
William Baxter, Bucks county, Flying Camp.
He was killed at Fort Washington, New York, 1776.
William Montgomery, Chester county, Flying Camp.
Samuel John Atlee, of the Pennsylvania Musketty Battalion.

Thomas Proctor, of the Pennsylvania Artillery. Two officers in the army of 1776, John and Thomas, both were taken prisoners at the battle of Long Island.

Nicholas Lutz, Berks county, Flying Camp.
Peter Kechline, Northampton county, Flying Camp.
Aramnd, a French officer, afterwards Col. "Partisan Legion."

Joseph McIlvaine, of Bucks county, Fifth Battalion.

Baylor, Philadelphia.

Jacob Clox, Lancaster county, Flying Camp.

Robert Brown, of Northampton county. He served 18 years in Congress, and frequently in the Assembly.

Benjamin Wallace, of Hanover, Dauphin county, was a Judge after the war. He married a sister of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Major Pintard resided in New Jersey; was at one time sent by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety to Gen. Washington, and by him to Gen. Howe relative to an exchange of prisoners.

ROLL OF DONEGALE CHURCH IN 1776.

VIII.

52. Jo. Howard.
Mrs. Howard, X Com.
Jas. Howard.
Thomas Howard, 1 Part L. C.
Joseph Howard, 1 Part L. C.
John Howard.
David Howard.
Martha Howard.
Mary Howard, 1 Part L. C.
William Patterson, (died soon after the roll was made out.)

Gordon Howard, the father of Jo. Howard, was the brother of Susanna, wife of Capt. James Patterson, the Indian trader, who deceased in the fall of 1735. His family came to Donegal as early as 1720 and settled on the old Paxtang and Conestoga road (now Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike) about two miles and a half west of Mount Joy borough. He was from the first an Indian trader and had his trading post on the farm now owned by Mr. Hershey, on the south side of the road in Donegal township. He located six hundred acres in the valley extending north from his dwelling in Mount Joy township, which was known from that time to the present as "Howard's Valley." This land was bounded by land owned by the following persons, several of whom were also Indian traders, and heads of prominent families: Thomas Baily, John Wilkins, Samuel Smith, Sr., Thomas Wilkins, Michael McClear and Stewart Rowan.

Mr. Howard was county commissioner for the years 1735-6-7. I do not know who his first wife was. After his children and grandchildren grew up, on April 16, 1751, at the Lutheran parsonage in Lancaster, he married Rachel Ramsey, then the widow of John Ramsey, uncle of the historian of the name. Her first husband was Capt. John Wilkins, an Indian trader, who owned five hundred acres adjoining the Howard land. He was in Cerasp's war, and was captured and taken to Maryland and thrown into Annapolis jail. He died in 1741. He was the father of Captain John Wilkins, who married a daughter of Charles Rowan, who lived with his brother, Stewart Rowan, next to Howard's. Captain Wilkins moved to Carlisle, thence to Pittsburgh. He married twice and was the father of ten children by each wife. Gordon Howard died in March, 1754, leaving his wife, Rachel, and children as follows:

i. Thomas, Indian trader; owned farm near Donegal church.

ii. Joseph; m. a daughter of ——— Hays, of Rapho. He was the last of Gordon Howard's sons who occupied his father's lands. At his dwelling, Mr. McF. made his roll of the family. He died in a year or two after this roll was made out. His widow occupied pew No. 23, in the year 1783. A hundred years ago this family entirely disappeared from Donegal. Some of them removed to Juniata Valley.

iii. James; married Ann ———, and had issue:

1. Martha.
2. David.
4. Thomas.
5. Joseph.

v. William; died in 1763.
vi. Rebecca; m. James Allison, who also resided in Donegal.

vii. [2 dau.] m. Samuel Allison, also of Donegal.

viii. Martha; m. George Irwin, a storekeeper in York, who was living there in 1767.

ix. Susanna; m. Charles McClure, who moved to Carolina prior to 1767.

After the death of Gordon Howard his sons endeavored to deprive his widow Rachel from enjoying the income of the one-third of their father's property. Mrs. Howard carried her case from the lower to the Supreme Court, and gained her suit. She was the daughter of Robert McFar-
land and was born on his farm, which was about one mile south of where Mount Joy borough is, along the Little Chickies creek.

The "Robert Muirhead district" extended on the east to Howard's valley. After Mr. McP left Howard's he traveled in an easterly direction.


William Kelly was born on his father's farm at the river, adjoining Colonel Lowrey's on the north. He married Susanna Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., son of Rev. James Anderson. He moved to the vicinity of the Howard's, along the old Paxtang road. He was elected sheriff of Lancaster county in the year 1777-8. Col. Kelly, who removed from Donegal to Northumberland county, and was prominent in the Revolutionary war, was of the family. There are no descendants of this family in this county.

Mr. McFarquahr, after he left Mr. Kelly's, did not stop until he arrived at Samuel Scott's tavern at Big Chickies creek, where he boarded for ten years.

Columbia, Pa.

S. EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXII.

The Hetrick Family in Luck.—News have just been received that the Hetrick family, of Pennsylvania, have fallen heirs to seven million dollars in Germany. We would suggest to those who are inclined to be "duped," not to place any dependence upon the statement, and hold fast what they have. Some person is evidently desirous of making money. There are no huge fortunes lying around loose in Europe, or any other country, awaiting claimants.

ROLL OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

IX

Big Chickies.


This family of Scotts came from the north of Ireland and settled along the Paxtang and Conestoga road, where it crossed "Big Chickies," in the year 1727. Mr. Scott took up several hundred acres of land and built a grist and saw mill and a tavern, which, for more than a hundred years, was a noted hotelery. He accumulated money rapidly, and came to own many farms of great value. His first wife was a sister of James Poake (Polk), the father of President James K. Polk. His wife had a brother, Robert Polk. They had no children. He married, secondly, Hannah Boyd; they had no children. He gave each of his nephews a farm, and also left a hundred pounds to Donegal Church. He built the large stone dwelling a short distance west of the old tavern, which was close to the creek. Mr. Scott died in March, 1777.

When Rev. Colin McFarquahr became the pastor of Donegal church in the fall of 1776, he made his home at Mr. Scott's, where he remained for several years. When his family came over from Scotland he purchased a farm in "Howard's Valley" from the Cunninghams. At the time the minister took his quarters in this family, the tavern was conducted by Capt. Hugh Pedan, who was a nephew of Mr. Scott's. Samuel Scott's brothers were Josiah Scott, Abraham Scott, and Alexander Scott. They became large landholders. Alexander Scott was a captain in the French and Indian wars, and was at the battle of Loyal Hanman in the fall of 1758. There were several sisters of these Scotts, some of whom married before they left Ireland. Griselda married a Mr. Pedan. Arthur Patterson married Ann Scott probably before they came to Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith, and during the Indian wars he made swords and bayonets for the soldiers and officers. He settled near Samuel Scott's and owned about two thousand acres of land in Rapho township. He died July 3, 1766, aged 66 years. His widow, Ann, died May, 1792, aged 93 years.

James Agnew, born in Ireland in 1711, was a blacksmith and probably learned his trade with Arthur Patterson. His first wife was a Scott, sister of Samuel Scott. His second wife was also a Scott, who was his cousin. Samuel Scott gave Agnew a farm in Rapho, near Little Chickies creek. About the year 1739 Mr. Agnew removed to Marsh Creek, in York county. The Agnews were intermarried with the Hays family.

James Moore married one of the Scott girls. He was a large landholder. The Moores settled near Big Chickies creek several years before the Scotts came.


Capt. Hugh Pedan's mother, Griselda, was the sister of the Scotts. Hugh Pedan was a lieutenant in his uncle's Capt. Alexander Scott's company in the French and Indian wars. Capt. Pedan took charge of Scott's tavern prior to the Revolutionary war, which he continued to keep until his death in October, 1800, aged 75. He was the eighth captain in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777, and was at the battles at Brandywine, Germantown, and in the Jersey campaign. His daughter, Grace, on the list, married Joseph Lytle, as previously stated. Her uncle Samuel Scott
gave him the tavern property and one hundred and fifty acres. John Pedan and Samuel Pedan, nephews of Samuel Scott, also got a farm each from Mr. Scott.

That great minister of the Gospel, politician and statesman, Manassah Cutler, on his return from the Ohio took breakfast at Capt. Scott's, in Elizabethtown, September 26, 1788. From there he rode nine miles to Capt. Pedan's at "Big Chickies," and states in his journal that Mrs. Pedan gave him "Jerusalem cherries and Vanderver's apples, fine summer sweetings, bill is. 6d." Went to "Lancaster, nine miles; saw a great many wagons loaded with flour for Newport."

57. William Wilson X.
   Ann Wilson.
   Thomas Wilson.
   Jo. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson was lieutenant in Captain Joseph Work's company, Col. Lowery's battalion, in 1777. This family removed from the bounds of Donegal during the Revolutionary War.

58. William Chamberlain, X.
   Mary Chamberlain.
   Arthur Chamberlain.
   William Chamberlain.

59. Alexander Scott, X Com.
   Mary Scott, X Com.
   Jean Kerr, Com.
   Susannah McEwen.

This family resided in Hempfield township, near his brother Samuel.

60. Mrs. Mary Scott, widow, X Com.
   Alexander Scott.
   Janett Scott.
   Josiah McGilwine.
   Margaret White.
   Mr. Rankin, Com.

The father of this family was Josiah Scott, who died in 1766 and left a widow, Mary, and children:

i. Robert.
ii. Alexander; who married first Mary Davison, then Mrs. Slough, who, after her husband's death, married Gov. Snyder.

iii. Ann; who at the time of her father's death was the wife of Colonel Bertram Galbraith.

iv. Esther.

v. Jean.

61. Thomas Bynes, X Com.
   Robert Bynes.
   David Bynes.
   Marjory Bynes.
   Margaret Bynes.

This family removed from Big Chickies to Cumberland county at or near Hogtown. Marjory Bynes was the granddaughter of Colonel A. Loudon Snowden.

62. Elizabeth Scott.
   Ann Vans.
   Jo. Vans.
   Arthur Vans.
   Mrs. Pedan.

These parties resided at this time on one of the Scott or Pedan farms, or at the old Tavern.

63. Mrs. Moor, X Com.
   Ann Moor.

Betty Moor, X Com.
James Moor.
Arthur Moor.
Samuel Moor.
Ephraim Moor.
William Moor.
Molly King.

Ephraim Moore (son of James Moore, who married Miss Scott) married his first cousin, Elenor Patterson, a daughter of Arthur Patterson, who married Ann Scott. Zachariah Moore died in the fall of 1776.

64. Robert Spears.
   Mrs. Spears.
   Ann Spears.
   Margaret Spears.
   Mary Spears.
   Katharine Spears.
   James Richard.

This family resided in Hemphill township, about a mile below Capt. Pedan's tavern. The land is now owned by Misses Hostetter and Musser. The late Robert Spear, Esq., of Columbia, was a son of the above. William Spear, another son, moved to the Juniata, and was one of the founders of Williamsburg, Pa.

Columbia, Pa.

Samuel Evans.

A REGISTER

Of Members of the Moravian Church who Emigrated to Pennsylvania from 1747 to 1767.

V.

Arrived, July 15, 1749.
John George Remmer, Swalia, farmer.
John Christian Richter, joiner, married Charlotte Eusz.
Andrew Rillman, Saxony, stocking- weaver.
Frederick Schlegel, weaver, m. Barbara Arnold.

John Schmidt, Silesia, furrier, m. Dorothea Voigt.
John Christopher Schmidt, fringe and lacemaker, Saxony, m. Magdalena Gruenberg.

Melchoir Schmidt, carpenter, Moravia;

b. 1721; d. Nov 23, 1799, at Nazareth, Pa.; m. Rosina Diez.
Melchoir Schmidt, weaver, Moravia; m. Catherine Fisher.
Martin Schneider, mason, Moravia.
Carl Schultz, mason, Pose; m. Anna Maria Ruff.
Godfried Schultz, farmer, Lower Lusatia; m. Ann M. Dominick.
John Schrewhschaup, stocking weaver, Wurttemberg; m. Magdalena Ridderberg April 20, 1757. In the ministry a few years.

Andrew Seiffert, carpenter, Bohemia.

Thomas Stach, bookbinder, Moravia.
Rudolph Straebel, mason, Wurttemberg; m. Dorothea Nuerberg.
David Tanneberger, joiner, Upper Silesia; m. Rosina Kerner.

Single Women.

Rosina Arndt, m. C. Kuchanast.
Rosina Barbara Arnold, m. F. Schlegel.
Margaret Ballenhorst.
Anna Rosina Beyer, m. Daniel Kleist.
Maria Beyer.
Elizabeth Bieg.
Catherine Binder.
Rosina Dietz, m. Melchoir Schmidt.
Maria Dominick, m. G. Schultze.
Sophia Margaret Dressler.
Margaret Drews, m. Even Everson.
Charlotte Eis, m. J. C. Richter.
Maria Elizabeth Engfer.
Catherine Fichte, m. G. Berndt.
Catherine Fischer, m. M. Schmidt.
Rosina Galle, m. Wenzel Bernhard.
Margaret Grozer, m. John B. Mueller.
Helena Gruenberg, m. J. C. Schmidt.
Julia Heberland, m. Godfrey Roemmel.
Anna Maria Hammer, m. C. Opitz.
Rosina Hans, m. Paul Fritsche.
Margaret Heindel.
Marie Barbara Heindel.
Anna Rosina Kerner, m. D. Tanneberger.

Anna Maria Koffer.
Anna Maria Krause.
Martha Manns.
Magdalena Meyerhoff.
Magdalena Mingo, (negro), She was m. in Bethlehem, 1757, to Samuel John, a convert from Ceylon.
Anna Maria Nitsche, m. J. G. Engle.
Dorothea Nuerberg, m. R. Straebele.
Helena Nusz, m. J. Birnbaum.
Elizabeth Oertel, m. J. Schneider.
Maria Elizabeth Opitz, m. G. Pritschman.

Catherine Paulsen.
Anna Ramsberger, b. in Norway; died Lititz, Pa., 1757.
Margaret Catherine Rebstock.

Anna Catherine Remer, m. E. Flex.
Anna Maria Roth, m. Geo. Gold.
Juliana Seidel, b. 1728, Nassau; m. Rev. P. C. Bader, 1754; she d. Dec. 8, 1788.

Anna Maria Schmottor.
Rosina Schuling.
Magdalena Schwartz.
Rosina Schwartz.
Dorothea Uhmann, m. J. L. Gattermeeyer.

Divergentt Vog, m. John Schmidt.

Susanna Wicht, m. M. Nitschmann; murdered by Indians Nov. 1756.
Catherine Wentzel, m. H. Fittsche.

John Nitschmann, leader of the Colony, b. 1708, in Moravia; in 1741 ordained a Bishop. Returned to Europe, 1751; d. May 6, 1772.

In June of 1750 the Irvine arrived at New York, having on board the "Jorde Colony."

John Andrew Albrecht.
Marcus Balfe.
Sophia Maria Baumgarten.
Henry Bergmann.
Godfrey Boesler.
John Andrew Borchick, b. 1726, Hanover.
Zacharias Eckhard.
Walter Ernst.

Just End.
Claus Euler.
Henry Feldhausen.
Feldhausen.
Godfrey Focael.
John Gottlieb Fockel.
Samuel Fockel.
Henry Fritz.
Andrew Fryhute.
Lucas Fuss.
Christian Giersch.
John George Groen.
Abraham Haaseberg.
Balthasar Hegge.
Jacob Heydecker, d. Bethlehem, 1757.
John Jacob Herbst.
Samuel Herr.
Jacob Herrman.
John Gottlob Hoffman.
Thomas Hoffman.
Christian Henry Hoepfner.
Eric Ingebritsen.

Jenck.
John Theobald Kornmann.
John Gottlieb Lange, saddler, d. Bethlehem, 1764.
John Samuel Lauck.

Lauter.
H. Lindemeyer.
Christian Henry Loether.
Carl Ludwig.
Jacob Lang.

John George Messner, b. 1715 on Island Ragen; d. St. Thomas, W. I.

Christian Matthiessen.
Nicholas Matthiessen.
Christopher Merkly.
Jacob Meyer.
John Stephen Meyer.
Philip Meyer.
John Muensch.
Melchoir Muenster.
John Jacob Nagle.
John Michael Odenwald.

Nielhock.

John Matthew Otto [biographical sketch has been given in Notes and Queries].

John Orttil.

Pell.

Hans Petersen.

Frederick Jacob Pfiel.
John Michael Fitzmann.
Jacob Priessing.
John Henry Richtling.
John Richter.

Godfrey Roessier.
Daniel Ruegener.
Michael Sauter.
Paul Jansen Scherbeck, d. Bethlehem, Aug., 1758.

Henry Schoen.
George Schweiger.
Christian Schwartz.
Gottfried Schwartz.

Strauss.

John Daniel Lydrich, pastor of churches Hope, N. J.; Philadelphia, Graceham, Md.

Theodorus.

John Andrew Waguseil.
Andrew Weber.

From Zeis, Holland.

Christopher Feldhausen.
John Christian Haensel.
Paul Henning, from German Bohemia, shoemaker.
Henry Gerstberger.
Andrew Gross.
Pau1 Christian Stauber, removed to North Carolina.
John Thomas.
London, a negro from England.
Frederick Emmanuel Herrmann.
Susanna Maria Herrman.
Frances Steup.
Sophia Steup.

In September of 1751 the Irene arrived at New York with the following colonists:
Nathaniel Seidel, Proprietor of the Moravian Church estates in America.
Christian Seidel.
Joachim Basse.
John Christian Christiansen, b. 1716 in Holstein; d. Lititz, Pa., Sept. 1776.
John Michael Groff; at first employed in the educational department of the church in Pennsylvania; in 1763 sent to North Carolina; in 1772, ordained a Bishop; died 1774.
Gertrude Groff, his wife.
John Jacob Schmieg; became a missionary among the Indians.
David Zaisberger, the Indian missionary, returning from a visit in Germany.

In December, of 1751, the following colonists came to Bethlehem via New York:
Philip Christian Bader, b. 1715, in Alsace; graduated at Jena, 1739; entered the Moravian ministry, served in Germany and Pennsylvania.
Nicholas Henry Eberhardt, clergyman.
Matthew Hehl, b. 1704 Wurttemberg; studied at Tuebingen. Served in the ministry in Pennsylvania, consecrated a Bishop, and at Lititz, Dec. 4, 1787.
Anna Maria Hehl, his wife.
Matthias Kremsper.
Henrietta Petermann.

In March of 1752, the Irene arrived at New York, with the following colonists:
Francis Boehler.
Anna Catherine Boehler.
Andrew Anton Lawatsch, served in rural congregations.
Anna Maria Lawatsch, his wife, m. n. Demuth; b. Moravia, 1712; married 1738; died 1760.
Rosina Pfohl, widow.
Wernhamer, matron.

Jacob Wahner, widower.
Jacob Rogers, b. in England, clergyman.

On November 20, 1752, the Irene arrived at New York, having on board the following persons:
Anna Maria Beyer.
Maria Catherine Dietz, Buedingen.
Margaret Ebermeyer, Beyruth.
Dorotha Gaupp, Wurttemberg; d. 1760, as wife of — Geitner of Bethlehem.
Catharine Gerhardt, Nassau.
Inger Heyd, Norway; in 1755 m. to John Jacob Schmieg, Indian missionary.
Margaret Catharine Klingelstein, Wurttemberg.
Anna Mann, Switzerland; d. Bethlehem, Aug., 1757.
Agnes Meyer, Wurttemberg.
Dorothea Miller.
Christina Morhardt, Wurttemberg.
Regina Neumann, Silisia.
L. H. Redderberg, Hanover.
Catharine Ruch.
— Shultz, widow.
Heliitas Schuster, Wurttemberg.
Margaret Seldner.
Anna Sperhach, Saxony.
Juliana Warkler, Augsburg.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

LXIV.

DIARY OF AARON WRIGHT, A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION. — Information is requested as to this diary, extracts from which were published by Mr. Dawson in Historical Magazine. Who can furnish the name and address of the present owner? Mrs. Harry Rogers,
1822 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Old-Time Postage Rates.

People who are not content with two-cent letter postage, and who are clamoring for a one-cent rate, should have flourished sixty or seventy years ago, when the postage on an ordinary letter for only an ordinary distance represented a half a day’s wages of many a working man in those days. I have a number of letters that were written between the years 1826 and 1852. There were then neither envelopes nor stamps, and the postage was generally paid at the office of delivery. A letter sent from Massachusetts to Ohio was charged twenty-five cents, and this seems to have been the rate of postage generally down to 1839. In 1839 the rate was reduced to eighteen and three-fourth cents, and this was the prevailing rate down to about 1843, when it became ten cents, and so continued down to 1852, and perhaps later. These old letters of mine generally passed between Whetley, Franklin county, Mass., and Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa. The rates between the several dates above were not always uniform, one letter written in 1839 cost only eighteen and three-fourth cents, and one in 1842 was charged twenty-five cents. Why this variation I do not know.

The records of Carnmoney Church, in 1785, show that "David Barr and Jean (Janett) Creigh were proclaimed to be married," and again, May 21, 1786, "proclaimed 2nd time not married, David Barr, of Donagar, and Jane Creigh." The same records show that Hugh Kirkpatrick and Mary Creigh were married June 18, 1786.

John Creigh (4) left Ireland April 12, 1761. A memoranda made by him reads: "John Creigh took his departure from Belfast, in Ireland, the 12, April, 1761, and landed at Philadelphia, the 19, May, the same year." On our passage lost sight of Ireland April 20, 1761. Until we saw the Capes of Delaware was 27 days. Sailed from Belfast 12 April, 1761, touched at Larme, where we lay some days, come in view of Cape May, 1761, and landed at Philadelphia 10 May, 1761." He arrived in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1761, and became acquainted with Mr. Samuel Huston in whose family he remained, teaching school and engaging in surveying until September, 1762. In 1765 he was removed to Carlisle, where he continued to reside. He was the first person who taught surveying west of Philadelphia, and had a great many pupils. He filled many important positions in his county after the war, April 10, 1777, he was commissioned Recorder of Deeds for Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1785 he was elected and served as a Member of the Assembly. December 9, 1797, he was appointed by Governor Mifflin an Associate Judge for Cumberland county, which office he held until his death, February 17, 1813. He was a Ruling Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle for many years, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

ROLL OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>David Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Jo. Hays, Com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Jean Hays, Com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>David Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Mary Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Sarah Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Jo. Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Elizabeth Eddies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The head of this family was a son of David Hays, the pioneer settler who located five hundred acres of land in Donegal township about 1737, now in the township of Rupho. This land was on the west side of Big Chickies creek and opposite to Robert Spear's farm. He died in 1770. His large estate was divided between his sons:

- i. John
- ii. Robert
- iii. David
- iv. Patrick

One of the daughters married a Mr. Kerr, who resided at Donegal church.
Patrick Hays, who resided along Little Chickies creek and was in Col. Lowrey's battalion, removed to Gettysburg, Adams county, or in the vicinity of the Agnews, a few years prior to 1800. Susannah Hays, daughter of above, died April 22, 1785, aged 57 years. David Hays, son of Patrick, died, unmarried, at Waterford (Marietta), July 16, 1805, aged 42 years. James Hays, brother of the above, died at Waterford July 3, 1805, aged 42 years. On December 27, 1805, the father, Patrick, and his son, Robert, Hays, Esq., married and daughter, Nancy Hays, all of Gettysburg, seem to have been the only heirs of David and James, whose death is noted above. Martha Agnew and John Agnew are the witnesses to the paper executed by Patrick Hays and his son and daughter. James Agnew, who married first a sister of Samuel Scott, married secondly a daughter of Josiah Scott, and Patrick Hays likely married a daughter of Josiah Scott. I presume that Samuel Patterson, son of Arthur Patterson, who bought a large portion of land at Big’s, of Hays, Chickies married a daughter of David Hays. There is not a single representative of the Hays family in Lancaster county. If any of the descendants of Patrick Hays, who removed to Gettysburg, are living, and if Notes and Queries comes to their notice, I would like to know what has become of the family.

The Hays family of Derry, some of whom removed to Carlisle, Buffalo Valley, and other places, I have no doubt are connected with David Hays, the pioneer of Donegal and Rapho. The Hays of Dauphin county inter-married with the Hungerfords, and I presume President Hayes was a connection of this branch of the family.

I noticed in a Washington paper, a few days ago, in giving the nationality of the Presidents, President Hayes is classed as pure English—if he is connected with any of the families I have mentioned, he must go to the Scotch-Irish.

67. James Keys.
His wife. a Com. Richard Keys.
Ann Keys.
Polly Keys.
Margaret Keys.
Andrew Mansehan.

James Keys, sr., and James Keys, jr., seem to have first settled in Rapho township, a mile or two south of where the Hays family settled. When Mr. McFarquhar made his roll James Keys, jr., (No. 67) owned a farm and was keeping tavern along the road leading from Anderson’s ferry to Lancaster, about two miles and a half east from the ferry. The old log tavern stood about one hundred feet north of the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike, on land lately owned by Henry Copenheffer. I have forgotten the year when Keys sold his farm and tavern, and I do not know the year that James Keys, sr., and James Keys, jr., died. About the close of the Revolutionary war
Richard Keys, above named married Mary Bayly, daughter of James Bayly. Soon after his marriage he leased Anderson’s ferry and tavern and one hundred acres, but remained there only two years, in 1777 and 1778. He purchased a farm about two miles above Anderson’s ferry, where he also established a ferry and kept tavern. It must have been the tavern and ferry known as “Vinegar’s Ferry,” or the adjoining farm. He also purchased another farm adjoining Maytown which formerly belonged to Rev. Joseph Tate. He was elected a member of the State Legislature for the years 1785-6-7-8-9 and 1800. He accumulated a large fortune. About the year 1801 or ’2 he removed from Donegal, but whether he went to Adams county where the Bayleys moved to I cannot tell. Richard Keys had several sisters who doubtless married some of our Scotch-Irish friends in Donegal. Some of his descendants reside in the northern part of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Evans.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXV.

The Graveyard Wall at Derry looks as if it was being sadly neglected. The strips on the coping are many of them broken or loose. A nail here and there, with a few new strips and a little paint, would mend the damages, but it requires some one to look after it. Where are the trustees?

Some Minor Corrections.

In “An Historical Roll” (N. & Q. lviii) are some errors which it is well at this time to correct:

Col. John Marbury should be Marburg; he was not of Pennsylvania but of Maryland militia. He was exchanged 26th of March, 1781.

Lieut. Colonel John Antill should be Edward Antill; 2d Canadian regiment, commonly called Hazen’s regiment, sometimes “Congress’ Own” until Congress forbid the list. Moses Hazen was a lieutenant in the British army on pay when appointed Colonel of this regiment January 20, 1776. Brevet Brigadier General 23d June, 1781. He retired January 1st, 1784, and died February 3d, 1805. The regiment had quite a number of Pennsylvanians in it, but was not a Pennsylvania regiment.

There was no Major George Wright in either the Pennsylvania or Continental service.

Captain Robert Stegner should be Rodger Stegner. He was 2d Lieut. Ist. Pa. Battalion 27th October, 1777; first lieutenant 19th January, 1778; taken prisoner in Philadelphia in September, 1777; exchanged in December, 1780, and did not return to the army. Died in 1830.

Bernard Ward, second lieutenant Pennsylvania Musket Battalion, 20th March, 1776; first lieutenant 15th July, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington 16th November, 1776; exchanged 20th January, 1779; did not return to the army.

Samuel Calverson should be Samuel Calverton, captain of Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp, July, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington 16th November, 1776; exchanged 2d November, 1780.

Matthew Bennett, taken at Fort Washington 16th November, 1776; exchanged 16th December, 1780; did not return to the army.

Major William Ferguson was killed at St. Clair’s defeat, November 4, 1791.

Allegheny, Pa., July 4, 1803.

L. C.

MONTGOMERY, OF LANCASTER.

William Montgomery, of Lancaster county, admitted to the Bar in Lancaster 1782, was a descendant of William Montgomery, of Pulish township, 1743. I will be very grateful for any data concerning him, especially of his immediate relationship to William Montgomery, of Fulton township. Mr. Evans shows that William Montgomery, Sr., had land in Fulton township, March 13, 1743, which land his family held for 100 years. It is now owned by John L. Patterson and Thomas R. Nell. He had also, by warrant August 25, 1762, a tract of 152 acres in Little Britain township, now owned by George J. Beckius. He was taxed in 1763 £1.10.0, and in 1766 £1.0.0. David Montgomery a Justice in Little Britain township from May 17, 1811, to 1838, and John A. Montgomery, of Lancaster county Bar, were his descendants.

I. William Montgomery, married in 1785, Miss Fidelia Rogerson, daughter of John and Letitia (Nixon) Rogerson, of Dover, Delaware and half sister to Miss Letitia Nixon Conkey, who at the house of William Montgomery, May 7, 1804, m. Richard Smith, of the Huntington county Bar. He had:

i. Ann.

ii. William; A. B. Princeton coll. 1806, m. Mary Wallace—who was she? Fidelia, m. her cousin, Kenns John Vandyke whose record I have; admitted to the Lancaster Bar, m. 1824.

iv. Letitia.

v. Avardia, m. her cousin, Rev. Henry Vandyke Johns D. D., of Baltimore, Md., whose record I have.

vi. John Rogerson; A. B. Princeton: college 1808, A. M. 1811; admitted to Lancaster Bar in 1821; d. Nov. 3, 1831. He studied law with President Buchanan m. Maria Riggert, who was she? Was Thomas Montgomery of the Huntington county bar this family?

Horace Edwin Hayden.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Andrew Mayes lived in Rapho township and was a large landholder. He married Rebecca, daughter of Robert McFarland, who settled along Little Chickies. Capt. John Wilkins married Rachel, sister of Mrs. Mayes. The Mayes family moved from Donegal about one hundred years ago.

71. Wm. Mede, scnr.  
72. James Scot.  
    Mary Scot.  
    Alex. Scot.  
    Margaret Scot.  
    Sarah Scot.  
    Joseph Foster.  
    James Defrancke.  
    Jean McEwen.  

Mr. Scott was connected with Mrs. James McFarland, and bought part of the McFarland lands. He was born above Big Chickies.

73. John Clingan, X Com.  
    Margaret Clingan, X Com.  
    William Clingan, Com.  
    Mrs. Clingan, his wife, Com.  
    George Clingan.  
    Jannet Clingan.

George Clingan settled in Donegal between the years 1740 and 1750. Thomas Clingan, also a resident of Donegal, who I suppose, was a son of George, the pioneer settler, married Margaret, the widow of James McFarland, (son of Robert McFarland), about the year 1751, and they moved to the McFarland land. In June, 1757, Mr. Clingan purchased two hundred acres of the McFarland land, August 24, 1787, Thomas Clingan and his wife Margaret conveyed one hundred and fifty acres to their son, William Clingan, Esq., who married Jane, daughter of Rev. John Roan. They moved to the West Branch in 1800. Thomas Clingan died in 1788.

[Mr. McFarland has written, John Clingan, when it should have been Thomas. I have followed the records.]

74. James Work, Com.  
    Mrs. Work, Sr., Com.  
    Mrs. Work, Jun't, Com.  
    Joseph Work.

This family resided about one mile and a half west of the McFarlands. Joseph Work, Esq., settled in Donegal in 1718. He took up several hundred acres of choice land along the run which branches from Donegal Run. He built his dwelling at the big spring, now owned by Mr. Hosetler. He married Margaret (who was connected with the Galbraiths). He died in 1753, and left his wife Margaret and sons Patrick, James, Abraham and William, and daughter Mary. Joseph Work was captain of the Army of the Province's battalion at the battle of Brandywine. He was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1772 and 1781, and was member of the Assembly from 1783 to 1788. He married Sarah, daughter of Col. Jacob Cooke. Abraham and Patrick and William moved to Virginia and were officers in the Revolutionary army from there. James Work (74) was the last in the fam-
ily of Donegal, and owned most of the land of his father and brothers. His wife was probably the daughter of John Galbraith, Indian trader, and his wife Dorcas, who resided at the mouth of Conoy creek. Captain William Pat- 

ternson married his wife's sister. I have the impression that Dorcas Galbraith died at his house. Mrs. Work, senior, on the list, was Margaret, widow of Joseph Work, who died in 1753.

Mr. McParquhar has in this family grouped the following names, but whether they were living in the family or hired help I cannot tell:

James Alex. Jr., Cruikshank, Cornelius Boy., Morrison, Jean McCutchock, Kir; and Finney, Elizabeth Burchel. James Work carried on tanning and currying leathers, and these men may have been employed there.

Samuel Evans.

Columbia, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXVI.

Hayes—President Hayes' American ancestor was George Hayes, who came from Scotland to Windsor, Conn., in 1650, where he married Sarah, b. 1652; m. 2dly Aligall Dibbler. President Hayes was of the sixth generation from George. In New England Thomas Hayes settled in Milford, Conn., in 1645; Nathaniel at Norwalk, Conn, in 1651; John at Dover, N. H., in 1654; George at Windsor, Conn., Supra. See Rev. C. W. Hayes, "George Hayes of Windsor" 1884. ii. e. ii.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

President R. B. Hayes (N. & Q. No. 1230.)—Mr. Evans' remark in reference to the ancestry of President Hayes reminds me of an interview had in the latter part of October, 1876. Gov. Hayes was then assisting Gov. Hartranft in his second campaign for Governor of Pennsylvania. Both Governors were very fond of historical research, and they no doubt had dropped into that line on their trip. At all events, on their return to Harrisburg after two weeks campaigning, Gov. Hartranft sent for me and asked me to entertain Gov. Hayes while he would look for a few hours, after his neglected mail. I was aware of Gov. Hayes' predilection and also knew he had the best private historical library west of the Allegheny mountains. I, therefore, invited him over to the office of the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth to show him our old records and curiosities. I asked him about Pennsylvanians who had settled at an early date in Sandusky county, he seemed now all about them, and added, "my physician at Fremont is Dr. Thomas X., formerly of Union county, I knew Dr. Stillwell in boy-

hood; he was a son of Judge Joseph Stillwell, of New Berlin. I then remarked on the conjunctural families in his own name, and asked him directly whether he was related to the Rutherfords and Hayes of Dauphin county. He replied, "not that I am aware of; my ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and among the first settlers in New Hampshire." He added, "It seems to me every emigrant ship that came from the coast of Ireland, brought a 'Patrick Hayes' among its passengers." I inferred that his ancestor's name was Patrick Hayes. I have just referred to my diary of date October 24, 1875, and find my recollection of what he said is exact.

Bellefonte, Pa.

ROLL OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

75. Widow Patton.

Jas. Patton, Com.

Joseph Patton.

Mary Patton.

Elizabeth Patton.

Eliza Grant.

Samuel Crosham.

Sussanah Bessex.

This family resided south of Work's.

76. William Henry.

Agnes Henry.

Samuel Henry.

Joseph Henry.

Elizabeth Henry.

Sussanah Henry.

This family also resided near Work's.

77. Thomas Patton.

Summer Patton.

Thomas Patton.

Rebecca Patton.

Joseph Patton.

Mary Patton.

80. Widow Montgomery.

William Montgomery.

Elizabeth Montgomery.

Nancy Montgomery.

79. James Cook, Com.

Mrs. Cook, X Com.

David Cook.

Martha Cook.

Margaret Cook.

Patrick Murphy.

This family owned the land at eastern end of Marietta. James Cook was second lieutenant in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777 and in 1780. He was a son of David Cook, son of James, who settled at Conoy creek.

80. David Cook, Com.

Mrs. Cook, Com.

David Cook.

Samuel Cook.

Pedan Cook.

Margaret Cook.

Grace Cook.

David Cook, head of this family, died in 1788, on his farm, upon which his son Daniel afterwards laid out the lower half of Marietta. Daniel, the son, married
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXVII.

The Roll of Donegal Church in 1776, given in this number of Notes and Queries occupies so much space that to avoid further division, we are compelled to postpone the publication of other important data.

ROLL OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

XIII.

80. Mr. Lowrie.
     Mrs. Lowrie.
     Lazurus Lowrie.
     West Alrick.
     James Alrick.
     Nancy Alrick.
     Polly Lowry.
     Margaret Lowry.
     Fanny Lowry.

Col. Alexander Lowrey, the head of the family, owned the land on the north side of Mr. Anderson's. He was the son of Lazarus Lowrey, who settled on the farm now owned by the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, in Donegal, in 1729. Col. Lowrey embarked in the Indian trade with his father and brothers as early as 1744. During the French and Indian wars he lost heavily through Indian depredations. His courage, tact and great energy, led him to surmount difficulties, which crushed many of his fellow Indian traders.

At the time this roll was made out, he was in the saddler night and day, organizing his battalion of militia and urging his neighbors to resist British tyranny. His fortune was large, and he did not hesitate to advance liberal sums of money to equip and place the militia in the field for active duty. He was one of the earliest and most persistent advocates of Independence of the Colonies. He was one of the delegates from Lancaster county to the convention that met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, which on the 16th day of June, 1776, passed resolutions instructing the delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for an Independent Government. He was a member of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention in the summer and fall of 1776, and was ever to the front, advocating advanced principles, which finally triumphed and made the colonies free and independent. When the British army threatened to invade the sacred soil of Pennsylvania, Colonel Lowrey led his

Mary Cone.

This family resided at or near the ferry.

88. Jean Thompson.
     Samuel Thompson.

This family also resided at or near the ferry.

Columbia, Pa.
battalion of militia to the Delaware and Brandywine, to aid in repelling the enemy; and when the British were finally compelled to evacuate Philadelphia, Col. Lowrey was returned to the Legislature, where he continued for several terms to aid the State. In his advanced years he was elected to the Senate after the constitution of 1790 was adopted, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Sebastian Graff, of Lancaster. Gov. Mifflin appointed him a justice of the peace for Donegal, Mount Joy and Rapho. He died at his home in Donegal, January 31, 1805, aged about 80 years. He married, first, Mary Waters, Sept. 26th, 1752.

Lazarus Lowrey, Polly Lowrey and Margaret Lowrey, on the above roll, were children by his first wife: Lazarus Lowrey was born January 27, 1754. He inherited a large estate from his father at Frankstown on the Juniata, to which place he removed. He married Mary Evans, of Huntingdon county, Pa., and left a large family. Polly Lowrey married Captain Arthur Hays, (see Hays family in this series.) Margaret Lowrey married George Plumer, who became a member of Congress for several terms from Westmoreland county, Pa. He had prior to that been a member of the State legislature. He was born at the forks of the Ohio, and was the second person of white parents born there after the capture by the British army.

Mrs. Lowrey died about the year 1773. Col. Lowrey married, secondly, Mrs. Ann Aricks, the widow of Hermanus Aricks, late prothonotary of Cumberland county, Pa. She was a sister of Francis West, of the same county. When Mr. McParquahr made his roll she had been married about two years. Her son, West Aricks, died at Col. Lowrey's. James Aricks, another son, also resided at Col. Lowrey's and was married at Maytown to Miss Martha Hamilton. He removed to Lost Creek, in Juniata Valley, where he carried on an extensive mercantile and farming and milling business. He subsequently removed to Harrisburg, where he was appointed a justice of the peace. He left a large family, of whom the late Hamilton Aricks was the last survivor. Nancy Aricks, on the list, married Captain Alex. Boggs (see Boggs family).

Fanny Lowrey was the only child by Col. Lowrey's second wife. She was born February 1, 1775, and married April 16, 1793, Hon. Samuel Evans. He had been a soldier in the revolutionary army, a member of the Legislature from Chester county, and at the time of his marriage was Associate Judge of that county. He died suddenly at the Mansion farm in Donegal, April 21, 1805. He was a courtly gentleman, of fine presence and engaging manners; and his sudden death in the prime of life was not only a great loss to his family, but to the community at large. He left two sons and four daughters surviving him.

91. James Baillie.
Mary Baillie.

**James Bayly** was the son of Thomas and Mary Bayly, who settled along the Paxtang and Conestogoe road, two miles west of the present town of Mount Joy, about the year 1720. Thomas Bayly died in the year 1733. The widow took out patents for the land in 1734. She made additions to the first purchase. It is probable that Mrs. Bayly kept an ordinary along the old road. In 1751 or '52 she purchased the mill, ordinary, and about three hundred acres of the land owned by John Galbraith at the crossing of the Mount Joy and Marietta turnpike, at Donegal run. In 1769 she sold the farm along the old road to Charles and Stewart Roan, brothers, who kept an ordinary, probably in the same building. I supposed Mrs. Bayly kept one. [Capt. John Wilkins, who owned the adjoining farm, married first a daughter of Charles Roan, who was a house carpenter. Both families moved to Carlisle.]

The Baylys moved to the Galbraith land. (The old ordinary kept by Galbraith in 1736, is still standing. Col- nel Ephraim Blaine's wife was born in the little stone ordinary.) The Hon. John Bayly, son of Thomas and Mary, took the mill and several hundred acres in the vicinity.

James Bayly (91) purchased the farm adjoining Col. Lowrey's on the northeast. The stone mansion he then built is still standing, a fine large residence. In 1776 he also purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres along the river adjoining Col. Lowrey's on the north. This farm was settled by John Kelly, whose children were:

i. Andrew.

ii. William; married Miss Anderson and was sheriff as before stated.

iii. Elizabeth; married Robert Hanna.

iv. John; moved to the West Branch, and was a colonel in the Revolutionary war.

James Bayly purchased from the four children, Polly Bayly married Richard Keys (noticed elsewhere). Ruth Bayly married Colonel Stephen Stephenson, an officer in the campaign to the western part of the State to quell the whisky insurrection. He was a merchant of Elizabeth-town, Lancaster county. His wife died in 1791 and he died of yellow fever when in Philadelphia purchasing goods in 1795.

James Bayly was appointed one of the justices of the court of common pleas at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. The loyal citizens of Donegal, Rapho and Mount Joy took the oath of allegiance before him. He was wagon master during the Revolutionary war. Ensign Walter Bell was his constant. He married, secondly, to the widow of James Cooke (No. 79), whose daughter, Margaret, resided with him when he died, November 24, 1793.
He gave his mansion farm to his son John, who sold it to Jacob Graybill the following year.

John Bay's, son of the above, removed to York, now Adams county, Pa., where he died June 10, 1833, aged 69 years. He was buried at Cemetery Hill, Gettysburg.

The farm along the river he gave to his son, Thomas Bayly, who died about 1815, and left two children:

i. James K., who removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died in 1816. He probably married a Miss Barr.

ii. Susannah; married George Sheekly of Franklin, Adams county, Pa. They sold their farm to Henry Musser.

Jane Bayly, wife of John, died near Gettysburg, Pa., April 18, 1852, aged 72 years. Their daughter, Margaret, died May 16, 1876, aged 77 years.

There are a number of relatives of this branch of the Bayly family living in Adams county, who can, doubtless, add something to the family history. They would be eligible to membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Samuel Evans.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXVIII.

"The Painted Post."—This locality on the head waters of the Susquehanna, in Chemung county, New York, seems to be exercising the wits of the sensational writers of history. There is nothing strange about its signification. It consisted originally of a large post painted red, easily distinguishable by pioneers from the lower Susquehanna, who were seeking homes in the Genesee country. It was at this place they disembarked and went overland with their household gods. It was simply a guide post, nothing more.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the History of Sullivan County.

Nearly two years since, in preparing a "Check List of County, Town and Township Histories of Pennsylvania," we found that the only sketch of Sullivan county ever prepared was that in Egle's History of Pennsylvania. All the other counties in the State at one time or another had been written up, either in separate volumes or in connection with others.

After some extensive correspondence, arrangements were made for contributions thereto, to be published in Notes and Queries, and subsequently in book form for permanent preservation. So far, we have had but little encouragement, owing we believe to the repeated efforts made by publishers to have a history of Sullivan printed in connection with one or more of the adjacent counties. Owing, per-

chance to the sparse population of the locality, these endeavors have failed, and it is to be hoped that the promised aid will come to us in the near future. We have, however, gathered information which is valuable and interesting,—an with the preliminary sketch of the political divisions of the county, herewith given, the remaining data will follow in consecutive numbers.

I.

Political Divisions of Sullivan County.

Sullivan county is a part of the purchase made of the Indians November 5, 1768, which was a large strip of territory extending diagonally across the State from the northeast to the southwest corner, which is at the present time divided into about twenty counties. When the first settlement was made within the present bounds of this county it was a part of Northumberland. Northumberland was organized March 27th, 1772, from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton. Soon after the first settlement was made here, Lycoming was organized. This took place April 13th, 1796, it being formed from a part of Northumberland. At the time Lycoming was erected, all the territory now comprised in Sullivan and much of the present bounds of Lycoming, was included in Loyalsock and Muncy townships.

The first road, or rather path, called at that time a pack horse road, was cut across the mountain from Muncy to Hills-grove, no doubt by surveyors and the pioneer settlers for the purpose of getting in supplies. It was called the "Wallis Road." As early as 1793 another pack horse road was cut, leaving the Wallis road at the foot of the Allegheny, thence northward to the left of Hunter's Run on through to the forks of the Loyalsock, where Forksville now is situated. This was called the "Courson Road," and was first used by surveyors in bringing in provisions and in traveling to and from their work.

The Genesee road was opened about the beginning of the present century, so called because it afforded the first thoroughfare for emigrants from Southern Pennsylvannia, Maryland and Virginia to the rich valley of the Genesee river, then the great "El dorado." It was not opened for that purpose, however, but for the purpose of inducing settlers to come into this vast region, then almost an unbroken wilderness, and make their homes here. This land had lately been surveyed as has just been indicated, and was now in the hands of speculators, principally Joseph Priestly, John Vaughan, Phineas Bond, Thomas Barclay, and others. Wm. Ellis, living on Wolf Run, two miles north of Muncy, and being at that time a deputy land surveyor and a man of great influence, seemed to have been the most active agent in procuring subscriptions and locating the Genesee road. This road, like the greater part of the roads
in this State laid out at an early day was located without due regard to feasibility. It ran from Muncy, then called Pennsburg, passed Mr. Ellis' farm, John Robb's, a mile beyond, to Abraham Webster's, near Hunterville, thence climbing the Allegheny by Highland lake, skirted the summit of the mountain for some distance and then descended to the Valley of Ogdenia creek, down it to the Loyalsock; thence following the 'Sock to the mouth of Elk creek, which it followed, crossing and recrossing to Lineco Falls; thence crossing the ridge it reached the valley of King's creek near Thomas King's; following this stream for some distance it then curved eastward, passing near where Charles Hugo now resides and soon began to ascend by steep and heavy grades to the summit of Burnett's Ridge, near Kahill's, and then descended by very heavy grades to the narrow valley of Millstone Run, down this to the Schrader branch, and finally connected with another road running along Towanda creek at a point known at that time as Dougherty's tavern, near Greenwood.

At the instance of the few settlers then living along the Loyalsock and hills adjacent, especially in what is now Elkland township, represented by William Ellis as their agent, a petition was presented to the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county at November term, 1802, representing substantially that they had recently opened at their own expense a new road through the northeastern portion of the county, a large portion of which would be very inconvenient for the supervisors of said township to keep in repair, and proposing and praying that a new township might be formed by boundaries suggested in said petition. The court erected the new township and called it Shrewsbury, and subsequently, at the next or second term of court, appointed William Benjamin, an old surveyor, to run and mark the lines of the new township. But this was still unsatisfactory to the new settlement on the Loyalsock and its tributaries near whom the new road ran, as it was ascertained that a majority of the voters would remain south of the Allegheny. Therefore, before William Benjamin had completed his survey of the lines of Shrewsbury township, the inhabitants north of the mountain engaged him to run a line for the division of Shrewsbury for the purpose of creating a new township out of the western portion. In the records of the next term of court are found two petitions, differing in some respects as to the boundary, but each asking for the division of Shrewsbury township. These two petitions are endorsed "granted—per curiam," but as they differ in describing the boundary, which one, or can either, be deemed official? To mend the matter, an old paper in the hand writing of Wm. Ellis is found filed with these petitions which purports to be the "Boundary of Elkland Township," but which does not agree with either petition as to boundary, and as it is not approved by the court, yet is the only evidence of the name of the new township extant.

Allow us here to make a query, that no doubt some of our friends of the legal profession will be ready to answer at once. Has Sullivan county now a township without a legal name? Elkland township, as we call it at least until it has a legal name, comprised at that time, besides its present territory, Fox and Hillsgrove in this county and Plunkett Creek, Cascade, McIntire and McNelt townships in Lycoming.

Sullivan county contains 434 square miles of territory, or 277,760 acres. It was chartered March 15th, 1847, and was formed from Lycoming. The intention of the parties most interested in forming this new county was to annex it to a portion of Southern Bradford and make Dushore the county seat, but though they succeeded in having a new county formed, no portion was taken from Bradford, and though Dushore was at first the county seat, it was moved to Laporte in 1850.

John Persun, of Cherry, W. A. Mason, formerly of Monroe, but afterward residing at Laporte, and John Laird, from Lairdsville, were the surveyors appointed to run the lines of the new county. Michael Stackhouse from Lycoming, Joseph Smith, from Cherry, John B. Wilcox, of Fox, and C. M. Boys and Joseph Woodhead, of Elkland, were chosen to assist in the survey. Of this stalwart crew only two survive, viz: Charles M. Boys and Joseph Smith.

At this date the county comprised the townships of Cherry, Davidson, Elkland, Forks, Fox, Shrewsbury and Plunkett's Creek. The township of Plunkett's Creek being divided by running the county line, the part in this county was soon changed to Hillsgrove. The name is derived from a tract of land so called in the original patent from the State "Hillsgrove," it being the first land located in what is now Sullivan, viz: in 1776. It has lately been owned by Richard Biddle, Esq.

Colley was formed in 1849 from parts of Cherry and Davidson, and named in honor of Judge William Colley. Laporte was formed in 1850 from portions of Cherry, Davidson and Shrewsbury. Laporte Borough was organized in 1853, Dushore in 1859, and Forksville in 1880. An attempt to divide Cherry and Davidson townships has recently been made without success, but an additional voting precinct has been formed in Cherry at Bernice, in Colley at Lopez, and in Davidson at Jamison City.
The census of 1800 was taken by the late William J. Eldred, Esq., of Elkland, which gave the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOWNSHIPS</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elkland</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forks</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrewsbury</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaine's Crk</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>3,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ROLL OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

XIV.

91. James O'Raggen, Margaret Phренар. These persons likely lived with the Baylys.


The Kerrs were connected with the Wilsons, Galbraiths and Stewarts. This was probably the family which lived at the Meeting House next to the Wilsons and Stevensons. The family names are the same.

MEETING HOUSE QUARTER.

93. Abraham Mitchel, Margaret Mitchel, Hetsy Mitchel, James Mitchel. The first two names are crossed out, which indicates that they were deceased soon after the roll was made.

94. Robert Curry, Elizabeth Curry, James Curry.

95. Richard Alison, Elizabeth Alison.

96. Samuel Parks, Margaret Parks, Jo. Parks, James Parks, Isabel Parks, Mary Parks, Hugh Parks.

This group of names are crossed out, which indicates that the family removed from Donegal.


Robert Middleton, the pioneer settler of this family, settled near the Meeting House as early as 1715. Mary Motheriel, the third name on the list, took out a patent for about six hundred acres of land settled by Robert Middleton. Whether she was the mother or wife of Robert M. I do not know. John Middleton (97) inherited the large estate of his father. He married Anne ——, born in 1736, and died March 29, 1821. Their only daughter, Polly, married John Whitehill, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Pa. He died December 10, 1806, and his wife Mary died March 22, 1829, aged 71 years. The large landed estate was divided among the sons of John Whitehill, Esq., some of whose descendants are members of old Donegal church at present. None of the lands are in the name of the family.

98. Ezekiel Norris.

James Fulton, the head of this family, was the son of Samuel Fulton, Esq., and Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of George Stewart, Esq., who died 1733 on his farm along the river where Marietta is. Samuel Fulton was then married to his daughter. He settled on land adjoining the Middletons, on the north side. On April 20, 1778, James Fulton sold his farm of 320 acres to David Cook. The Rev. William Kerr came to own part of this land. The Fultons left Donegal in 1778.

100. Hugh Moor, Ann Moor, Mary Moor, Ann Moor, Zackar Moor, X Com., Mary ——, Com., Edwin McIlhany.

The Moores owned the land adjoining the Glebe land on the west. Zach Moore was captain in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777 and 1780. He married Mary Boggs, sister of Captain Alex. Boggs and Major John Boggs.


He was the son of James Stephenson, who settled on the land adjoining the Spring, at the church, which is now owned by the Hon. J. D. Cameron. Nathaniel Stevenson died in April, 1778. He had but one daughter, Sarah, who married Adam Ross, and they had:

i. George.
ii. Mary.
iii. John.
iv. Robert.

v. Thomas.

At the time the roll was made out the Ross family probably were living in South Carolina. Susannah, sister of Nathaniel S. (101), married Samuel Kerr (on roll). David Watson was a nephew of James S.
The land passed into the Watson family. William Brisbin married his niece, Elizabeth.

   Mary Wilson.
   Hugh Wilson.
   Robert Wilson.

William Wilson was First Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Work's company of Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777. He resided next to Stephenson's land, and was probably the son of Hugh Wilson, who owned the adjoining farm. Margaret McNutt married Hugh Wilson, probably the son of William. Capt. Patrick Hays also married a daughter of McNutt.

104. Edward Cook.
   Robert Barlam.
   George Cruishank.

This group of names seem to belong to John Bayly's family, and it is likely that they were hired men, or employed some way about his mill and farm.

105. Adam Ross, Sarah Ross, Margaret Ross, Elizabeth Ross, Samuel Ross, Nathaniel Ross, Sarah Ross.

106. John Douhill, Com.
     Jean Douhill, Com.

These parties occupied the sexton's house. Douhill was clerk to the congregation.

Kath. Williams.
Jean Taggart.

These two seemed to be grouped with No. 106. They may have lived with them, or occupied a small house on the Glebe land.

   Elizabeth Wilson, Com.
   Hugh Wilson.
   Thomas Wilson.
   Margaret Wilson.
   Robert Connel.
   Betty Morton.

This family resided close to the church lands on the north side. James Wilson was brother of William. He was ensign in Capt. Joseph Work's company of Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777 and 1780. Hugh, his oldest son, married Agnes, daughter of Rev. Colin McFarquhar. They and the minister occupied pew No. 40. Hugh Wilson, after his marriage, occupied the same pew with Mr. McFarquhar's family until 1802, when Hugh Wilson moved from Maytown to Columbia, thence to Lancaster. Hugh Wilson was a lieutenant in Capt. John Reitzel's company in the campaign to Western Pennsylvania in 1794. Some of his grandsons attained distinction in the military service in the late war on the Union side. Descendants are living in Western Pennsylvania and in or near New York city. They are highly respectable and occupy the best social position in society. Mary McFarquhar, daughter of the minister, married David Cook, founder of Marietta. John Reed married a daughter of Mr. McFarquhar.

This family removed to Washington, Pa., some of whose descendants reside there now. Mr. Reed and his descendants have occupied to the present time, without a break, a front rank in business and society, and have always been noted for their integrity. The oil development about Washington has made the family rich.

The Wilson family closes this remarkable roll, which was made in the fall of 1776. No additions were made to it after that date. The list was made on the memorandum pages in the back of "The Universal Scots Almanack" for the year 1774. It is a leather bound book, two and three-fourth inches by five and one-fourth inches, and contained about forty pages of blank paper.

The first entry on the inside of the cover is as follows: "The Presby. of Donegal, to meet at Shipping 3d Tuesday of Decr. next." Memorandum—"Paper, Twist, Breeches, — Turpentine."

Mr. McFarquhar came from Scotland in the Spring of the year, 1773, and supplied a number of churches in Cumberland Valley and Virginia, and in Bedford and neighborhood. Out of several applicants he was called to old Donegal church in the fall of 1776. He probably supplied the congregation for some months before he received the call. On account of the war he did not bring his family to America until he had been here ten years. During this period he made his home with Samuel Scott, and after his death with his widow at Big Chickies creek.

The following is on the back of title page:

"1778 Apr.
Presbytery's appointment of supply—viz:

"East Petersborough, at District.
"Shrewsbury, 4th Sab. May.
"Ch. Little Conawayzo, 2d Sab. July.
"Hanover, 5th Sab. August."

"May 17, 1778. Received of salary for 1777, £22.14.9. Of arrearage £27. 2d.
"In all of salary 1777, 172.10.7."

On another page the following:

"1780, March. Then gave in Loan to Mrs. Scott one hundred dollars. April 3d, 1789, From Wm. Wilson in name of the congregation in part of stipend for years 1777 & 1780, six half Joannes, one 30s piece, 2 Guineas and a silver dollar, in all £21.12.6."

"7 April 1780. Then gave more in Loan to Mrs. Hannah Scott, (§260) two hundred and sixty dollars.


"April 23, 1783. Then received from Jas. Wilson as collector of stipends for years 1779 & 1780, (4) four hard dollars. May 10. Gave in loan to Mrs. Hannah Scott 70 dollars."

"May 20, received from Wm. Millar & Joannes and Wm. McKean one Guinea.
"Widow Hannah Scott £3.14."

"Mr. Jos. Work, 49. From Benjamin Milns, + Joannes."
B. Mills was 2d lieut. in Capt. Hugh Pedan's company, Col. Lowrey's battalion, in 1777. In Wm. Greer's paper of Lancaster is the following:

"Died, Sept. 12, 1809, in Mt. Joy township Brigade General Benjamin Mills, a Revolutionary soldier."

"June 22, gave in loan to Mrs. Scott of Continental bills 250, two hundred and fifty dollars.


"Hannah Scott 100 Dollars. 1780, September 2d. Gave in Loan to Mrs. Hannah Scott 180, one hundred and Eighty Dollars.

"Sept. 15th. Gave Mrs. Scott 4, four, hard dollars. 29 Sept. 1780. Then gave Robert Spears Fifteen pounds ten shillings hard money, which, together with five pounds he had in his hands of the stipends he has received as collector, makes twenty pounds in part of fifty pounds which he gave me in loan when I went to New York in Oct'r, 1779."

On September 16, 1779, Mr. McFarquhar appeared before the Supreme Executive Council, and applied for a pass to New York for himself and Mrs. Elizabeth Burgin. See Colonial Records, vol. XII, page 106. This probably explains the entry as above.

"11 Nov., 1780, which day I paid Mrs. Hannah Scott for my board wages preceding the first Nov., 1780. She owes me a hard dollar and 42. 14. The hard money for stipends for years 1779 and 1780."

The Rev. Colin McFarquhar, in addition to his other duties established a classical school in Maytown, where he prepared young men for a college course, and heard it stated by a person having a personal knowledge of the thorough training of these scholars, that he heard the officers of Washington college state that the thorough manner in which these scholars had been trained by Mr. McFarquhar, in classical studies was a most surprising thing, and led to their rapid advance in their college course. Some of these scholars attained high distinction on the Bench as Law Judges in this State. After Mr. McFarquhar's family arrived in Donegal, he purchased two hundred acres of land from the Cunningham estate in Mount Joy township in "Howard's Valley."

Sometimes the trustees held their meetings at his home in Mount Joy township. A number of prominent men who held office and were members of Donegal church during McFarquhar's term have not been mentioned on the roll. I will call them by name and minutes of the trustees. With the exception of Captain George Redsecker's company from Elizabethtown, in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777, I think all the officers belonged to old Donegal congregation, and were landholders. I regret that I have not access to the roll of Col. Galbraith's and Col. Cooke's battalions. I am sure they would disclose the names of many more Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who either belonged to Donegal Church, Derry and Patsang Churches. Go with me to Lebanon and you will find that Col. Greenawalt's Battalion in 1777 was made up of German Calvinists and Lutherans. In the summer and fall of 1776 we find that a majority of the members of the Constitutional Convention were Presbyterians, and that they controlled that body as they did the State Legislature. Historians are just beginning to find out what a tremendous force of Presbyterians were in the Revolution.

The Scotch-Irish Societies throughout the country are making this fact very plain.

Columbia, Pa.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

lxxxix.

DONEGAL CHURCH AND ITS PEW HOLPERS of a century ago will be given in our next issue, accompanied by a view of the church as at present and a ground plan of the pews in 1776. This will be an admirable supplement to 'Squire Evans' most valuable record of one of the great landmarks of the Scotch-Irish settlements in Pennsylvania.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the History of Sullivan County.

Englesmore and its Surroundings.

On the 16th of September, 1794, George Lewis purchased of Chas. Wolstoncraft about 16,217 acres of land, embracing a considerable territory along the Loyalsock creek and extending south for about ten miles along the head waters on the west side of Muncy Creek. These lands were described as located in the townships of Muncy and Loyalsock, in the county of Northumberland, being lands purchased by Wolstoncraft of Samuel Wallis, by deed dated June 3, 1794, and patented by Wallis in the months of March and May, 1794, who was at the time engaged in locating lands throughout Northern Pennsylvania and placing them in market as rapidly as surveys could be made.

Mr. Lewis was at this time engaged with his brother James, in an extensive importing house in New York, a branch of a London house conducted by two other brothers. He was also engaged in the purchase of real estate for English capitalists, being one of the wealthiest monied men at the time in the city. The family was highly respected in England, one of the brothers holding a seat in Parliament. We are unable to determine the time when Mr. Lewis first visited the lands, but from information
obtained from Mr. Robert Whitacre, learn that the adjacent lands were being surveyed in 1801. Have reasons for believing that Mr. Lewis was his agent when on the land about that time. He was first known to have visited the lake during the summer of 1803, remaining within that vicinity about six weeks.

On returning to his home in the city, he found that the yellow fever had prevailed during his absence and that very many of his nearest friends had died in consequence. He was so impressed with the feeling that his life had been spared from his remaining in this mountainous wilderness that he resolved to build him a home along the shores of the lake. When the improvements were commenced at Lewis' lake we are not able to state. The first sale was made to Robert Taylor, who commenced clearing lands along Rock Run in 1803, and who moved his family from Warrior's Run (near Milton) into the wilderness in 1804. He was from sturdy Scotch-Irish descent and possessed of indomitable courage, forethought and untiring industry. Mr. Lewis, it is believed, soon after Mr. Taylor removed his family to Rock Run, directed the opening of a road through his lands to the lake and gave his personal attention to clearing and preparing the way for a home resort on these lands during a part of the year. He doubtless had become acquainted with the English families along the Loyalsock who had already made considerable improvements. Not being married at the time he would not be likely to confine himself to his intended home at the lake. The first road up the mountain from the forks of the Loyalsock is believed to have been made in 1804 or 1805, and in a great measure to benefit Mr. Lewis' property, the Loyalsock settlement having at the time another road crossing the mountain below Hillsgrove near Highland lake connecting with the Muncey creek settlement. Soon after clearings were commenced, attention was called to the sand at the head of the lake and samples sent to New York for analysis.

When it was found to be a quality suitable for glass making, Mr. Lewis from his mercantile business relations well understood the very great advantage that was likely to be derived from the manufacture of glass, and resolved to embark in the undertaking. It now became necessary for him to secure a competent man to superintend the erection of expensive buildings and to take charge of the establishment. Among his New York relatives was a young man who had but a short time before married a niece of his in England, Mr. Joshua W. Alder, and as he holds the place next to Mr. Lewis in prominence in all that pertains to the glass manufacture, a short account of his early life will here be given. He was born in New Castle-on-the-Tyne. The family came to New York when he was but two years old, in 1791. His father died in 1803, leaving his property to his widow, who carried out the intention of his father in seeing that he was liberally educated. He graduated at Princeton College when but sixteen years old, afterward spent four years abroad. He married the daughter of Leyson Lewis, who was interested at the time with his brother George, in the New York importing house.

Mr. Lewis seems to have discovered in Mr. Alder qualifications for the management of an extensive business, and offered him large inducements to go to Mount Lewis and take charge of his interests. He accordingly came with his wife in 1809. A stone house was built for his residence, the ruins of which may be seen near Mrs. Gamble's cottage.

Mr. Alder seems to have possessed great executive ability, soon comprehending the requirements of the diversified labors at the time being put underway by Mr. Lewis. At the outlet a saw mill, a grist mill at Hunter's Lake and a potash manufacture at Shauersburg were probably in operation within a short time after Mr. Alder arrived. These with clearing and cultivating a large body of land were all necessary at the time to provide for the subsistence and maintenance of a manufacturing village. Mount Lewis was described to the writer by one who first saw it about this time, consisting of a large number of houses built for temporary occupation and remained in use for several years after. There was also erected of stone a building which was used as a store near the residence of Dr. Wm. Hayes and another of the same material near the glass works occupied by Mr. Lewis and family. An orchard was set out extending from Mr. Lewis' residence almost to the outlet, and extensive gardens and lawn were kept with care and made very productive. The house was not large, more attention having been given to the beauty of the surroundings than the size and style of dwelling house. A large frame boarding house was erected for workmen, and nine houses of a superior style and finish for those who were permanently engaged who had families. The expenditure of money was regarded as lavish at the time. Mr. Taylor took occasion to caution Mr. Lewis for making so large an outlay that he would exhaust his means. Mr. Lewis informed him that he need not be alarmed as he was not expending even the interest on his property. Payments were promptly made for labor and supplies, and the settlers from a very large extent of country obtained employment, and every department of work received thorough supervision from Mr. Alder. The first output of glass was during the year 1812, and was transported by wagon to Philadelphia. A regular line of teams, with teamsters, were employed; the heavy five-horse Pennsylvania wagons being used for this purpose, taking two weeks for the round trip, a distance of about 165 miles, having a return load of merchandise to bring back.

A very large amount of grain was grown
upon lands that were cleared, also immense crops of potatoes. The food largely used by the glass blowers was said to be rye bread soaked in potato whisky. These workmen being accustomed to the use of sour wine with their bread in their native land, soon took to the whisky (which was distilled near the glass factory) as a substitute for the wine. All supplies were produced at home that could be. Several farms were worked under Mr. Alder’s supervision, and grain grown in the surrounding country found a ready market at the grist mill at Hunter’s Lake. Among those who aided most in forwarding this enterprise was Robert Taylor, whose home had become a perfect bee hive of industry in providing for the wants of Mount Lewis. From the beginning of this enterprise he was quick to see that the expenditures being made by this New York merchant would bring a large amount of money into circulation, and that all he could furnish would find a ready home market. About the same time Mr. Alder came to Mount Lewis, Mr. George Edkin settled upon Lewis’ lands, adjacent to Mr. Taylor. Mr. Edkin came from England about the year 1794, when 27 years of age. He was a man of more than usual attainments before leaving his native country. He was of a brave and daring spirit, having in his boyhood days made himself a subject for violent legal proceedings by some of the English aristocracy by violating the poaching laws of that country, and in order to evade a trial he resolved to come to America. The separation from his home at this time was especially hard, as it would separate him, perhaps, for ever from the girl he so dearly loved, as well as all other of the fondest associations of his life. On landing in America he became acquainted with General Horatio Gates, and at once entered his employ, remaining with him in various capacities until his death in 1806, and continued in the service of Mrs. Gates two years longer. Soon after his settlement with General Gates, the lady to whom he was betrothed, Deborah Marby, willingly crossed the ocean to marry him. To them were born four sons, John, Thomas, George, and Francis, and two daughters, Margaret, who married Frederick Taylor, and Delia, who married James Taylor. General Gates willed him a valuable property in New York city, and Mr. Lewis was made executor of the Gates estate, so an exchange of property was brought about, and Mr. Edkin became intimately associated with the Pennsylvania interests of Mr. Edkin while associated with General Gates had given close attention to horticulture and gardening. By careful study and observation he became one of the first men of his time in acquirements on these subjects, and gave considerable attention to introducing new varieties, cultivating mulberry trees and the production of raw silk. He established an extensive nursery within a few years after his arrival, and devoted his time largely to this business for over thirty years. The nursery continued to supply the country around with choice fruits years after his death. On the organization of Sullivan county he was among the best qualified to give information as to its resources, and aided in the settlement of the country soon after. Being a man of recognized intelligence and of high social standing, his influence was widely felt in both local and general political questions of his day. His death occurred March 1, 1848, aged 81 years. His widow died February 26, 1849, aged 75 years.

ROLL OF DONEGAL CHURCH IN 1776.

Omissions and Corrections.

[We give the following additions and corrections to this remarkable church roll.]

103. Jo. Elder.
Margaret Boyles.

104. Jo. Balle (Bayly)
Hannah Balle.
Thomas Balle.
Jos. Balle.
Joseph Balle.
Susannah Balle.
Margaret Balle.
Mary Balle.
Ruth Balle.

John Bayly was a son of Thomas and Mary Bayly, who settled along the Paxtang road west of Mount Joy. John Bayly purchased the farm and mill from the executor of the estate of John Galbraith about 1751, where the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike crosses Donegal run. John Bayly was an ardent patriot during the revolutionary war. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from Lancaster county. He died February 23, 1794, and left a large estate. James Bayly got a farm on the east side of the creek, which he sold to Robert Spear, Esq.

Thomas Bayly married Ann ——, left no children. He owned several hundred acres of land. He was a Presbyterian minister.

John Bayly married Elizabeth —— and moved to Frederick county, Maryland. Margaret Bayly died single in Baltimore, Md.

Mary Bally married James Anderson, Esq., who laid out the upper halt of Marietta.

Ruth Bayly married Dr. Maxwell McDowell, of Baltimore, Md.

Hannah Bayly married John Greer, a merchant, of York, Pa.

Jouen Bayly married Penrose Robinson, a merchant, of York, Pa.

In 1772, when Donegal church was remodeled, Mr. Bayly furnished the walnut boards from which the pulpit and sounding board were made. The tree was cut from one which grew upon his farm. The present pulpit is part of the old one.
There are descendants of John Bayly who now reside in Adams county, Pa. I think they come from John, son of James Bayly, and not from John, the son of the head of this family. (I have followed the way the family spell the name. Mr. McFarquhar adopted the Scotch way.

Mrs. Ann Hays.  
David Hays.  
Arthur Hays.  
Ann Hays.  
Jean Hays.  
Samuel Crawl.  
William Allison.  
Mary Waller.

Robert Hays married first to Catharine, daughter of Arthur Patterson. Through this connection Arthur appears in several of the Hays families.

James Anderson, Esq., the great-grandson of the Rev. James Anderson, and one of the founders of the town of Marietta, married Mary Bayly, daughter of the Hon. John Bayly, who have just been noticed. They were cousins.

Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, noticed prior to this, married her cousin, Thomas Bayly (the son of John or James Bayly). They had two children, Susanna and James Bayly.

Ruth Kelly, daughter of Wm. Kelly, married Joseph Hammond.

Samuel Evans.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXX.

The Linderman family had a reunion at White Bear, in Berks county, on the second of September, and the particulars as set forth by the newspapers, disclose some very old names. For instance, White Bear, furnished Sands and McAllister; Birlsboro, Slipp; Reading, Wamchers and Singles; Shamokin, Chilts, Dingles and Ginders; Sunbury, Fasolds, Bastian Dillman, Dunkenmillers; Berwyn, Petrys, Berkeys; Milton, Bruchs; Honeybrook, Resers; Pequa, Diems, Philadelphia, Blades; Cresson, Walker. If any reunion anywhere can produce an odder set of names than this we would like to see it.

A Pioneer Church.—On Sunday, September 3d, 1883, the 150th anniversary of the founding of Christ Lutheran church, at Stouchsburg, Berks county, was appropriately celebrated. The whole surrounding country turned out, and services were held in the morning, afternoon and evening. An historical sermon was preached in the morning in English by Rev. F. J. F. Shantz, of Myerstown. In the afternoon there was a sermon by the Rev. G. W. Spiecker, of Allentown, who also preached in the evening. The original church was erected in 1743. It had in the beginning 160 members under the pastorate of Rev. Tobias Wagner. During his pastorate there were celebrated in the church the weddings of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, known as the father of the Lutheran Church in America, to Anna Maria Weiser, daughter of the celebrated pioneer, Conrad Weiser. In 1758 the old church, which in the beginning had served both as a fort and a house of worship, was rebuilt, a part of the old walls being used. In October, 1884, the church was partly destroyed by a dynamite explosion. After it had been repaired and remodeled, on August 1st, 1886, it was struck by lightning and burned. The present pastor is Rev. A. Johnson Long.
by the Misses Benner. Lieut. DeHaas' family consisted of John P. DeHaas, 
Eleanor, married to Thomas Stevenson; 
William, Harriet, Edward, recently deceased in Curtin township; Ann, married to Joshua Roan, and Eliza, all now deceased.

"THE PAINTED POST" is in Steuben county, New York. On the 7th of April, 1780, Captain Joseph Brant surprised Captain Harper and his party of Americans and surrounded them; killed three of the party and captured Freegift Patchin, his brother, Isaac Patchin, Capt. Harper, Lt. Henry Thorp, Major Henry and Ezra Thorp with others. Priest's Narrative of the Captivity of General Patchin contains the following mention of Painted Post:

"Near this we found the famous Painted Post, which is now known over the whole continent, to those conversant with the early history of our country, the origin of which was as follows: Whether it was in the Revolution, or in the Dunmore battles with the Indians, which commenced in Virginia, or in the French war, I do not know; an Indian chief, on this spot, had been victorious in battle, killed and took prisoners to the number of 60. This event he celebrated by causing a tree to be taken from the forest and hewed four square, painted red, and the number he killed, which was 28, represented across the post in black paint, without an end, but those he took prisoners, which was 30, were represented with heads on in black paint, as the others. This post he erected, and thus handed down to posterity an account that here a battle was fought; by whom, and whom the sufferers were, is covered in darkness, except that it was between whites and Indians." ISAAC CRAIG.

DONEGAL CHURCH HISTORY.

XV.

The above plan of Donegal Church shows the arrangement of the pulpit, pews, aisles and entrance doorway, on the east side of the building facing the graveyard, from the time of its erection in 1730 to the year 1774, when Captains Zachariah Moore and Hugh Peden remodeled the building by cutting a doorway in the southwest end, putting in square head window frames in place of the old circular head ones, and new sashes with larger panes. They also built a new pulpit, with a "sounding board" over head from walnut boards cut by the Hon. John Bayly, and presented by him to the church.

The following is a list of the pew holders from the year 1788 to 1800. There are many names which do not appear upon the catechetical roll of Rev. Colin McFarquhar when making his itinerary in 1776. He probably kept a complete roll of the members to May 7th, 1800, the date when he closed his labors. If found it would be a most valuable contribution to the history of the church and old Donegal.

It seems strange that he did not add the names of those who came within his call subsequently to the date when he first made his itinerary in the fall of 1776:

No. 40. 1789 to 1801. James Wilson.

Pew No. 1 was also occupied by the Rev. Colin McFarquhar and family, who shared part of the pew with the Wilsons. Hugh Wilson married Agnes McFarquhar, daughter of Rev. Colin McFarquhar. His father James was an officer in the Revolutionary war, as before stated.

No. 2. 1788 to 1802. Dr. John Watson (who was the son of David Watson, of Leacock township), and was born there December 25, 1762. He married Margaret Clemson July 25, 1784. She was the daughter of James Clemson, Esq., of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. They had the following children:

i. Molly; b. June 5, 1785; d. August 1863. She married Colonel James Patterson, of Rapho.

ii. Rachel; b. Dec. 29, 1786; d. May 16, 1868. She married Dr. William Brown Feb. 7, 1811. He was largely engaged in the manufacture of iron in Kishacoquillas Valley.


iv. David C.; b. Dec. 12, 1790; d. May 11, 1856. He was a physician of high standing. He volunteered as captain in the war of 1812, and was afterwards appointed surgeon. He died at Bainbridge; unm.


vii. Nathaniel; d. 1796.


ix. Nathaniel; b. Feb. 11, 1800; d. 1886.

m. Maria Haines. He resided near the church. He sold his lands to General Simon Cameron.

No. 3. 1788 to 1801. Richard Keys.
No. 4. 1788 to 1792. Andrew Mease.
No. 5. 1788 to 1800. William Cingan; was son of Thomas Cingan, and was born along Little Chickies creek below Mt. Joy. He was born in 1756 and removed to Buffalo Valley, where he died May 24, 1822. He married Jane Roan, dau. of Rev. John Roan. He was a justice for many years.

No. 6. 1788. James Sterrett. From 1789 to 1802 he sat in pew No. 7.

1790. Andrew Kerr had part of seat No. 6.

No. 8. 1788 to 1802. James Work.
No. 9. 1788 to 1802. James Anderson.

He was the grandson of the Rev. James Anderson, and was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

No. 10. 1788 to 1802. Zachariah Moore; was captain in Revolutionary war; married Mary Boggs, daughter of Andrew Boggs. Ann Moore also had a seat in pew No. 10.
DONEGAL CHURCH
No. 11. 1788 to 1790. Rosannah Jamison.

1789 to 1790. John McLaughlin, part of No. 11. In 1800 Charles Cameron, father of General Simon Cameron, and Samuel McClellan, all of Maytown, had seats in pew No. 11.

1788 to 1797. James Scott, part of No. 12. In 1789 John Whitehill occupied part of No. 12. In 1790 he moved to pew No. 27. 1788 to 1797, Widow Graham, part of No. 12.

No. 13. 1788 to 1790. John Messe.


No. 15. 1788 to 1801, Daniel Kincaid. 1788 to 1797, Daniel McLean, part of No. 15.

No. 16. 1788 to 1792. Samuel Wilson.

1800 to 1802. John McCurdy, part of No. 16.

1792. Robert Clandenning, part of No.16. 1806. Thomas Brooks. No number assigned to him. He resided in Columbia and kept the ferry.

No. 17. 1788 to 1790. Symms Chambers.

No. 18. 1788 to 1803. James Morehead. He was the son of Thomas Morehead and was born in Mount Joy township on February 28, 1787. He purchased two hundred and eight acres of the "Glebe land" and moved from Mt. Joy to his land near the church. He moved to Erie county, Pa., in 1803 or 1804.


No. 20. 1788 to 1790. William Kelly. He was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1777 and 1778. He married a daughter of James Anderson (No. 2) and Ruth Bayly. He resided along the Paxtang and Conestoga road, about two miles northeast from Donegal church.

1788 to 1802. Brice Clark, (part of No. 20). He married Margaret Anderson, widow of Robert Anderson, of Leacock township. He purchased the farm in Donegal, located by Luwars Lowrey, from James Anderson, Esq. He was an elder of Donegal church from the time he moved to Donegal to the date of his death. He left sons, John Clark and Berce Clark, and a daughter, Jane, who married Rev. Mr. Porter. James B. Clark, son of John, sold the farm to Hon. Simon Cameron, and it is now owned by the Hon. J. D. Cameron. He was a member of the Legislature in 1794, and died Nov. 7, 1820, aged 81 years. Sally Hastings, niece Anderson, was the daughter of Margaret and Robert Anderson. She moved to Washington county, Pa., in 1800.

No. 21. 1788 to '90. James Curran.

No. 22. 1788 to '90. Abraham Scott; was captain in Col. Lowrey's Battalion in 1777 and 1780, and major in Col. Jacob Cook's Battalion in 1783. He was a member of the Legislature from 1781 to 1785. He moved to Buffalo Valley in 1790 and died there in August, 1798.

No. 23. 1788 to '90. John Semple.

No. 24. 1788 to '90. Robert Ballance.

No. 25. 1788. Widow Ballance.


1800. John Leckey (part of No. 25).

1788. Widow Candor (part of 25).

No. 27. 1788. Samuel Woods.

No. 27. 1791. Honel Hastings.


No. 29. 1789 to 1803. James Miller; he was second lieutenant in Colonel Lowrey's battalion in 1777.

No. 30. 1789. Sarah Scott.


No. 32. 1788 to '90. Alexander Drasy.

No. 33. 1788 to '99. Capt. Hugh Pedan; died in 1800.

1789 to 1803. John Pedan (No. 30) was son of Hugh Pedan, married a daughter of Capt. Zack Moore and Mary Boggs. John Pedan was a large landholder. He and James McIlhenny and James Duffy purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land along the river from Mrs. Samuel Evans and laid out the town, now the upper part of Marietta. Speculation ruined him and he lost all his land.

No. 34. 1788 to 1802. David Cook. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Col. McCfarquhar. Laid out the center of Marietta. He moved to Lancaster borough, thence to Hagerstown, Md., where he died about 1822.

No. 35. 1788 to 1803. Samuel Cook, brother of David Cook; was a member of the Legislature.

No. 36. 1788 to '90. Eleanor Moore. 1797 to 1802. Arthur Patterson, no number assigned.

No. 37. 1788 to '91. James Cook; married a daughter of Col. Bertram Galbraith; and moved to Washington county, Pa.

No. 37. 1791. Robert Carolon and John Jamison.

1791 to 1802. Samuel Galbraith (No.37), son of Col. Bertram.

No. 38. 1789 to '90. Nancy Little, d vacant.

1800 to 1802. Joseph Little, (No. 38).

No. 39. 1788 to 1801. Robert Spear, son of Robert Spear, of Big Chickies; he married a daughter of Col. Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield township; he moved to Columbia, Pa., was appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor McKean, an office he held for forty years; in 1802 he moved to pew No. 41.

1802. William Cameron, one-half of No. 39. He came from Virginia to Maytown. The late John Whitehill married his daughter.


No. 42. 1788 to '97. Col. Alex. Lowrey. 1797 to 1802. Samuel Evans, No. 42.

He married Fanny Lowrey.

No. 43. 1788 to '90. General James Ewing. He was born in Manor township, married Susannah, daughter of John Wright, jr., was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war; resided at Wright's Ferry, where or near where Wrightsville is. His seat was in front of Col. Lowrey.
No. 44. 1788. Thomas Patton.
No. 45. 1788 to '90. Robert Cavin.
1788 to '90. Samuel Thompson, part of No. 45.
No. 46. 1788 to '90. Daniel Maloney.
1788 to '90. Joseph Templeton, part of No. 46.
No. 47. 1789 to '90. Benjamin Mills (half pew).
1789 to '90. Arthur Taggart, half of No. 47.
No. 48. 1789 to '90. James Kerr.
No. 49. 1789 to 1803. Patrick Hays. He removed from Rapho township to Adams county, Pa.
1789 to 1802. John Hays, half of No. 49.
No. 50. 1789 to '90. James Bailey (Bayly); (noticed prior to this).
1798 to 1802. Thomas and John Bailey (No. 50). They were sons of James Bayly. John moved to Adams county, Pa.
No. 51. 1789 to 1802. Bertram Galbraith.
noticed before.
1789 to 1802 Alexander Boggs. "No seat nominated to him." (prior notice).
1788. John Emrich, part of No. 43.
1791. John McKean, part of No. 6.
1798. Joseph Barton, part of No. 6.
1791. George Yeates, part of No. 6.
1791. John Neil, part of No. 1. He was an iron master and resided in York. He owned furnace at mouth of Codorus creek.
No. 32. 1799 to 1802. Samuel Evans.
1791. Thomas Houston, part of No. 1.
1790. Christian Robinson, part of No. 38.
1797 to 1802. Joseph Little, part of No. 38.

The pew holders, on account of deaths and removals, declined rapidly. At the close of Mr. McFarquhar’s term there were no vacant pews for the period above named. The church at one time became so crowded that benches had to be provided in the aisles to seat the members. From Rev. Wm. Kerr’s time pew No. 1 was assigned to the pastor, and pew No. 9 was reserved for colored people. Large numbers of the Patterson family became members of the Donegal church from the date of Mr. Kerr’s pastorate in 1807. The only members of Donegal church now who are descendants of those members on Mr. McFarquhar’s roll, and down to 1800, are:
Mrs. Samuel Redicker and family.
James A. Patterson and family.
Samuel F. S. Lytle and family.
Mrs. Margaret Wiley (nee Watson), and family.
Harriet P. Watson.
Samuel Evans and family.
There are some of the Sterrets living who attend the church at Marietta and Mount Joy.

Miscellaneous Memoranda.
In 1786 the trustees of the church were:
Rev. Colin McFarquhar, president.
Robert Spear.
John Baillie.
James Baillie.

James Muirhead.
Samuel Woods, treasurer.
Bryce Clark.
Joseph Little, secretary.
James Anderson.
One of the subjects brought before them on this day was the legacy of Samuel Scott, whose executor paid the sum of £100 in Continental money, which was worthless. The trustees finally exonerated the executor from further payment.

To Collect Salary.
Robert Spear, Big Chickeese Quarter.
John Baillie, Mill Creek Quarter.
Thomas Billie, Jr., Riverside Quarter.
Brice Clark, Meeting House Quarter.
Samuel Woods, Conoy Quarter.
James Moorhead, Mount Joy Quarter.
Joseph Little, Little Chickeese Quarter.

Trustees in 1787 were:
Rev. McFarquhar.
Samuel Woods.
Joseph Little.
Brice Clark.
Hugh Pedan.
John Wuthchill.
James Cook.
William Kelly.
Zack Moore.
Joseph Work, Dr. John Watson and William Clingan were a committee to settle accounts.
Samuel Woods, executor of David Jamison’s estate, paid £23 interest on legacy to church by deceased. This legacy is paid now by the owner of the Jamison lands, near Mt. Vernon furnace.
Bible and Psalm Book purchased same day; June 4, 1787, salary of minister, £320.
June 12, 1787, Samuel Carr, Clark, to clean church, to cut wood and carry it in church on cold days, and to occupy house formerly occupied by John Douthill, to be paid one shilling a day.
Jacob Baily (printer, of Lancaster), printed sale bills, when the Glebe land was to be sold.
Rev. Colin McFarquhar bought bible, paid £1.10. April 16, 1788, donation of Wm. Moore, deceased, lodged in hand of James Work, cost in continental money. Nov. 25, 1788. 221.9.6 paid for stoves. For stove sheet iron £11.17.5.
Although Samuel Carr was required to carry wood into church in 1787, I think these were the first stoves used in church. Where or how they heated the church prior to that time I cannot say. It is probable that the stoves were ordered at the time Carr was directed to carry wood. The stoves were very large, and if my memory does not fail me there was a drum over the top of stove.
On Nov. 19, 1788, Joseph Little died, and James Wilson was elected in his place.
1789 Col. Alex. Lowrey, Col. Jacob Cooke and Richard Keys were a Committee on Inspection.
1790 Col. Lowrey was chairman of
Trustees and held the position until his death in 1805.

July 29, 1790, the grave yard wall was ordered to be built. The principal mason who built the wall around the grave yard (west half) was John Taylor, the grandfather of the late Bayard Taylor. He came to Donegal with other masons and carpenters from Chester county, seeking work. He did the stone work at the barn and distillery of Christian Bucher, who lived along the Peters road, about two miles west of the church. He ran away with one of Bucher’s daughters and married her. Mrs. Bucher was a daughter of Melchior Brenneman, who built the grist mill at the mouth of Conoy creek about 1790. Mr. Taylor did most of the stone work at the mill.

John Gailbach, of Maytown, married Magdalena Bauer, of Maytown. He died in 1797 and his widow married Caleb Way, who was born at Wagon town, Chester county, and was of a Quaker family. Their daughter, Rebecca Way, was born in Maytown, October, 1739. Mrs. Way again became a widow, and married John Ruth, who kept a tavern in Maytown. He died in 1816. Mrs. Ruth was probably deceased at this time also. Her daughter, Rebecca Way, after Mr. Ruth’s death moved to Chester county, where she married Mr. Taylor, the father of Bayard Taylor.

James Wilson furnished the stone in graveyard wall. He quarried them on the Glebe land.

John Boroway in 1791 made the shingles and covered Samuel Kerr’s house (owned by the church). The Masons boarded at Kerr’s.

John Bailor did the blacksmith work for the Trustees, used about the roof of church, probably.

March 25th, 1800, Jacob Shireman’s funeral; paid John Smith for breaking door in end of Meeting House (N. East End), fifteen shillings. This man resided in Maytown, and was the cause of much litigation about the ground rents in that place.

Although the glory of old Donegal has departed, in history, for all time, will be handed down the record of the achievements of the Presbyterians of that grand old church and their descendants.

**Samuel Evans.**

**NOTES AND QUERIES.**

**Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.**

LXXI.

**AN OLD-TIME GRAVEYARD.**—On a visit to the farm now owned by the Columbia Land and Improvement Company, of this city, known as Silver Lake, in East Pennsborg township, Cumberland county, about one and a half miles south of the village of Camp Hill, attention was called to an old graveyard on a bluff overlooking the farm. In all our experience in visiting these ancient burial places the past fifteen years in the counties surrounding our city this one is in the most shameful condition. The dimensions are about 60 by 60 feet with many limestones, indicating where the graves are located. Only two stones with inscriptions remain, and they are down and broken in several pieces. These are as follows:

Here lies in memory the body of Mary Galbraith, wife of Robert Galbraith, who departed this life December 10th, A. D. 1770, aged 26 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In memory of Robert Patterson, who was Born the 4th Day of March, 1744, and Died the 30th day of September, 1792, aged 45 years, six Montiz and 25 days.

The most remarkable incident is the fact of Scotch-Irish persons being buried on the farm in this section, when it is to be remembered that to the west of this locality some six miles is the old Silver Springs Presbyterian graveyard, which was set apart for burial purposes more than forty years before the first death above. Can any one explain?

E. W. S. P.

**DEERRY CHURCH RECORDS.**—We are indebted to “J. H. R.” for the following transcripts from the Church Records of Deerry:

Monday, Oct. ye 8th, 1790. Resolved, That Jas. Rodgers’ name be taken out of the obligation that is for Mr. Elder’s stipend and Jas. Wallace put in its place. The corporation sold 400 lath to Jas. McCleester, at 2s. per hundred. The carpenter’s bill was agreed to, which was £5 4s. 7d. The mason’s bill was agreed to, which was £15 0 0.

The corporation sold the scaffolding boards to Thos. White at 4s. 6d. per hundred £1 9 3, which he has paid to the treasurer.

Monday, April 25, 1791. At a corporate meeting, Wm. Laird, Wm. Beal, Robert Clarke and Samuel Bell were elected trustees. Thomas McNair and Robert Moorehead were chosen a committee to issue duplicate and collect arrearages for the ensuing year. It was resolved that Robert Moody shall have “the sum of five shillings per day for services done to the corporation as secretary for the year by past.

Friday, May ye 6th, 1791. Robert Clarke was elected president, Jas. Wallace treasurer, and Robert Moody “secretary” of the corporation.

Resolved, That there be a memorandum of the proceedings left at the dwelling house on the Glebe from time to time, so that the business may not be hindered in
The corporation and congregation resolved that the graveyard wall be repaired and that Benjamin Boyd and Walter Clarke agree with workmen and get it done before October.

Monday, January 23d, 1792. According to notice given from the pulpit the corporation and congregation met, but on account of so many absent members, no business could be transacted. Absent members were Thos. Robertson, Jas. Laird, Wm. Simonton, Wm. Shaw, Wm. Laird, and Samuel Bell.

Monday, April 23d, 1792. John Rodgers, Thomas McCullen, Wm. Snodgrass and Robert Hayes were elected trustees for three years, and Robert Robinson for two years, and Robert Moody for one year. John Rodgers was chosen president, Thos. McCullen treasurer and Robert Moody secretary.

REMINISCENCES OF LONG-AGO.

Mr. Evans' record of Donegal in Notes and Queries is my excuse for the following reminiscences:

Mrs. Martha Moor was born in Chester county about the year 1720. Her father, Parke, moved to Spring Creek in an early day, where he built, as tradition claims, the Poor House Mill. At all events he owned it, and lived there many years. His remains lie with the honored dead in Paxtang church yard. When his youngest child was born (my grandmother, 1737,) her mother died, and Martha became mistress of her father's household, bringing the infant child up 'by hand.' In the course of years Mr. Parke's failing strength obliged him to leave the mill and settle on the land afterwards known as the Light farm. One day in 1758 this child, then grown to womanhood, was scutching flax in front of the house door when there passed by—to her a novel sight—a body of soldiers belonging to Gen. Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne—a long time ago certainly.

In the meantime, Martha, the elder sister, had married a man named McKnight, and removed to Donegal. There was nothing remarkable about this woman, save the long span of her life, which reached the great age of a hundred and ten years. My father visited his venerable aunt in 1827. She was in good form then at 107; had been married three times, and this circumstance, which to him looked cloudy, impelled him to enquire how all that sort of thing had happened. Ah! said she, it does look rather bad, but it is not, for all that. In my girl days I did not want to marry at all. I wanted to stay at home and help father raise the children. But offers came one after another and I sent them away, but still they kept coming. You know one can't stand that kind of pressure always, so to get rid of it I married Francis McKnight. This is our oldest son I am now living with; he is over eighty years. Mr. McKnight was a good man and a good provider. But he died, and then I resolved that I never would marry again.

As the years went by and time had dried up my tears, I listened again, and would you believe it, I went and married a second time. (The writer cannot recall the name of this gentleman.) He was a good, kind man, too, but he went the way of the first, and I pledged myself then and there that for the balance of my days I would wear the widow's weeds. The difficulties of a lone woman are many, and as the years pass on they do not lessen, so I listened again, and this time I gave my hand to Archie Moor. Like the others, he, too, was a good, kind man, and like them I lost him many, many years ago. Since then I have lived with my son, sometimes with my daughter; but the strangest thing of all to me is that I am alive to-day, that I have lived to such a wonderful age.

The late John B. Rutherford saw her three years afterwards at her daughter's stretched upon her deathbed; 'all skin and bone'—mostly wrinkled skin; was insensible and knew nothing, being fed, as she had fed her younger sister, in the long, long ago. The tenacity of life in some people is wonderful. She lived three months more in this post mortem condition.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the History of Sullivan County.

Conjointly to the settlement of these lands with Mr. Lewis was that of adjacent territory by Theophilus Little, who first came for making an examination of the property in 1739. Valley lands along the Muncey creek were said to be offered at the time at equally low prices, but were not regarded by Mr. Lewis as so desirable. The heavy growth of beech and maple timber were then regarded as the best indications of a deep and productive soil. These lands were then held by Joseph Priestley, who had by deed dated February 7, 1738, purchased of Samuel Wallis. Mr. Little was at this time a resident of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, already approaching the declining years of his life; the family record fixing the time of his birth 1744. It is believed that he was accompanied by some of his sons in making examinations before the purchase, as the term they is used in the narration. The original purchase was for three thousand acres of land, and as their settlement stands next to that of Mr. Lewis, we have not given an abstract from the family record:

Family record as follows:
John, born Dec. 22, 1769; died July 10, 1846.
Thomas, born Sept. 23, 1774.
Theophilus, born Dec. 3, 1776; died Jan. 26, 1862.
Tobias, born Jan. 27, 1779; died Sept. 21, 1807.

Benjamin, born Jan. 24, 1787.

The family did not all settle at the same time, but some of the members were believed to be here as early as 1803. John is supposed to have made the first clearing on lands below Richard Taylor's, on Rock Run, Thomas with his father on lands now owned by J. H. W. Little, his house being the first named among the records found relating to Mount Lewis.

He remained upon the farm first cleared by him until after his mother's death in 1813, when an exchange was made with his brother Tobias for lands on the Loyalsock creek at the instance of their father, who wished to make his home with Tobias. He subsequently settled in Ohio. It may be said of the Little families that they were men of the very best type of citizenship, with an ingrained belief in the teachings of the Bible and Westminster catechism, distinguished for their high regard for the free American institutions. The family originally came from England, but were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were noted for their loyalty during the Revolutionary period, at least two of them ranking among commissioned officers in the patriot army. They were active in promoting the educational and religious interests of the community. The territory embraced in Shrewsbury township was at the time fully as large as that of the entire county of Sullivan, and the Little families names are early found among its prominent officers. They have left numerous descendants who cherish their memory with feelings of veneration. Theophilus Little lived to reach the age of eighty-one years, his death occurring Feb. 19, 1825. The adjacent Little farm now owned by R. W. Bennett was cleared by Daniel Little, who commenced improvements about 1811, and owned for a number of years by his son, Peter Little.

In connection with the Little families was that of John G. Holmes, who cleared the farm adjacent to that of the Littles. He came from New Jersey, and is first mentioned as keeping the boarding house at the glass works. He was a man of superior education for the time, and for many years engaged in teaching school during the winter months. When collecting local historical information for school report in 1877 the writer found he was the best remembered teacher among those who served in that capacity in Shrewsbury township. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-two, the record of his death being 1841. No record has been found of his descendants of his name, but we find that two of his daughters married members of the Little family. Among those best remembered of Lewis' family is Israel Lewis, a nephew of George Lewis. He came to New York in 1808, and engaged in the Lewis office, subsequently came to Mount Lewis and was connected with his brother-in-law, Mr. Alder, remaining until 1817, when he went to Muncy, and there remained in business with Mr. Alder until 1821. A few years later a brother of Mrs. Lewis came from New York, Charles Howlett. He was engaged in the store for several years, and remained in the service of Mr. Lewis for a long time, having charge of the property at different times during the absence of Mr. Lewis. After the purchase of the glass works by Adams he moved to the mill property at Hunter's lake, and after a few years settled near Muncy.

In connection with the manufacture of glass were extensive works for making potash, as before mentioned. The ruins of this manufactory can be seen in what is known as Shanerburg fields, taking its name from a resident on the property. A large amount of timber was burned for the ashes. Several buildings were erected for workmen and a large farm cleared, which was used mostly for pasturing of sheep and cattle. The road from the glass works leading to the Loyalsock creek passed by this factory, which was originally laid out in 1808 and supposed to have been made soon after. Preparations were being made for the potash manufactory at the time. The road is described as leading from the house of Thos. Little to the turnpike road opening from Newtown (in the town of Newmarket). The entire distance of the road was nine and one-fourth miles, being seven and one-half miles to the glass works. This road was used a number of years by the first settlers in Cherry township in going to Williamsport, and was at the time the nearest route to the North Branch at Wyalusing with the West Branch at Muncy. The Berwick and Newtown turnpike was never completed for its entire distance, but was of much use in inducing settlers to the northern portion of this county. The road was changed through the efforts of citizens of Bradford county and located about three miles further east and built by Andrew Shiner. About 1820 a road was opened intersecting the Mount Lewis road about one-half mile east of the outlet of Lake Mokoma, intersecting the turnpike at Semon's Hotel (then known as Shiner's Mills). This was for several years the regular mail route from Mount Lewis going north and east.

The glass works continued in operation about five years. During that time an extensive trade had been opened north with towns along the New York State line, a large amount of potash coming from that direction. The cause for the stoppage of the works at the time was the same as then affected most of our home manufactories and will be given at length hereafter. The Lewis manufactories ranked among the first in the United States as to quality and output. A description taken from "The Now and Then" of the first made is here given: "From Lewis' glass works two panes of glass have been preserved that were found in a house erected at Muncy in 1813 by George Lewis, and are described as follows: Not exactly square, but about 7x7 inches; three-sixteenths of an inch thick at the edge and
three-quarters of an inch in the bull's eye, smooth and clear although not quite flat, of pale green color. Soon after closing the glass works, in the year 1817 Mr. Alder and Israel Lewis resigned their positions, the cause for which appears to be, form its becoming evident to them that the works could not longer be carried on at Mount Lewis successfully, and consequently making it doubtful as to Mr. Davis being able in the end to afford them the pecuniary reward for their services that they had reason to anticipate when they engaged in the business. They soon after engaged in business in Muncy and established the first store in the place, erecting a brick building at the location of the Muncy Insurance office. Mr. Alder built for himself at the time the house now occupied by Mrs. Morris Ellis. The business proved successful, but Mr. Lewis desiring in 1821 to return to England, Mr. Alder soon after decided to engage extensively in farming, sold his store and village property and moved to his farm, about one-half mile east of Muncy, where he resided until his death in 1857. Mrs. Alder lived many years longer, her death occurring in 1871. Three children survive them, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Musser, of Muncy; Wm. Alder, who is engaged in the coal trade in Philadelphia.

On Israel Lewis' return to England he married and resided there until his death in 1878. He made several visits to America, each time visiting Mount Lewis. The last visit was made in 1868, when he was accompanied by his nephew, Wm. Alder, and his great nephew, J. Alder Foster.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXI.

FRANKLIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—I have two editions of Franklin's autobiography, one published by McCarty and Davis, 1840, the other by Claxton, Remack & Haffelfinger, 1880. I copy three sentences, the opening sentence and two others taken at random.

"Dear Son: I have ever had a pleasure in obtaining any little anecdotes of my ancestors."

"My Dear Son: I have amused myself with collecting some little anecdotes of my family."

"At Watts' printing house I contracted an acquaintance with an ingenious man, one Wygate, who, having wealthy relations, had been better educated than most printers."

"At the printing house I contracted an intimacy with a sensible young man of the name of Wygate, who, as his parents were in good circumstances, had received a better education than is common among printers."

"Our printing house often wanted sorts, and there was no letter foundry in America."

"Our press was frequently in want of the necessary quantity of letter, and there was no such trade as that of letter founder in America."

The two editions, so far as I have compared them, differ throughout as much as do the foregoing passages. I have not observed a sentence that does not vary in the two editions as much as the above. The question is: Did Franklin re-write his autobiography? If he did not, who took the liberty to re-write it, and to put forth as the work of Franklin a performance that was not his? I should like to know which is the version that Franklin gave us, if he did not re-write the work himself?

T. J. CHAPMAN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

ROBERT URIE, of East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Penn'a, died in May, 1775, leaving a wife, and children as follows:

i. Thomas.
ii. Rosanna, m. Greer.
iii. John.

THOMAS URIE, son of Robert Urie, married Margaret Dunbar, and left issue. We have the following record of two of his daughters:

i. Margaretta.
ii. Talbot; m. Julia Wonderlich, and had issue Jane, Urié and Lucy.
iii. Ellen; m. Oct. 13, 1853, Dr. Joseph Crain and had issue (surname Crain) Talbot-Chambers.

iv. Sarah; m. William Parker.
v. Thomas Urie; m. Oct. 15, 1853, Isabella Oliver, and had issue, eight children, of whom we have the names of four:

1. John.
2. Ralph.
3. William-Parker.
4. Thomas.
v. William.
vi. Elizabeth.

CATHARINE URIÉ, m. William Culbertson, and had issue (surname Culbertson):

i. Ellen; m. John Irvine, and had issue (surname Irvine):

1. Mary-Ellen.
2. William-Culbertson.
3. Catharine.
5. John.
ii. Thomas Urié.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the History of Sullivan County.

IV.

Among the notable events related by the first settlers of this county, was a
Fourth of July celebration at the glass works. Preparations were made on a mammoth scale, and almost the entire inhabitants of the surrounding country flocked to the place to give utterance to the patriotic feelings that were rekindled by Lafayette’s visit to America. Among other attractions, a cannon had been obtained and placed upon the walls of one of the glass works buildings. The events furnished the writer after this date were less pleasant to record. Mr. Lewis’ health began to fail. He had met with heavy losses, not only in the stoppage of the glass works but also in investments made in other places, and with failing health he was led to make an effort to dispose of the property. This evidently was attended with feelings of deep regret, as all the statements corroborate in the life long attachment of Lewis to this place, and that among his last requests was that his remains might be buried on the shores of this lake. In 1829 he entered into a contract for the sale of this property, amounting then to 12,200 acres (several tracts having been added to the original purchase). He had a tract of land in Franklin county, New York, of 7,500 acres. This, together with Mount Lewis property was valued at $55,000. William Elliot, the husband of his sister, residing in Washington City, and Ithial Town, of New York city, were to make advances to Lewis on the property and to be allowed a liberal deduction for services and expenses in making sale. Mr. Lewis gives his residence at the time as Mount Lewis, Shrewsbury township, but afterwards as New York city. The account given to the writer of his departure by the late Hon. Wm. Smith, who was then in his employ, was that he contemplated going to England. He well remembered conversations between Mr. Lewis and his wife relative to making the voyage in a steamer, she being at the time opposed to it. The next record found is that of his will, May 23, 1830, at Maidston, Kent county, England. His wife Drucilla Howlett Lewis is named as executrix with full control of all real and personal property during her life time, and Wm. Elliot, Ithial Town, Samuel Coon (a merchant of New York), and Samuel Rogers, a Senator of the U. S., from Pennsylvania as executors. He bequeathed to each of the executors £100 sterling; about $500 for the trouble that might be given them. After the decease of his wife, the property to be divided between Mr. Elliot and two of his wife’s nephews, Thomas L. Dewitt and George Lewis Dewitt, both at the time minors, but not to come in possession until they became of full age. Other bequests were made of £100 each to an old friend, James Smith, of Maidston, and his brother, David Lewis. The Mount Lewis farm and glass works were probably at the time left in charge of Charles Howlett, who remained upon the property until 1832. Mention is made of debts to be paid before his executors are permitted to pay the requests named. We will here remark that among the records of the title papers of the estate is found a mentioned deed from George L. Dewitt and Thomas L. Dewitt for their interests in Hunter’s lake mill property acquired by them by will of George Lewis to Emile C. Geyelin, consideration $725. Continuing the records, we find that the glass works, with about 2,000 acres of land, we sold at auction in June, 1831, and bid in by John J. Adams, of Washington, D.C. The sale was made conditional upon a reservation of a life interest of Mrs. Lewis to the mansion house, orchard, garden and yard, consideration $7,000—$500 at date of sale and balance in partial payments. He at once took possession of the property, moving to Mount Lewis with his family. The cottages were again all filled with families and glass manufacturing re-established. The business to all appearances moved on well for three or four years. Mr. Adams is represented by those who knew him to have been a resolute man, enforcing sobriety and good morals in the community. The business is, however, believed to have required the strictest economy and care to make it pay expenses, and doubtless would have been continued much longer had it not been for some evil disposed persons, who, during the absence of those in charge, spoiled a large amount of material, making the loss so heavy that work could not be immediately resumed. The property having been purchased largely upon credit, heavy payments had become due, conflicting interests of executor rendered were every way annoying and vexatious. Litigation had to be met, this resulted in Mr. Adams abandoning the property. In January, 1839, a levy was made upon the property by Wm. Cox Ellis, as attorney for Mrs. Drucilla Lewis, from the record of which describe a large frame dwelling house, two stone dwelling houses, nine small dwelling houses, a large stone barn, cut-houses and a glass house for the manufacture of glass, with about 500 acres of cleared land, a great part of which is fenced with stone fence. The property was bid in by George Roberts, of Muncy, for $3,555, and was conveyed by said Roberts to George M. Keim, of Reading, soon after. He held the property until 1842, then conveyed it to Susan Mayer, who conveyed it to J. R. Jones, September 26, 1845. George M. Keim or Susan Mayer did not reside on the property. After the Mount Lewis property was abandoned by Mr. Adams, we are not able to give a connected statement as to its occupancy. But two families are named, although it is well known that others also lived upon the property.

Samuel Craft came in 1838, and Robert Kitchen was also there a short time. Both of these gentlemen have held conspicuous places in the history of Sullivan county. Mr. Craft was born near Muncy, and held the office of deputy sheriff in Lycoming county before the division of the coun-
ties. He was a man of remarkably kind and obliging disposition, always ready to confer favors when in his power to do so. Through the office of deputy sheriff he had become well acquainted with the citizens residing in the scattered settlements of that county, and made him prominent in the politics of Sullivan county. He served one term as sheriff and held other important positions. He had nine children—John, Mary A., Jerusha, Henry H., Charles I., Sarah M., Priscilla, Samuel, George W. He cleared a farm on the west side of Rock Run, where he resided for several years, but when health failed he moved to Tivoia, near the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Taylor. His son George W. is the only one of the family now known among the citizens of this county. Mrs. Taylor, of Tivoia, is still living and distinctly remembers her childhood home at Mount Lewis.

Mr. Kitchen resided for a number of years on a farm in lower Shrewsbury; was by trade a carpenter and joiner, and is best remembered by the old citizens as a worker at the trade. He was highly respected as a citizen and served one term as county treasurer. He remained upon his farm until quite advanced in life, when he moved to the West to be with his relatives.

Among those whose names are found among the Mount Lewis records, are the Whitacres. Their acquaintance with the county seems to take priority to that of Mr. Lewis. The family resided in Pennsborough. At the time Mr. Lewis first visited the property, Joseph Whitacre was mentioned as surveyor. One of his nephews, Robert, is first known as assisting in making resurveys, afterwards as teamster. He had two sons, John, who served for a time in the same capacity as his father, and married a daughter of James Mackey. William, who married a daughter of Daniel Little and settled at Muncy Valley, was a highly respected citizen of this county. He died about 1860. His son, Robert, was for a number of years a merchant at Sonesontown, afterwards in the service of D. T. Sevens & Son.

James Mackey, in connection with his brother, purchased of George Lewis 233 acres of land near the glass works in 1819. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and came to America in 1801. After residing in New York city a few years he decided to engage in farming, after spending some time in prospecting he chose the location known as the Mackey place. He married a Miss Johnson the year of his settlement at Mount Lewis. To them were born seven children: Ephraim, married John Whitacre, settled near Erie; Edward died just as he reached manhood; James migrated to Illinois, died in 1801; Elizabeth married Daniel Flick, of Hughesville, died in 1884; Emily married Jacob Dimm, settled near Hughesville; Johnson settled in New York; Henrietta married John P. Hill, and is still living in Hughesville;

Dr. W. B. Hill, of La Porte, is one of her sons. Mr. Mackey cleared a large farm and resided upon his property from the beginning of the glass works until some time after the last output. He died in 1846; was buried near Hughesville.

Among the residents of Mount Lewis over sixty years ago, was William Smith. He engaged in Mr. Lewis' service about 1823, remaining at Mount Lewis until some time after Mr. Lewis' departure for England. He was born in New Jersey in 1797, first settled in Derry, Columbia county. In 1820 he married Miss Laird. He won the confidence and regard of his employer, being of a kind and considerate disposition, and proved one of the most useful men he had in sustaining good order and faithful service from those employed. He became one of the most popular men of Lycoming county, holding the office of Justice of the Peace for several terms, also the office of County Commissioner. Two of his children were born at Mount Lewis: Mrs. G. W. Bennett, of Shrewsbury township, Sullivan county, and Mrs. Van Buskirk, of Muncy. He moved to Muncy Valley about the time of Mr. Lewis' death, remaining but a few years, when he purchased lands near Elk Lick, where he cleared a farm and remained until his death in 1875. From 1856 to 1862 he held the office of Associate Judge, discharging its duties with marked ability.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXIII.

Watson.—In notice of Dr. John Watson's family I failed to notice:

(10.) Sarah, born May 17, 1802, who married Esaias Ellmaker, of Earl township, this county. Several children are living.

(11.) James, born January 27, 1805; he married Margaret Wynkoop, of Bucks county, Pa. He was a Presbyterian minister at Gettysburg, Pa., for many years. He afterwards had charge of the Presbyterian church at Milton, Pa. He died August 31, 1880.

Samuel Evans.

Columbia, Oct. 4, 1893.

A FAMILY RECORD.

[The following translation of the original Family Record of John Godfrey Fitchey comes to us from his grandson, John Q. A. Fitchey, Esq., of St. Louis, a Dauphin county boy, who learned the art of printing on the Telegraph at Harrisburg, and followed Horace Greeley's advice and went West. A few years ago he purchased the old home in Dauphin county, and frequently visits the place of his early years.]

I. John Godfrey Fitchey, was born in the town of Schoeumlander, Leitmeritsche Croyce, about six miles from Dresden, and
two from Zittan, in the year 1755, September 20th. Came finally, after many sea and land journeys, to America, in the year 1754; and landed in Philadelphia, September 10th. I was married to Dorothea Burcher, by the Rev. [William] Stay, July 24th, 1787, in Lebanon. Our children were as follows:

Catharine; born 17th March, 1788; baptized in Shoop’s church by the Rev. Herren.

George; born 29th Feb’y, 1790, between five and six o’clock in the evening, in the sign of the Crab; baptized by the Rev. [Anthony] Hautz, 1st of April; died 1814, Aug. 12th.

Mary; born 2d of Feb’y, 1792, between nine and ten o’clock in the evening, in the sign of the Twins; baptized by Rev. Hautz.

Maria Elisabeth; born Jan. 19th, 1797, in the morning between one and two o’clock, in the sign of the Balance; baptized June 5th, by Rev. Kurz.

Fridericus Wilhelm; born Feb’y 21st, 1799; between two and three o’clock in the morning, in the sign of the Virgin; baptized by Rev. [Henry] Moeller.

John Gottfried; born 6th of Feb’y, 1802, in the sign of the Ram; baptized on the 11th of March, by Rev. Moeller.

Dorothea; born Feb’y 1st, 1804, in the sign of the Waterman; baptized by Rev. Ernst; [married George Eby; resides in Troy, Ohio.]

Benjamin; born Aug. 10th, 1806, six o’clock in the evening, in the sign of the Twins; baptized by Rev. [Philip] Gloninger.

Rosina Matilda; born 31st Oct.’r, 1808, in the evening at 7 ½ o’clock, in the sign of the Ram; baptized by Rev. Gloninger.


Emilia; born November 17th, 1813, between 11 and 12 o’clock at night, in the sign of the Virgin; baptized by Rev. Jacob Wiesling, in 1814.

**Battles of the Revolution, 1776–1781.**

[The following list of the principal battles of the War for Independence is valuable for reference. It does not give the many minor skirmishes:]

Leghtington and Concord, April 19, 1775.  
Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775.  
Bunker’s Hill, June 17, 1775.  
Montreal (Ethian Allen taken), Sept. 25, 1775.  
St. John’s besieged and captured, Nov. 3, 1775.  
Great Bridge, Va., Dec. 9, 1775.  
Quebec (Montgomery killed) Dec. 31, 1775.  
Moore’s Creek Bridge, Feb. 27, 1776.  
Boston (British red), March 17, 1776.  
Three Rivers, June 8, 1776.  
Fort Sullivan, Charleston, June 28, 1776.  
Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.  
Hatlem Plains, Sept. 16, 1776.  
White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776.  
Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776.  
Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.  
Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.  
Brunswick, June 15, 1777.  
Hubbardtown, July 7, 1777.  
Oriskany, August 6, 1777.  
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.  
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.  
Paloa, Sept. 20, 1777.  
The first battle of Bemis’ Heights, Saratoga, Sept. 19, 1777.  
Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.  
Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken, Oct. 6, 1777.  
The second battle at Bemis’ Heights, Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777.  
Surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 13, 1777.  
Fort Mercer, Oct. 22, 1777.  
Fort Mifflin, Nov. 16, 1777.  
Chesnut Hill, Dec. 6, 1777.  
Crooked Billet, May 1, 1778.  
Barren Hill, May 20, 1778.  
Monmouth, June 22, 1778.  
Wyoming, July 4, 1778.  
Quaker Hill, K. I., Aug. 29, 1778.  
Savannah, Dec. 29, 1778.  
Kettle Creek, Georgia, Feb. 14, 1779.  
Briar Creek, March 3, 1779.  
Stony Ferry, June 20, 1779.  
Stony Point, July 16, 1779.  
Fort Frederica, July 28, 1779.  
Paulus Hook, Aug. 29, 1779.  
Chemung Indians, Aug. 29, 1779.  
Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779.  
Paramus, April 16, 1780.  
Charleson (surrendered to the British), May 12, 1780.  
Springfield, June 23, 1780.  
Black House, July 21, 1780.  
Rocky Mount, July 30, 1780.  
Hanging Rock, Aug. 2, 1780.  
Sand’s Creek, near Camden, Aug. 18, 1780.  
King’s Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780.  
Fish Dam Ford, Broad River, Nov. 18, 1780.  
Blacksterks, Nov. 20, 1780.  
Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781.  
Goldsboro, March 15, 1781.  
Hobart’s Hill, April 23, 1781.  
Ninety-six (besieged), May and June, 1781.  
Augusta, May and June, 1781.  
Green Springs, July 6, 1781.  
Jamestown, July 9, 1781.  
Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781.  
Yorktown (Cornwallis surrendered), Oct. 1, 1781.

**Contributions to the History of Sullivan County.**

[V.

[The following is the end of our data relating to Sullivan county. We hope, however, to secure additional information in a short while.]

Many statements having been put in circulation damaging to Mr. Lewis' repu-
tation in consequence of his executors not finding property to meet his obligations, would seem to require consideration, we propose now to show what has been gathered from a history of the financial condition of our country at the time before accepting what has been said. The Lewis importing house was established about 1790, at a time when New York merchants were just entering upon that period when wealth from all the world was flowing upon them, which continued without abatement for fifteen years. The United States being at peace with other nations, notwithstanding its small population, became one of the first in its commercial relations with the entire world.

In 1795 the foreign merchandise exported amounted to twenty-six million dollars and rapidly increased until 1806, when it reached sixty million. The French Revolution gave to the United States a vast benefit in the shipping trade. Our merchants were venturesome, and those who were the most so were for many years the most successful.

The crisis finally came in 1806. During three years after over one thousand American vessels were captured by nations that professed to be at peace with us, and an embargo was enforced. To keep up under the reverses that followed these years of prosperity, even by those possessed of large fortunes, indicates great prudence and forethought. The almost entire destruction of our foreign trade at the time proved very depressing to city investments. This, however, in the end, proved one of the greatest blessings to our national prosperity, as from it the manufacturing system of the United States took its rise. By the census of 1810 we find there were but 22 glass manufactories with an average annual output of $48,000 each. During the war and until 1815 the country was in the same state as to manufactures, although they had been protected by duties absolutely prohibitory. When peace was declared, the influx of European goods reduced the prices nearly 50 per cent. and closed one half of the manufacturing establishments in the Union, consequently paralyzing the business of Mr. Lewis. The successful years of glass manufacturing greatly enhanced the value of his real estate, and when reverses came these lands still retained a value which was a basis for an extended credit. This in the end proved deceptive. A considerable amount of land from the Walstoncraft purchase had been sold to settlers, but other lands were purchased, so that in 1829 the amount held by Lewis exceeded by about 2,000 acres the original purchase. A large amount of timber lands were regarded as necessary to secure potash as well as fuel required to keep the business in operation. The price paid by settlers for wild lands during the time this business was in operation was from two to three dollars per acre, and for entire tracts, where purchases were made between land holders, at $1 50 per acre. These prices were sustained until emigration to the West from the West Branch became general. Wild lands then so depreciated in value that it became difficult to find purchasers at any price. Large bodies of land were sold from 1830 to 1840 for taxes, and very much of Lewis' landed estate was, after his death, lost in consequence of this neglect. Lands were known to be sold by Priestley's heirs for fifty cents an acre adjacent to those that had fifty years before been sold at $2 50 per acre. A large amount of Lewis' lands were purchased from those holding them under tax title by Hon. J. R. Jones, in 1846, for one-third the price that Lewis had paid for the same lands in 1811. The depreciation in value of wild lands alone is believed to have been sufficient to have paid all just demands against his estate. Timber lands that now sell for twenty dollars an acre could not find sale for fifty cents an acre ten years after Mr. Lewis' death. We find in following up the history of glass manufactories that from 1816 to 1822 the commercial relations of the United States with Great Britain gave no encouragement for resuming its home manufactories—the price of glassware having been reduced to one-half the price paid before foreign trade was resumed. By the tariff of 1824 a duty of $4 per 100 feet was secured, but the strong opposition by the cotton-producing States made it unsafe to resume business. This manufactury became finally established on a firm basis and obtained better protection under the tariff of 1828, giving an increase of $1 per 100 feet. Soon after this went into effect, we find Mr. Lewis was able to secure the service of an active man to make sale of the property and make advances which enabled him to return to England with the hope of restoration of health. After his death the acting executors did not work in harmony and losing confidence in obtaining any value from wild lands, allowed, what ultimately became the most valuable, to be lost.

Religious.

In our efforts to trace the labors of ministers of the Gospel at Mount Lewis, we have not succeeded in finding any records to follow up by personal interviews with those who would be able to give reliable information. However, the evidences are very conclusive, that among the first families settling here were men of piety and zealous evangelical work; but not earlier than 1830 are there any evidences of regular established church organizations. The Little families, who were among the most active, held for a long time to the teachings of the Presbyterian Church. They were isolated from those of their faith. No Presbyterian organization took a lawn to have existed earlier than 1852 within this county. The English families located on the Loyalsock were mostly Baptists, and were connected with what was known as the "Little Muncy Baptist Church," organized in 1817. Powel Bird and Samuel Rogers were known to be among the most prominent members of that church, and
were likely to have exerted their influence in aiding to secure religious privileges to the surrounding settlers. Elder Thomas Smiley, who was ordained on Towanda creek in 1802 and settled in White Deer Valley in 1808, labored extensively. Elder Clark, who labored in connection with Elder Smiley, is also believed to be the pioneer minister in this locality. A few members are known to have been gathered at an early date, but no record can be found showing the time when the Baptists first commenced occupying the field, but it is believed to have been several years prior to that of any other denomination. Their early efforts were followed by years of re- lapse, and the field being left destitute was taken up by the Methodist church, which from its system of mission labor was able to sustain almost continuous occupancy of the field. Their plan of labor was to send out an evangelist, who would gather at convenient points. Those who were religiously inclined organized classes and appointed a class leader, who would look after the little flock. The evangelist would then pass on to another settlement and repeat the work, returning after a few weeks.

His work would be followed by that of occasional visits of a presiding elder, who exercised through supervision and saw that at every point the work was well sustained. The earliest memoranda found relating to this work is that left by Tobias Little, from which we conclude that Methodism was fully inaugurated as early as 1830. The records kept by Mr. Little show that from the time mentioned the religious interests were well sustained in connection with the Methodist Church at his home near Mount Lewis. A Sunday school was organized at an early date, and for a number of years taught by John G. Holmes. Those who were most active in religious work when the writer first visited this locality gave expressions of gratitude for the labors of this man in their childhood. Among the families active in this work who came to live in the vicinity of Mount Lewis is the Sones family. Mrs. Sones' labors took up the work some time after Mr. Holmes' death, and rendered efficient service prior to the time of Mr. Jones' arrival.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXIV.

DELAWARE GENEALOGIES.—The Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., has in preparation a history of the allied Families of Van Dyke, Johns, Manlove, Nixon, Robinson and Stewart, of Delaware. From the superior excellence of his "Virginia Genealogies," now almost out of print, we can expect just as valuable work. What Mr. Hayden does is conscientious and exhaustive. Lovers of Genealogy will hail with delight the appearance of another volume from that distinguished genealogist.

BROWN OF ENNISKILLEN.

I. James Brown, of Enniskillen dragoons, killed at the Battle of the Boyne. He left seven children.

2. i. James.

II. James Brown (James) twice m. By first wife had

3. i. John.

By second wife had

ii. James.

III. John Brown (James, James), m. and had several children:

1. i. John; m. 1st Margaret Eaton; m. 2nd —— Irwin.

IV. John Brown (John, James, James), m. 1st Margaret Eaton and had

i. Betty; m. —— Thompson.

ii. Jane; m. —— Hughes.

iii. Nancy; m. —— Montgomery.


v. Joseph.

vi. Robert, b. 1775; came to America in 1795; m. Rebecca Brown, dau. of James Brown, of near Carlisle. (See Hist. of Arm. co.)

vii. George.

viii. James, to William.

By second wife —— Irwin had

x. Thomas.

xi. Frank.

xii. Irvin.

xiii. Margaret.

xiv. Mary.

[Additional information is requested concerning this family of Brown.]

A HERO OF 1776.

Major George Wentling, of Lancaster County.

The following report upon the application of the petition of George Wentling, of Lancaster county, to Congress, for a pension is interesting for the facts therein set forth.

It satisfactorily appears to your committee, from the testimony, that the petitioner received a major's commission in the Pennsylvania line, from the "Council of Safety" at Philadelphia, in July, 1777; and that he immediately joined the army at New York, and remained in the service, actively employed, until the close of the war, when he was discharged at Philadelphia in 1783, having served as a major seven years, for which he never received any pension or remuneration whatever; that, during the service, he was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point, and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in Virginia; and at the battle of Brandywine he was slightly wounded by a musket ball in the thigh, and that the mark of wound is still visible. These facts rest not only upon the statement under oath of the petitioner himself, who is fully proved to be a man of un
doubted truth and integrity, but are sustained and corroborated by the testimony of three highly respectable revolutionary soldiers, themselves pensioners, to wit: James Oldham, of the city of Baltimore; William Moore, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Michael Warner, of York county. Oldham states that he was intimately acquainted with the petitioner before and after he entered the service, and that he knows that the petitioner did serve as a major from July or August, 1776, until the close of the war; that he frequently saw him during that time; and that 'when he himself went to Valley Forge in the militia service, he found Wentling (the petitioner) there in active service as a major. Moore states that, during the whole time he (the witness) served in the revolutionary army, viz: from October, 1777, to June, 1778, he knew the petitioner to be actively engaged in the service as a major. Warner states that in 1781 he was in the army in the South, at the surrender of Cornwallis; that he saw the petitioner (Major Wentling) both before and after the battle, and that he was a major, and acted in that capacity at the time he saw and knew him.

The petitioner also states, on oath, that his commission was lost or destroyed, together with other papers, during his absence at sea; that, in consequence of this loss, and his not being able to find any record of the issuing of his commission in the very imperfect records of the "Council of Safety," preserved at Harrisburg, he is unable to procure a pension under the rules of the Pension Office, which require the original commission, or documentary evidence of it. In support of this latter statement, the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is attached, showing that original commissions issued to the Committee of Safety have been produced at his office, of which no record could be found. Your committee are clearly of opinion that the services of the petitioner have been amply and satisfactorily proven, that his claim is highly meritorious, and that he is entitled to a full pension, under the act of 1832, for two years' service as a major in the revolutionary war; and report a bill accordingly.

REV. JOSEPH TATE.

I have been asked to explain the relationship between the Tate and Bayly families. This I can only do in part. The history of these two families and the Anderson family are counter parts of other prominent families in old Donegal, and it would require much study and skill to straighten out their different connections.

The Rev. Joseph Tate was probably born in the north of Ireland; he was received as a licentiate in Donegal Presbytery, April 1st, 1748, and was sent to Marsh Creek, Conewago and Lower Pennsboro'. On June 14, 1748 he received a call from Donegal, but did not accept it until his trial and acquittal before Presbytery, October 25, 1748. The charges were of a trilling character and no minister of his faith, and of that time, were exempt from charges preferred against them by those who deferred in non-essentials.

He was ordained November 23, 1748. On December 15, 1748, he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Rev. Adam Boyd, of Octoraro, and his wife, Jane Craighead, daughter of Rev. Thomas Craighead, who was the minister at White Clay Creek, Chester county, and afterwards in charge of Pequea church, Salisbury township, that county, where he died in 1739. The Rev. Adam Boyd died November 23, 1768, and his wife died November 6, 1779.

After his marriage, the congregation at Donegal gave him seventy pounds to purchase a plantation and a salary of seventy pounds. Mr. Tate purchased two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, which afterwards adjoined the plantation of Mr. Adam Boyd. When the Rev. Tate entered upon his ministry, the Presbyterian churches were having a bitter fight between the Old and New Lights. The clerical storm raged on the East, South and West sides of Lancaster county, and did not abate until about the year 1755. Mr. Tate adhered to the "Old Side" with great tenacity, but did not display the ability and aggressiveness in the fight that Rev. James Anderson, former pastor of Donegal, did. Mr. Tate at times displayed great restiveness and disgust with the conduct of his brother ministers. He died upon his farm at Maytown, October 11, 1774, aged sixty-three years, and surviving him his wife Margaret and the following named children:

i. Matthew.
ii. Adam.
iii. John.
iv. Benjamin.
v. Jane.
vi. Margaret.
vii. Sarah.

Matthew Tate studied for the ministry, but for some reason best known to the Synod he was not licensed. I believe the objection made was because he was not graduated from one of the classical schools in charge of the Presbyterians. Together with a dozen other young men he went over to England and took orders in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Tate returned to America and became pastor of St. Matthew's church in South Carolina. He removed to Beaufort, South Carolina, and had charge of a parish there until his death October 7, 1795. Being the oldest son he took his father's farm at the appraisal and sold it to Richard Keys, Esq. He paid his brothers and sisters their shares in money.

Adam Tate resided in Maytown, a sketch of whom was given in Donegal roll.

John Tate moved to the State of Kentucky.

Benjamin Tate moved to the State of Virginia.
I presume the Tates of Bedford county, Pa., came from John or Benjamin. Jane Tate married James Anderson, the grandson of Rev. James Anderson. They had:

i. James, who married Mary Bayly.

iii. James, who married Mary Weakley.

ii. Margaret; m — Weakley.

iii. Ruth; m — Williamson.

iv. Jane; m — Bayly.

Margaret Tate married, March 28, 1779, Captain David McQueen. He was captain in the “Flying Camp,” afterwards captain in Colonei Lowrey’s battalion in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He had also been in the battle at Long Island, and at King’s Bridge. After the war he removed to York, now Adams county. They had the following children:

i. Jean; b. January 29, 1780.

ii. Mary; b. July 7, 1781.

iii. John; b. March 8, 1783.

Jean McQueen married John Bayly in March, 1797. He was the son of James Bayly, on Donegal Roll. John Bayly died June 10, 1833, in his 69th year. Jean Bayly died April 18, 1852, aged 73 years. John Bayly and Jean, his wife, had three sons and six daughters.

Robert Black, of “Black’s Gap,” Franklin county, Pa., married the youngest daughter. He is 85 years of age. Robert Black, the ancestor of this family, came from Ireland in 1732 and located in Donegal township and moved to York county, now Adams county, where he died in 1760. His sons were in the Revolutionary war. They were all buried at Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian church.

James Anderson, son of Rev. James Anderson, married, first, Ruth Bayly, sister of John and James Bayly, as stated in Donegal roll and had a large family by her. Ruth, his wife, died January 2, 1784, aged 62 years. Within a year after her death Mr. Anderson married Margaret, the widow of Rev. Joseph Tate. Mr. Anderson died about June 5, 1790. His son James, as stated, married Jean Tate, daughter of Rev. Joseph Tate, and raised a family of several children. These children intermarried into the Bayly and Allison families.

Margaret Tate-Anderson died May 13, 1801. Although she died as the widow of James Anderson, sr., her name, age, and death is inscribed on the tombstone of her former husband, Rev. Joseph Tate, placed there probably by some of her children. Ruth is the only wife mentioned on the tombstone of James Anderson.

Columbia, Pa.

Samuel Evans.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXV.

Standing Stone Flat in Luzerne County.—A query comes to us where is it and by what name now known.

Preston.—John Preston came to America from England, in 1719, with his parents. He settled in Bucks county, Pa., married Miss Tucker, and had among other children:

i. William.

ii. Sarah.

iii. John.

John Preston, b. January 22, 1750, son of John Preston, senior, m. Rebecca Vickers, and had issue, all born in Bucks county:

i. Zenas, b. 4 mo. 10, 1775.

ii. John, b. 9 mo. 23, 1776.

iii. Amos, b. 11 mo. 14, 1779.

iv. Moses, b. 10 mo. 13, 1781.

v. Sarah, b. 1 mo. 12, 1784; d. 1 mo. 1, 1807.

vi. Peter, b. 3 mo. 2, 1786.

vii. Ann, b. 2 mo. 27, 1788; d. 7 mo. 1, 1792.

viii. William, b. 7 mo. 16, 1790.

ix. Jonas, b. 7 mo. 16, 1792.

x. David, b. 1 mo. 21, 1795; d. 10 mo. 10, 1795.

John Preston removed to Lynchburg, Va., and died there.

A MATRON OF THE REVOLUTION.

Ann West (Alricks) Lowrey.

Ann West, daughter of Francis West, senior, was born about the year 1730, at Clover Hill, Sligo, Ireland. Her father came to Pennsylvania when she was a few months old, and settled in Philadelphia, where the daughter received a fair education. Upon the organization of Cumberland county aff. West was appointed one of the first justices, an official position he held until his death about 1770. In the year 1755, Ann West became the wife of Hermanus Alricks, and they had four sons and a daughter. Mr. Alricks died Dec. 14, 1772, in Carlisle. The year after his widow married Alexander Lowrey, of Donegal, who probably had become acquainted with her on his frequent visits to Carlisle. Alexander Lowrey, son of Lazurus Lowrey, was born in the north of Ireland in December, 1725. Two years afterward his parents came to America and took up land in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Penna. Alexander followed the occupation of his who was an Indian trader, at that period the fur trade being quite lucrative. When the contest with Great Britain assumed alarming proportions, Mr. Lowrey was outspoken and ardent in his support of the common cause. In 1774, he was placed on the Committee of Correspondence for Lancaster, and was a member of the Provincial Conference held in Philadelphia on the 15th of July, of that convened in Carpenter’s Hall the 18th of June, 1776, and of the Constitutional Convention on the 15th of July following. He was chosen to the Assembly in 1775, and, with the exception of one or two years, served as a member of that body almost uninterruptedly until
In May, 1777, he was appointed one of the commissioners to procure blankets for the army. In 1778 he commanded the Third Battalion of the Lancaster county Associators, and was in active service in the latter part of that year. As senior, colonel, he commanded the Lancaster county militia at the battle of the Brandywine. At the close of the Revolution, Col. Lowrey retired to his fine farm adjoining Marietta. Under the constitution of 1789-90 he was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin a justice of the peace, an office he held until his death, which occurred on the 3rd of January, 1805. Col. Lowrey was a remarkable man in many respects, and his life was an eventful one, whether considered in his long career in the Indian trade, a patriot of the Revolution, or in the many years in which he gave his time and means to the service of his country. By a former marriage he left five children, some of whose names are still prominent in public affairs. Upon his marriage with Mrs. Alricks, Col. Lowrey brought to his home in Donegal all her children, and there they remained until they were married and settled. Mrs. Lowrey was a person of wonderful energy and indomitable will, and a great many incidents are extant illustrative of these characteristics. As may be imagined, Col. Lowrey, from the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was a very busy man. When Congress was in session at York, there was a constant stream of distinguished officers and men from the North who came to cross the Susquehanna at Anderson's Ferry. If there was any delay, on account of floating ice in the river or other causes, the more noted travelers were sure to go to Col. Lowrey's, who resided about half a mile back from the ferry. Mrs. Lowrey, therefore, had to entertain a great deal of company, which she did with grace and dignity. No more hospitable home was known in the Colonies. During the contest, she was active in collecting charitable contributions for clothing for the army, and assisted in making up the material, exerting herself to interest others in the same good work. In the latter part of the war, Col. Lowrey removed to Lancaster to be near the Committee. During the temporary residence there, Mrs. Lowrey was prostrated, and becoming quite helpless, the family returned to Donegal where she died November 21, 1791, and with her husband the remains lie within the graveyard walls of old Donegal church. With her passed away one of the best known patriotic dames of the Revolutionary era, a woman highly esteemed and respected by the many who crossed the threshold of the most charming home in that eventful era. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey had one daughter, Fanny, whose grandson is the eminent local historian Samuel Evans, Esquire, of Columbia.

The Wyoming monument, that granite witness to the patriotic devotion of those Americans who participated in the memorable action of July 3, 1778, called the "massacre of Wyoming," has always been accepted as an authority beyond question. That monument perpetuates the name of Major John Garrett as the second field officer who was slain in the massacre. By some singular mistake the name of this gallant officer has been omitted from the list of the slain, and that of Major Jonathan Waite Garrett has been substituted by every historian of Wyoming Valley since the centennial of the massacre in 1878. It is time to call a halt in this continued wrong done to an honored patriot.

The purpose of this paper is to show that no such person as Jonathan Waite Garrett participated in the action of July 3, 1778, but that the officer who aided Colonel Zebulon Butler, in command of the right wing on that day, was Major John Garrett.

The name of Jonathan Waite Garrett does not appear in any known account of the events of that terrible day, prior to the address of the Hon. Steuben Jenkins, delivered at the monument July 3, 1878. Mr. Jenkins was justly regarded as a careful and accurate historian, especially in matters pertaining to the Wyoming Valley. In the address referred to (p. 44) he stated that "Colonel Butler, supported by Major Jonathan Waite Garrett, assisted by Andrew Dana as adjutant, commanded the right wing." In the list of the slain, as inscribed on the monument (p. 70), he also gives the name of Major Jonathan Waite Garrett. In 1897 Mr. Jenkins assured me himself that the name as so given was an error. And yet this error has been repeated, apparently without any effort to verify it by examination of the monument, by Munsell's "History of Luzerne County," 1880 (p. 305); by the "Wyoming Memorial Volume," 1882, p. 340, and by H. C. Bradshay in his "History of Luzerne County," 1893, p. 120.

Chapman, p. 173, gives Major Wait Garrett.

Miner, p. 242, gives Major John Garrett. By mixing these via memoranda, and not eliminate, and John Wait Garrett is easily obtained. That was the manner in which my mistake took shape and got into print. Yours, &c.,

S. JENKINS.


I have made a careful research through the records of Luzerne county, and the county of Northumberland from which it was formed in 1787, through the Colonial Records of Connecticut any Pennsylvania and have failed to discover and trace of such a person as Jonathan Waite Garrett. No such name appears in the almost ex-
haustive roster of revolutionary soldiers, lately published by the State of Connecticut.

On the other hand, the official report of the battle and massacre of Wyoming by Colonel Zebulon Butler, dated July 10, 1778, states that in the conflict, "a lieutenant-colonel, a major and five captains, who were in commission in the militia, all fell." As will be seen in this paper the only officers who were in commission in the militia, who lost their lives July 3, 1778, were Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, Major John Garrett and Captains James Bidiack, Rezin Geer, Wm. McKerachan, Lazarus Stewart and Asaph Whittlesey. The Wyoming historians, Miner (p. 242), Pearce (128, 528), Wright (181) and Peck (39,335), invariably record the name of Major John Garrett as that of the officer who aided Colonel Butler on the right.

One exception worthy of notice is Chapman, who on page 175 of his history, as Mr. Jenkins' note states, gives the name as "Garrett." The only person of this name to be found in the military annals of Westmoreland or Connecticut was Wart Garrett, of New London, Conn., who served as a private from August to September, 1813, in the company of Captain (afterwards Major General) Moses Hayden, Connecticut Militia, War of 1812. (Connecticut in the War of 1812, p. 56, ), My attention was called to this unintentional injustice done to Major John Garrett, in 1853, by my cousin, the late Sidney Hayden, Esq., of Sayre, Pa., the well-known Masonic historian who was the great-grand nephew of Major John Garrett, but opportunity to investigate the matter did not offer until 1857. Mr. Hayden wrote me:

"I think the Jonathan Waite Garrett instead of John Garrett is a mistake, as the name stands in the family record in Connecticut as John Garrett. From the rank and position he held in the battle of Wyoming I am surprised that no more is said of him in Wyoming history. Who did he come there? And what are the personal incidents relating to him there, except that he served as Major in the battle and fell among the slain on the 3d of July, 1778? Do the historians of Wyoming know anything more about him?"

"This Major John Garrett was an uncle of my mother, and was born in West Simsbury, now Canton, in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1727, thus making him 51 years old at the time he was killed."

The following is all that I can learn of Major John Garrett: 

Major John Garrett, b. West Simsbury, Conn., in 1727, was the eldest son and third child of Francis Garrett, and his wife, Sarah (Mills) Tuller, born 1696, died 1707, in her 31st year. She was the daughter of John Mills, of West Simsbury, and the widow of Samuel Tuller, whom she married in 1715. She married 2d Francis Garrett in 1722, and after his death in 1731 she married 3d, 1745, Captain Joseph Woodford, who was born 1675 and died 1760. The record of her children will appear later. Nothing is known of the early life of John Garrett, beyond the fact of his marriage and the names of his children. He first appears in the annals of Connecticut as an officer in the militia of the town of Westmoreland.

Owing to the many conflicts between Indians and whites, Pennamites and Yankees, in that part of Pennsylvania known as the town of Westmoreland and claimed by Connecticut as a part of her domain, the Connecticut assembly, during the sessions of May and October, 1775, in response to the memorial of Colonel Zebulon Butler and Joseph Stuman, erected the town of Westmoreland into a county and created the Twenty-fourth regiment of militia for its protection, to be composed of men taken—rank and file—from that section of the country (Force, 1860). As a full and accurate list of the companies and officers of this regiment has never yet appeared in any history of the Wyoming section, it is given here from Volume XV., Colonial Records of Connecticut: Zebulon Butler, Colonel, appointed May, 1775.

Nathan Denison, Lieutenant Colonel, appointed May, 1775.

William Judd, Major, appointed May, 1775.

The following officers were appointed October, 1775:

First Company. Stephen Fuller, Captain; John Garrett, Lieutenant; Christopher Avery, Ensign.

Second Company. Nathaniel Landon, Captain; George Dorrance, Lieutenant; Asa Buck, Ensign.

Third Company. Samuel Rassom, Captain; Perin Rose, Lieutenant; Asaph Whittlesey, Ensign.

Fourth Company. Solomon Strong, Captain; Jonathan Parker, Lieutenant; Timothy Keyes, Ensign.

Fifth Company. William McKerachan, Captain; Lazarus Stewart, Junior Lieutenant; Silas Gore, Ensign.

Sixth Company. Rezin Geer, Captain; Daniel Gore, Lieutenant; Matthias Holtenbock, Ensign.

Seventh Company. Stephen Harding, Captain; Elisha Seovill, Lieutenant; John Jenkins, Junior, Ensign.

Eighth Company. Eliot Farum, Captain; John Shaw, Lieutenant; Elijah Winters, Ensign.

Ninth Company. James Secord, Captain; John Dupue, Lieutenant; Rudolph Fox, Ensign.

It will be noted that there were nine companies in this regiment, the officers of which all resided in the town of Westmoreland. Of these Butler, Denison, Dorrance, Avery, Fuller, Daniel and Silas Gore, Geer, Garrett, McKerachan, Rassom, Ross, Stewart, Holtenbock and Whittlesey are in the action of July 3, 1778. Lieutenant Elisha Seovill was in command of Fort Wintremon
when it was surrendered to Colonel John Butler. Lt. John Jenkins, Jun'r, was a prisoner, and Captain Stephen Harding was in Fort Jenkins. It must not be forgotten that the 24th regiment was somewhat deranged by the call of Congress in 1776 for the two companies from Wyoming Valley commanded by Captains Durkee and Ransom. The captains of the regiment after the formation of these companies were James Bidlack, William Hooker Smith, John Garrett, Nathaniel Landon, Asaph Whittlesey, William McKerachan, Jeremiah Blanchard, Rezin Geer, Stephen Harding, Lazarus Stewart, Robert Carr and Elihu Farnam (Conn. in the Revolution, xv:43).

William Judd, appointed Major May, 1775 (Conn. Col. Rec. xv:43), was then living in Wyoming Valley, having located there in 1774 or 1775. He was in Farmington in 1774. Heiman records him as Major from August to October, 1775. He became captain of the third Connecticut regiment in 1777, retired January 1, 1781, and resided until his death in Farmington, Conn. He was one of the justices of the peace in the county of Westmoreland, appointed by the Assembly of Connecticut May, 1775, and June 1, 1778 (Miner 211, Col. Rec. of Conn., xv, n, 279). Miner gives an account of his arrest and imprisonment in Philadelphia jail September 20, 1775 (p. 168), from which he was discharged in December, 1775. (Conn. His. Soc. Coll. n, 328). His subsequent history as a friend of the Wyoming settlers and members of the Susquehanna company will be found in Connecticut History, and in Miner 380, 412, &c., &c.

Several interesting facts in this connection seem to have, as far, escaped the notice of Wyoming historians.

The U. S. Congress, August 26, 1776, immediately after appointing the officers for the two Wyoming companies, "authorized the Select Committee to send to Captain Durkee 200 lbs. of powder and a proportionate quantity of lead for the use of the two Westmoreland companies, and Zebulon Butler, Esq., was appointed to supply these companies with provisions, and was allowed therefrom at the rate of 1-12 part of a dollar per ration until further order of Congress."

Congress also, September 10, 1776, "Resolved, That $400 be sent to Zebulon Butler, Esq., for the use of the two companies ordered to be raised in the towns of Westmoreland, he to be accountable for the same, and that the money be delivered to and forwarded by the Connecticut delegates."

"Resolved, That Major William Judd be authorized to muster the said companies (Journals of Cong. r. 329)."

The mustering occurred Sept. 17, 1776, and Oct. 1776. Congress voted an additional sum of $2,000 to be paid to Colonel Zebulon Butler for the use of the companies (id. 411).

Whether Major William Judd resigned his majority in the 24th Connecticut regiment before Oct., 1775, is not known. His rank as Major was recognized by Congress in 1776 as we see above.

But he was succeeded in the 24th regiment by George Dorrance, appointed Major Oct., 1775. In May, 1777, Lieut. Col. Nathan Denison succeeded Zebulon Butler as Colonel of the regiment. Captain Lazarus Stewart succeeded Nathan Denison as Lieut. Colonel. He resigned in 1777 and was succeeded Oct., 1777, by Major George Dorrance, promoted Lieut. Colonel, and Dorrance was succeeded Oct., 1777, by Captain John Garrett, promoted Major (Conn. in the Rev., p. 440; also Heitman's Historical Register of the Continental Line and Colonial Records of Conn.)

At what date Major John Garrett moved from Connecticut to Wyoming Valley is not known. His name does not occur in any record prior to 1778. Although at that time aged 48, he held no civil office here, nor does he appear to have engaged in business, and probably came here in his military capacity as lieutenant of the First Company, Twenty-fourth regiment. He bought land here in 1775 and 1776, as the following deeds show:


Darius Spofford, of Westmoreland, for £50 paid him by John Garrett of same place, September 23, 1776, conveyed to Garrett lot No. 21, third division, district of Wilkesbarre. Witnessed by Jonathan Pitch Bird and John Barrett; recorded January 29, 1779. John Murphy, of Westmoreland, for £160 paid him by "Major John Garrett," of same place, March 20, 1778, conveyed to Garrett lot No. 22, third division "in the town of Wilkesberry," Witnesses, Nathan Denison and J. Baldwin. Recorded January 29, 1789 (Deed. Bk. I. p. 129, 121). Of this property we will hear more. It is not known that Major Garrett lived upon it; but the deeds show that he resided here from 1775 to 1778. Of the personal history of Major John Garrett during these four years very little is known. Miner names him but twice, excepting in the list of slain in the massacre. He does not mention him in his very entertaining appendix "The Hazleton Travellers," doubtless because so little was known of his history.

His first appearance in Wyoming history is of great interest, and highly creditable to his character as a soldier, but it fills one with regret that so little is known of the man. It was in
connection with Colonel William Plunkett’s invasion of the Valley of the Wyoming, Dec. 24, 1775, with a military force of seven hundred men, ostensibly to aid the sheriff of Northumberland county to serve some civil suits against the Connecticut settlers. Miner says, “the cruelty of the contemplated attack was sensibly felt, intended, it was not doubted, like that on the Muncy settlement, to effectuate the entire expulsion of the whole people” of the Valley.

Colonel Zeabon Butler, then acting in his military capacity of Colonel of the 24th Connecticut militia, with a force of about 300 men and boys, indiscriminately armed, made preparations to meet the invaders. “Having encamped,” says Miner, “with his three hundred men on the flat near the union of Harvey’s Creek with the Susquehanna, he despatched Major John Garrett [then Lieutenant Garrett], his second in command, to visit Col. Plunkett with a flag, and desired to know the meaning of his extraordinary movements, and to demand his intentions in approaching Wyoming with so imposing a military array. The answer given was that he came peaceably as an attendant on Sheriff Cook, who was authorized to arrest several persons at Wyoming for violating the laws of Pennsylvania, and he trusted there would be no opposition to a measure so reasonable and pacific!” Major Garrett on his return reported that the enemy outnumbered the Yankees more than two to one. “The conflict,” said he, “will be a sharp one boys. I for one am ready to die, if need be, for my country.” (Miner, 173.)

This patriotic declaration, fit motto to grace his monument, found its exposition three years later on the field of the massacre. On that memorable occasion, Major John Garrett supported Col. Zeabon Butler, commanding the right wing of the American line. The conflict was a sharp one, and Garrett fell early in the action during the hot fire which Miner says was sustained for half an hour. No survivor saw him fall, but none saw him retreat. There were not wanting those who could tell how Hewitt and Spafford, Bidlake and Whittelesy, Durkee and Whiton, Donahew and Shoemaker acted, and bravely met their fate, but the veil of silence has hidden from our knowledge how Garrett “died for his country.” That he did his duty, and fell in the very front of the battle, is all that may ever be known.

(An request to reprint the following which appeared in Notes and Queries some years ago.)

AN EARLY SETTLEER IN CLARK’S VALLEY.

A gentleman, who has been recently through the length and breadth of Clark’s Valley sends us the following:

Ludwig Minsker, an emigrant from the Palatinate located in Clark’s Valley in 1750. He built his cabin on a run near the place where the house of John Hocker, Jr., now stands. He was a man of great courage, and the Indians of the neighborhood, fearing him, never molested him or his family.

It was subsequent to Braddock’s defeat, that hostile Indians crossed over the mountains and spread death and desolation on the frontiers. While out hunting during the spring of 1756, Ludwig observed the trail of the marauding savages. Knowing that if they discovered his cabin, his wife and child, in his absence, would be killed, he hastened home and quickly devised means for their protection. It was too late to go below the mountains, for he would be overtaken. Having in his house a chest six feet long, he bored a sufficient number of holes in it to admit air; then taking it upon his shoulder, waded up the run some distance, placing it in a sequestered nook. Returning to his cabin he took his wife and child (the latter but six months old) in the same way to the chest to conceal his trail, where the dense foliage covered all their hiding place. It was ten days before the hostile had left the valley, and during all that time Mrs. Minsker and her child were safely secured in the huge chest, her husband, in the meantime, keeping guard in the neighborhood of their cabin, hunting and carrying provisions to the refugees.

One autumn, while Ludwig was carrying toward his cabin half of a good-sized hog he had butchered, an Indian stealthily came up behind him, quickly severed the lower part, exclaimed, “hog meat very good meat, Indian like him,” and scampared off to the woods.

The child, who was concealed with his mother in the chest, became Ludwig the second. He married a daughter of Thomas Cairn, and built his cabin at a spring on the Third mountain, on property now belonging to Harry Zeiders, who is a descendant of the first Ludwig. It is only a few years since that the cabin was torn down.

Prior to the Revolution, a friendly Indian had his cabin on the north side of Peters’ mountain, near the spring which supplies the water-trough on the pikes. Here he lived for years un molested. One evening, in the fall of the year, Mrs. Minsker, while standing in the door-way, heard a loud moan, resembling that of some one in extreme agony. She told her husband, who replied that it was the cry of a panther. Still listening, she found by direction of the sound that the person was going up the mountain—but Ludwig, to quiet her, said she must be mistaken, it was only the cry of the panther. The ensuing summer, the cows remained out beyond the usual time and the children were sent in search of them. Going up the mountain they came to what was then called, and still known as, the “King’s Stool,” where they found a skeleton lying under it. Informing their father of the fact, Ludwig examined the remains—found by the hunting shirt, which was intact that it was the Indian referred to. It
appeared that some ill-disposed whites had gone to the cabin of the Indian and most likely shot him, but did not kill him.
connection with Colonel William Plunkett's invasion of the Valley of the Wyoming, Dec. 24, 1775, with a military force of some tensibly to aid the land county to set against the Conns says, "the cruelty their attack was tensibly not doubted, like ten tement, to effectual of the whole people.

Colonel Zibalon his military capacity 24th Connecticut about 300 men a armed, made prepa vaders. "Have Miner, "with men on the of Harvey's Creek he despatched Major Lieutenant Garrett stand, to visit Col. and desired to know extraordinary move his intentions in with so imposing a answer given was as an attendant on authorized to a at Wyoming, for Pennsylvania, and be no opposition to ble and pacific!" Nutt turn reported that entered the Yankees. "The conflict" said one boys. I for of need to, for my co.

This patriotic did grace his monument three years later on gre. On that mem John Garrett supplied, commanding the American line. The one, and Garrett during the hot fire sustained for half saw him fall, but there were not war tell how Hewitt and Whittlesey, Durke and Shoemaker at their fate, but the hidden from our kin "died for his count duty, and fell in battle, is all that or.

[By request we rep appeared in Notes and —Ed.]

AN EARLY SET VA A gentleman, who through the length Valley sends us the Ludwig Blansker, Palatinate located 1750. He built his place where the hot

In 1783 - 4th Battalion

Col. Jacob Cook
Major Abraham Scott
Captains
James Anderson J-
David McQueen
James Cook

In 1780 the 3rd Battalion was commanded by Col Lowery and Major Jacob Cook.

I have a list of the Captains and Lieutenants who is at your service.

It does seem too great a pity that so little has been preserved of our patriotic ancestors' private life, but of that little we must now make the best.
appeared that some ill-disposed whites
had gone to the cabin of the Indian and
wantonly shot him, but did not kill him.

voles, so admirably and lovingly edited
and so beautifully printed. It is not our
province to enter into a criticism of a
book. Owing to its
truth, it is one
by the students
- Francis P.
New York city,
the thanks of
armly welcome
: treasure of the

E V O L U T I O N.

Cooke.

mother of Samuel
is born in Pax-
county, Penna.,
 Thomas Simp-
settlers in that
upon the assess-
ship, Ches-
egal, and then
The children of
ner the circum-
ceived a limited
was a well-to-
ole was he from
en were educated
7 months in the
arcly amounted
ents. In house-
rah Simpson ex-
and weave, and,
or the wife of a
7d, in 1762, Wm.
of John Cooke,
the father being
 Pennsylvania,
onderry, Ireland.
ed his family to
bury. He was
Northumberland
 at the opening
pendence, one of
e was a member
ervation for the
al Conference of
nstitutional
owing. On the
the latter body he
ended as colonel
ised in the coun-
d Northumber-
twelfth regiment
 e, and being com-
employed upon
the front of Gen.
 the year 1777,
sent from it to
ssisting in the
His regiment was
attles of Brandy-
that it was dis-
stered out of
ited deputy quar-
years 1775,
and 1782 he was
Assembly; com-
istrates October 3,
796, an associate
county. He died
connection with Colonel William Plunkett's invasion of the Valley of the Wyoming, Dec. 24, 1775, with a military force of tensibly to aid the land county to against the Colon says, "the cruelty tack was sensibly not doubted, like tlement, to effect of the whole people. Colonel Zebulo his military capa 24th Connecticut, about 300 men armed, made prep raders. "Harp Miner, "with men on the of Harvey's Creek he despatched Maj. Lieutenant Garre mand, to visit Col and desired to know extraordinary mov his intentions in with so imposing answer given was as an attendant on authorized to at Wyoming, for Pennsylvania, and be no opposition ble and pacific!" I turn reported that bered the Yankees "The conflict" said one boys. I for o need be, for my co This patriotic grace his monument three years later o. On that men John Garrett supp ler, commanding 1 American line. T one, and Garrett f during the hot fire sustained for half saw him fall, but There were not wa tell how Hewitt an Whittlesey, Durke and Shoemaker ate their fate, but the hidden from our ke "died for his count duty, and fell in battle, is all that m

[By request we rep appeared in Notes and —JSD.]

AN EARLY SET

A gentleman, who through the length Valley sends us the Ludwig Minsker, Palatinate located 1750. He built his place where the hon
appeared that some ill-disposed whites had gone to the cabin of the Indian and wanted to shot him, but did not kill him. With his little strength remaining the poor Indian crawled up and then down the side of the Fourth mountain, across Clark's Valley; then up Third mountain to the "King's Stool," where he died from exhaustion. The rock alluded to is a huge boulder heaved on the top of another, and as high as the tallest trees.

The foregoing facts were gathered from the lips of the late Mrs. Henrietta Minsker.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXVI.

GEN. WILLIAM THOMPSON.—The will of Gen. William Thompson, of the Revolution, is on record at Carlisle. It was made August 27, 1781, and probated the 26th of September following. He died September 4, 1781, at his residence in Middleton township. He left a wife Catherine (Ross) and children:

i. George.
ii. Robert.
iii. Mary.
iv. Catherine.
v. Juliette.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. William.

In his will he mentions his sister Mrs. Archer. The executors were his sons George and Robert, and Col. Robert Magaw.

Lewis and Clark's Expedition.

The expedition of Lewis and Clark to the sources of the Missouri river, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia river to the Pacific ocean, performed during the years 1804 to 1806, excited at the time the most wonderful interest. It was the first governmental exploration of the Great West, and the narrative history of that undertaking was read with intense delight. Half a century ago, it was a rare book, and so charming were its details, that we are not surprised that after the lapse of nearly ninety years, a demand occasioned its republication. In subsequent explorations of that great domain west of the Mississippi traveled over by Lewis and Clarke, so accurately described was every rock, and knoll, that the marvelous truths aroused the attention of the reading public. In Dr. Elliott Coues, Lewis and Clarke have found a most faithful editor, an author who entered upon the work with such sympathizing fervor, that a new delight and interest have been aroused, and with modern typography the work now given to the public is certainly most creditable. The charm which centers around the "Robinson Crusoe" of our childhood days is greatly surpassed by these delightful vol-

umes, so admirably and lovingly edited and so beautifully printed. It is not our province to enter into a criticism of a work of this character. Owing to its fidelity to nature and to truth, it is one which will be appreciated by the students of our country's history. Francis P. Harper, the publisher, of New York city, is certainly entitled to the thanks of book-lovers, who will warmly welcome and appreciate the historic treasure of the year.

A MATRON OF THE REVOLUTION.

Sarah Simpson Cooke.

Sarah Simpson, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Simpson, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Penna., in 1742. Her grandfather, Thomas Simpson, was one of the first settlers in that locality, his name being upon the assessment list of Conestoga township, Chester county, afterwards Donegal, and then Paxtang in Lancaster. The town was the first pioneers, whatever the circumstances of the parents, received a limited education. Mr. Simpson was a well-to-do farmer, and yet so remote was he from the town, that his children were educated chiefly at home—the few months in the year of winter school scarcely amounted to more than the rudiments. In household accomplishments, Sarah Simpson excelled. She could spin and weave, and, therefore, personally fit for the wife of a frontiersman. She married, in 1762, Wm. Cooke. He was the son of John Cooke, born about the year 1739, the father being an early emigrant into Pennsylvania, coming from near Londonderry, Ireland. In 1767 Mr. Cooke removed his family to Fort Augusta, now Sunbury. He was elected the first sheriff of Northumberland county, October, 1772, and at the opening of the struggle for independence, one of its foremost supporters. He was a member of the Committee of Observation for the county. of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the Constitutional Convention of July following. On the last day of the session of the latter body he was chosen and recommended as colonel of the battalion to be raised in the counties of Northampton and Northumberland. This became the Twelfth regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, and being composed of riflemen, was employed upon picket duty and covered the front of Gen. Washington's army during the year 1777, while detachments were sent from it to Gen. Gates, materially assisting in the capture of Burgoyne. His regiment was so badly cut up at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown that it was disbanded, and Col. Cooke mustered out of service. He was appointed deputy quartermaster of stores during the years 1778, 1779 and 1780. In 1781 and 1782 he was chosen to the General Assembly; commissioned one of the justices October 3, 1786, and January 16, 1795, an associate judge of Northumberland county. He died
at the town of Northumberland April 22, 1804, the family having removed thither as early as 1775. It was during this year that the Rev. Philip Fithian, in his journal, alludes to the invitation of Sheriff Cooke to stop with him. Mrs. Cooke was certainly an agreeable woman—hospitable and kind in the extreme. During the war, her husband in the patriot army, many duties devolved upon her, apart from the care and education of her children. Amidst the gloom, her strong old Calvinistic faith buoyed up her heart, and her firm reliance upon the God of Battles nerved her for whatever might befall her. Finally, her husband returned from the war, relieving her anxiety. During the summer of 1778 their house was a hospital, as well as an asylum, where the wounded and sick, the helpless women and children received care and succor. Mrs. Cooke was never weary in well-doing. When peace dawned, plenty was added to their stores, for in a letter to a brother in London, in 1780, Col. Cooke writes, declining the offer of money, but says: "you desire me to make out such a list of books as Johnny requires to complete his library, and you would send them in the spring, and I thought that would be sufficient at present, and yet I would take it as a kindness if you would pack up a piece of chintz along with Johnny's books that would make each of the girls a pattern of a gown." He also adds, that he had "just completed a grist mill two and a half miles from here, which goes very well."

Mrs. Cooke died at Northumberland in 1822. The Johnny referred to was her second child who, as Mr. Linn so felicitously observed, "was cradled amid the din of arms." It was while he had entered the practice of the law, in 1792, that a call was made upon him, and he received a captain's commission in the fourth sub-legion of the U.S. army. His company was chiefly recruited at Northumberland. It was under Wayne at the Miami, and assisted in checking the power of the confederated Indians in the Northwest Territory. Upon his return from the army, he married and settled down to works of peace at Northumberland. Col. Cooke's daughter Mary married Robert Brady, while Jane became the wife of William P. Brady, sons of the gallant Captain John Brady. Rebecca Cooke married William Steedman, Elizabeth m. Martin, and Sarah, the youngest daughter, married first, William McClellan and secondly, Judge Samuel Harris, of Lycoming county. William Cooke married Martha Lemmon, daughter of James Lemmon. The descendents of Colonel and Mrs. Cooke, are among the best citizens of the State, people who appreciate and revere the patriotic virtues of their ancestors.

MAJOR JOHN GARRETT, OF WYOMING VALLEY, 1775-1778.

His widow, with many other women and children escaped the death by which the men had fallen, by fleeing as they were instructed, to a raft that lay in the Susquehanna river and floating down the stream, but their property was all destroyed that could be by the Indians."

Such was the account of Mrs. Garrett, who, knowing the fate of her husband, soon made her way back to Connecticut. James A. Gordon, Esq., who recorded his recollections of what he witnessed, and other participants in the scenes, told him, stated that the day after the massacre "there were four rafts, besides some canoes, congregated at Nanticoke and full of women and children," who had fled from Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre. Wm. Macley wrote to the Pennsylvania Council from Paxtang, July 12, 1778: "I never in my life saw such scenes of distress. The Rivers and the Roads leading down it were covered with men, women and children flying for their lives, many without any Property at all, and none who had not left the greater part behind."

Something of the care and anxiety ought to be done for the miserable objects that crowded the Banks of this River, especially those who fled from Wyoming" (Pa. Arch. vi., 634).

Nearly ten years afterwards, John Cary, of Wilkes-Barre, was granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on September 11, 1787, letters of administration on the estate of Major John Garrett, deceased, bond £500, Nathan Cary and Solomon Avery, sureties; Eben Bowman and John Scott, witnesses. An inventory of the estate was made Aug. 29, 1788, and the administrator's account rendered May 31, 1790, but they are both lost.

In 1788 Cary confirmed the reported destruction of Major Garrett's personal property in his application to the court for power to sell real estate: "To the Honourable the Orphans' Court of the County of Luzerne. John Cary, administrator on the estate of John Garrett, of the parish of Wilkes-Barre, deceased, humbly sheweth, That there is no personal estate of the deceased to be found, the same having been lost or destroyed in the general destruction of the settlement in 1778. That the debts exhibited against the estate appear to amount to the sum of one hundred and twenty-six pounds, three shillings and four pence, one farthing, besides the charges of administration. Wherefore your petitioner prays for an order of Court for the sale of the whole real estate of said deceased for payment of said debts and charges of administration. John Cary."

Wilkes Barre, Sept. 1, 1788.

The Court authorized the sale on the same day. It was advertised to take place Oct. 7th, 1788, at the house of Abel Yardington, in Wilkes-Barre, but the property was not conveyed until June 15th, 1790, when Cary deeded lots 21 and 22 to George Frey, of Middletown, Dauphin county, for £113. The land is described in Cary's deed as two lots in Wilkes-Barre, called back lots, or lots in
the Third division, No. 21, being bounded on the southwest on the line of Hanover township, 1,414 perches, northwest on the road laid out through Wilkes-Barre township to Hanover township line, being a straight line of the main street of the town of Wilkes-Barre, 33 and 4-10 perches; northeast on said lot to No. 22 by a straight line 1,404 and 4-10 perches, and southeast on vacant land over the mountain at right angles with the side line 31 and 8-10 rods, containing 260 acres and 11 perches. No. 22, adjoining No. 21, containing 273 acres and 26 perches, as per survey made by William Montgomery, Jr., in 1787, (Book 1, p. 278). This property lies at the extreme end of South Wilkes-Barre, beginning on the east side of Main street, opposite the residence of Rev. Mr. Hayden, No. 601, and extend to Bear Creek township line, covering only the Spofford and Murphy tracts. The latter on the NW, Border to John Garrett, yeoman, was lot No. 22, town of Wilkes-Barre, containing 3 acres and 99 perches, bounded southeast by Main street and northeast by Union street. It extended from the west side of Main street to the center of Franklin street, and from Union street southward 333 feet. Recorded May 17, 1786 (Book 4, p. 252).

Major Garrett had a claim of some kind on another lot in Wilkes-Barre, as Arnold Colt, of W. B., for £10 received April 15, 1788, of Mills Garrett and the rest of the heirs of John Garrett, late of W. B., deceased, conveyed to them one-half of lot No. 4, third division. This lot lay in what is now Plains township.

Nov. 23, 1793, John Garrett and Francis Garrett, of Southbury, Litchfield county, Conn., heirs of John Garrett, deceased, conveyed to Arnold Colt, of Wilkes-Barre, for £15, one-half a back lot No. 4, third division, W. B. township, being part of the right of land of which Harris Colt was an original proprietor, and which Arnold Colt deeded to Mills Garrett and the rest of the heirs of John Garrett, deceased, the same day John Garrett, of Southbury, Conn., and Jeremiah Spencer, of Windsor, Conn., sold Benjamin Cary, Hanover township, Luzerne county, for £25, all their right in lot No. 26, Hanover township, which Caleb Spencer deeded to James Spencer (Bk. 1, pp. 2, 142). For this lot see minute Hanover township, p. 172. With these sales the names of Major John Garrett and his family disappear from Wyoming Valley.

There were others of the name of Garrett in the town of Westmoreland in 1776 and 1777, as Titus Garrett, aged 34 [born 1742], 5 feet 10 inches high, was a private soldier in Capt. Robert Darke's company, 1776, and in Capt. Samuel Hanley's company Jan. 1, 1777, discharged Sept. 19, 1778, residence Westmoreland. Elisha Garrett, aged 36 [born 1740], 5 feet 11 inches high, was also a private in both companies, residence Westmoreland. He was transferred to Dutke's regiment and continued in service until 1783. (Conn.

in the Revolution, p. 263-266.) He was killed by Patterson's men in 1784. (Wright 122.) John Garrett appears on the Wyoming monument among the privates who survived the massacre. This was the eldest son of Major John Garrett, who was a resident of Hanover township and a private in the Conn. Wilkes-Barre Co. (Plumb 107.) The names of Elisha and Titus Garrett do not appear in the records of Luzerne county. None of the above ever asked for or received a pension for Revolutionary services. A John Garrett, private in the Conn. Line, living in 1818, in Oneida Co., N. Y., aged 96; in 1834 received a pension, but I cannot identify him with the Simsbury family.

Francis Garrett, said to have been a Frenchman, came to Canton, Conn., and m. circa, 1722, Sarah (Mills) Tuller, b. 1696, d. 1797 in her 101st year. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Pettibone) Mills of Westbury, New York, b. 1703, d. 1785, in Haddam, Conn., m. 1722, John Tuller, b. 1690, d. 1769, and was the son of Simon and Mary (Buell) Mille of Windsor, probably son of Simon Mills, who owned land in W., 1653, (see Stiles' Windsor, ii. 500). Mrs. Garrett was the widow of Samuel Tuller, (probably son of John, of Simsbury, 1690), whom she had m. about 1715. Her husband, Francis Garrett, d. 1731, She m. thrirdly in 1745, Captain Joseph Woodford, b. 1676; d. 1760; son of Joseph and Rebecca (Newell) Woodford, the son of Thomas, of Hartford, 1650, and Northampton, Mass., 1654-1667. After Captain Woodford's death, his widow lived with his son William, who had m. her daughter Susanna. Sarah had no children by her third marriage.

Children by first marriage:

i. Samuel Tuller.

ii. James Tuller.

iii. Lieut. Isaac Tuller; b. 1720; d. 1806, ae 86; m. 1746 Phoebe Case, b. May 16, 1729; d. 1779; daughter of James and Esther (Fithian) Case, and sister of Mrs. Francis Garrett. He moved to Westmoreland, Conn., in 1749, and resided on the place afterwards occupied by his son, Rufus. His children were:

1. Phoebe, b. 1747; d. 1776; m. James Case, son of Josiah.

2. Isaac, Jr., b. 1749; d. 1776, in army at Bergen, N. J.

3. Deliverance, b. 1751; d. 1805; m. Isaac Winfield (Buell) Case.

4. Ruth, b. 1755; d. 1818; m. Capt. Frederick Humphreys, Canton, Conn., and had Ruth, who m. 1804, Luke Hayden, of Barkhamstead. (Augustine, Samuel, Samuel, Daniel, William); b. August 30, 1773; d. March, 1824; b. Sidney Hayden, Esq., of Sayre, Pa. Capt. Frederick Humphreys was son of Capt. Ezekiel, of Samuel, Michael and Priscilla (grant) Humphreys.

5. Esther, b. 1757; d. 1851; m. Elijah Hill.

6. Lois, b. 1759; d. 1797; m. James Lawrence.
Sarah, b. 1761; d. 1812; m. Ozias Northway.
8. Aseneth, b. 1763; d. 1815; m. Jonathan Mersell.
9. Anna, b. 1765; d. 1792; m. Sylvia Case.
10. Rufus, b. 1767; alive in 1856; m. Matilda Case.
11. Chloe, b. 1770; d. 1845; m. Timothy Caldwell.

By the second marriage there was issue:
10. Sarah Garrett, b. 1723; d. 1813; a 98; m. 1743–4, Oliver Humphrey, son of Jonathan and grandson of Samuel, b. 1720, d. 1792, a 72. He was the first magistratc in West Simsbury, where he located 1742. He was justice, 1770–1792; deputy, 1766–1770. Their children were:
1. Sarah, b. 1744; d. 1795; m. first, Abraham Case, Jr., and secondly, Rev. Abraham Fowler.
2. Lois, b. 1746; d. 1800; m. Billed Barber.
3. Ruth, b. 1748; d. 1822; m. Lieut. Gideon Mills, Jr.
4. Oliver, Jr., b. 1750; d. 1776 in the army.
5. Erastus, b. 1752; d. 1776.
6. Reuben, b. 1754; d. 1820; m. Anna Humphrey.
7. Rachel, b. 1756; d. 1831; m. Geo. Humphrey.
8. Asher, b. 1758; d. 1828; m. Chloe Humphrey.
9. Mercy, b. 1761; d. 1830; was 1786 Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, father of Jeremiah H., President Judge Ohio Circuit Court.
10. Esther, b. 1763; d. 1803; m. Eben Alford.
11. Lavinia, b. 1765; d. 1848; m. Thomas Bidwell, Jr.
12. Susanna Garrett, b. 1725; d. 1806; m. Corson, 1756, Wm. Woodford, b. 1722; d. 1803; son of Capt. Joseph Woodford by his first wife. Their children were:
1. Rufus; b. 1754; d. 1760.
2. Ruth; b. 1756; m. Uzziah Dyer, of Thomas, of Benjamin.
3. Francis; d 1759.
4. Rufus; b. 1762; d. 1831; m. first, Canoe Hills, d. 1794; m. secondly, Mary Tuller; m. thirdly, Charlotte (Alford) Moses.
5. Theod; b. 1764; d. 1838; dau. of Isaac Case, b. 1770; d. 1847.
6. James; b. 1767; m. Apiphia Hill, b. 1764; d. 1839.
7. Theodore; b. 1769.
8. Ruth; b. 1772; m. Thomas Dyer, Jr.

vi. Major John Garrett, b. 1727; slain July 3, 1778; m. and had children:
1. Mills
2. John; m. Mary Case, b. 1756; lived in Southbury, Conn.
3. Francis; m. Anna (Wait); lived in Southbury; had Esther, Josiah, Wait.

vii. Francis Garrett, b. 1729; d. of consumption; m. 1753, Ruth Case, b. 1732, dau. of Captain James and Esther (Fithian) Case, of Terry’s Plain, Simsbury (William, John T.); moved to West Simsbury, 1746. He was a blacksmith. His widow Ruth m. 2dly Gideon Case.

viii. Anna Garrett, b. 1731; d. first 1747; Samuel or James Northway; m. 2dly John Phelps. Left children:
1. Sarah, b. 1748; d. 1819; m. Daniel Dyer, of Benjamin.
2. Anna, b. Nov. 1747; d. 1815; m. Benjamin Dyer, of Benjamin, who was a schoolmate of Benjamin Franklin in Boston, whence he moved to West Simsbury 1740–1.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXVII.

“Lewe AND Clarke’s Expedition (N. & Q. xxxvi).—Since the notice of Mr. Harper’s excellent reprint of Lewis and Clark’s travels across the Rocky Mountains, we learn that, although the volumes have been out scarcely six weeks, there remains but two hundred copies of the one thousand sets issued, and no more will be printed. It looks now, by the first of January, as if we will call the work ‘scarce,’” although really just published. This is certainly very unusual, and those of our historical readers who desire the volumes should not delay the matter.

CAPTAIN JOHN MEARS, OF THE REVOLUTION.—Heitman’s National Register, page 290, John Meares, Pa., Capt. 4, Penna., should read, John Meares. See vol.10, Pa. archives, 2d series, page 489. He was from Reading, Pa., and was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. He was the founder of Catawissa, Pa., where he died in 1810, aged 82 years. He has a grandson, John Meares, of Wallace street, Philadelphia. See John of Frankenstein’s history of Columbia county, page 105. Linn.

THE FIRST GERMAN HYMN BOOK PRINTED IN THIS COUNTRY.—We have frequently made the remark that “life is far too short to correct every historical blunder.” The latest, however, is so egregious, that the stomp ought to be fixed upon it at once. In the recent biographical notices of the late learned Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, the statement is made that “he wrote the first German Hymn Book that was ever printed in this country.” The careful editor of the publishers’ weekly repeats this, and the truth ought to be given just as wide prominence, but that, we fear, never will be. German hymn books were compiled and printed in America half a century at least before Dr. Schaff was born. That eminent divine, it is true, did edit and publish a choice selection of German hymns, but others had done the same thing many many years before. We venture the assertion that more German hymn books
were published in Pennsylvania prior to 1820 than English hymn books during the same period were printed in the whole of New England. The history of German literature and German printing in Pennsylvania remains to be written.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.
(Copied From Old Family Bible Records.)

LONG.
Henry Long, of Fermanagh, b. Sept. 1, 1776; d. July 30, 1843; m., in 1802, Jane Bingham b. April 20, 1784; d. Jan. 21, 1841. They had issue:

SIGLER.
George Sigler, son of George and Elizabeth Sigler, b. Feb. 17, 1762; d. August 3, 1821, in Mifflin county, Penn., m. Elizabeth Bunn, daughter of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth Bunn, b. Sept. 15, 1782; d. May 10, 1811, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, Penn. They had issue:
1. Mary, b. Jan. 6, 1792; m. August 22, 1810, John Henderson Bell, b. Nov. 13, 1791; d. June 8, 1838. They had issue (surname Bell):
   3. Matilda-Elizabeth; b. May 17, 1815.
   12. Adeline; b. April 7, 1833.
13. Jacob; b. March 9, 1794.
15. George; b. April 17, 1799.

HALLER.
Jacob Haller, b. circa 1750, in Berks county; m. Rachel Stringer. They had issue:
1. Samuel; m. first, Mary McNitt; secondly, Edna Bostick; descendants reside at Vandalia, Ill.
2. Jacob; m. Elizabeth Hunselman; descendants at Lincoln, Ill.
3. Henry; b. Oct. 12, 1795; m. at Lewistown, Pa., May 23, 1820, to Margaret Alexander.

BELL.
John Bell came from the north of Ireland about 1730. He settled in the Juniata Valley in company with Dorman, McClenahan and others, at what was subsequently Belltown. His children were:
1. John P.
2. William; m. Peggy McCartney, of Juniata county, and had issue:
   1. John Henderson; m. Mary Sigler.
5. Johnston.
7. Sibella; m. Samuel Barr.
8. Margaret; m. Alexander Glass.
10. George.

THE COWANESQUE VALLEY IN 1767.
Tour of Rev. David Zeisberger, the Moravian Missionary.

[We are indebted to the Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, Tioga county, Penn., for the following notes and extracts from the Diary of that eminent missionary among the Indians, Rev. David Zeisberger:]

[About two years ago Hon. Ansel J. McCall, of Bath, N. Y., called my attention to a passage in the "Life of David Zeisberger," edited by Edmund de Schweinitz, which stated that the distinguished missionary passed through the Valley of the Cowanesque in Tioga county in 1767. The passage alluded to reads as follows: They now followed the Tioga to the mouth of the Cowanesque creek, up which they proceeded. * * * They forced their way through the underwood to the headwaters of the Allegheny in Potter county," p. 324. A foot note said the authority of this statement was the MS. journal of Zeisberger for 1767, now in the archives of the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Pa. In the hope of obtaining more details of the journey, I applied to the Rt. Rev. J. M. Levering, custodian of the MSS. for a translation, which he very courteously furnished. The journey was made on foot by Zeisberger, accompanied by John Papunhank and Anthony, two Indian converts, and a pack horse. It was from Wyalusing to Tionesta. I give below so much of the diary as describes the journey in the Cowanesque Valley—at least it was here as de Schweinitz interprets it. It should perhaps be explained that the river now called Chemung, was known as the Tioga in 1767. In the "curiosities" mentioned under the date of Oct. 3, all early settlers will at once recognize the "chimneys" at the Chimney narrows across the river from Corning, N. Y., which were demolished in 1851 by the construction of the D. L. & W. R. R. They fixed the location of the Indian town...]
Assinissink. It was near Corning—below the mouth of the Conchocton river. The reader will observe, however, that Indian villages in this valley were "deserted"—no inhabitants.

A reading of the diary suggests the following questions: Who can point out the sites where Gachtochwaywunk, Woonassiequ, and Pasigachkunk were located? At the latter place "the Post had not turn back during the late war." What other record is there of this event? o. t.

THE DIARY, 1767.

Oct. 3.—About noon we arrived at Assinissink, where the noted chief of the Moneky tribe, Jacheabus, who burnt the settlement on the Mahoni lived. His town was burned and laid waste by the Mohocks later on, but he himself gave up his life as a prisoner in the last war.

Curiosities in the shape of pyramids of stone which look as if they were made by men are here to be seen. From them this place derived its name. They are of different shapes and dimensions, some are round, some oval, some angular. The two largest are over two and three stories high and terminate at the top in a sharp point. In most cases a flat stone rests at the top as if placed there with great care to keep off the rain. Even on a very steep hillside they stand in a straight position. From a distance they appear as if built of lime and stone, but are not as smooth as a wall. According to my estimation they consist of a mass of freestone, which can be taken apart because there is always some lime between the freestones themselves. The stones are very soft as if rotten. But on being broken they appear fresh and of a deep blue color. Whether these pyramids are natural or whether they have been made by human hands I will leave for others to decide. The Indians whom I questioned could give me no reason for their existence.

Here the Tiogee divides itself into two branches; one goes towards the north into the land of the Senekas, while the other, along which we pursued our way, extends toward the west. We passed Gachtochwaywunk and Woonassiequ, two old Indian towns. The way was very wild and difficult. We camped for the night on the west branch of the Tiogee.

Oct. 4.—To-day it rained. However, we continued our journey, having a great deal of trouble in following the path, which often could not be recognized. Towards night we lost it altogether, so that we did not know which way to turn, for the brethren, Antou and John, were not acquainted with this place. We therefore had to encamp. John, however, scoured the woods towards the north in search of the path, and during the night returned with the welcome news that he had found it.

Oct. 5.—We met an Indian accompanied by two women, who came from Geschgoschingh (Tionesta), from which place they had set out eleven days ago. We thus saw that we had a shorter journey before us than we had expected. We were, however, very glad to meet a human being in this wilderness from whom we could gain information as to which way we should proceed, for our Indian brethren were not all acquainted with this part of the country. Towards evening we again crossed a plain and encamped for the night on the bank of the west branch of the Tiogee.

Oct. 6.—Before noon we arrived at Pasigachkunk, an old deserted Indian town. It was the last on the Tiogee. Here the Post during the last war, while on the way to the Allegany had to turn back because the Indians would not allow it to proceed any further. It is possible to travel to this point on the waters of the Tiogee. When we left this place we took the wrong path. Seeing that the route went too far south, we halted and John struck into the woods towards the north in search of another path. He found one which we thought would be the right one. We soon left the Tiogee altogether and entered the great swamp (thicket) above the place where the Tiogee has its source; for we had to travel until dark before we found water. It rained hard. It is remarkable as I have already noticed further north that upon this elevated district that the rains come from the west and southwest and seldom from the east as is the case in Pennsylvania. The cause of this I do not attribute to the great ocean of America toward the west but rather to the great lakes towards the west and northwest.

Oct. 7.—It continues to rain. Still we pushed forward and came across a large creek called Zoneschio (Genesee) which flows into the lands of the Senekas (where I had been before with brother Cammerhoff) and from there runs into Lake Ontario. We again traveled until late at night and found no water. We pitched our camp and John went a great distance in the night and brought back a kettle full of water so that we had at least something to drink.

Oct. 8.—After we had crossed a slight elevation we arrived at the source of the Allegany which is here no larger than Christian's Spring [A small stream near Bethlehem]—

A MATION OF THE REVOLUTION.

Rachel Marx Graydon.

Rachel Marx was a native of the Island of Barbadoes, born in 1734. She was the eldest of four daughters, all of whom, through marriage, were connected with some of the most influential families in Pennsylvania. Her father, who was engaged in the West India trade, was of German birth—her mother a native of Glasgow, Scotland. At the age of seven years her parents removed to Philadelphia, where Rachel was well educated. She formed the acquaintance and married, about the year 1750, Alexander Graydon,
a native of Longford, Ireland, doing business at that time in the old town of Bristol, Bucks county, Penna. He was a gentleman of considerable prominence, was thoroughly military, and in 1741, when there was threatened a general Indian war, he was Colonel of the associated regiment of Bucks county. He died in March, 1761. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Graydon was considered the finest girl in Pennsylvania, "having," according to the celebrated Dr. Baird, "the manners of a lady bred at court." Left thus early in life with four children, the eldest being scarcely nine years of age, the estate being encumbered, it became expedient for her to remove to Philadelphia, where there were greater opportunities for "widows reputedly brought up," not only to obtain a livelihood, but also to educate her children. In this she succeeded, and when some fourteen years later, Mr. Graydon, having taken his boys were nearly all able to take care of themselves, she removed prior to the breaking out of the Revolution to Reading, where, during the contest for liberty, she continued to reside. Two of her children became prominent in their lives, and it is of these, that in this connection, we essay to refer. Alexander, the eldest, was born April 10, 1752; educated in the academy at Philadelphia, he studied law, but the War of the Revolution coming on, he accepted a commission as captain in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. John Shee, January 5, 1776. He served with distinction at the battle of Long Island, but taken at the surrender of Fort Washington the 16th of November, 1776. He was confined some time at Flatbush, and while there a prisoner, we have the account of the efforts made by his most excellent mother to effect his release on parole. As it exhibits not only the strength of maternal affection, but the fortitude and patriotic spirit worthy of an American matron, we herewith give it as condensed from that most excellent work of Capt. Graydon, "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania."

Addressing a letter to General Washington, who could do nothing to accomplish the release of her son, she resolved on going herself to New York, notwithstanding the opposition of her friends, on account of the difficulties of traveling, for the purpose of soliciting his freedom on parole from the British commander. She accordingly set out for Philadelphia, and on her arrival in the city, a distant relative was over officious in tendering his service to drive her to New York. The offer was accepted, but when they nearly reached Princeton they were overtaken, to their great consternation, by a detachment of American cavalry, the gentleman being a loyalist. Found in such company she also was taken into custody and obliged to retrace her way to Philadelphia, under an escort of horse. When they reached Bristol on their return, means were found for the prisoner to go on, while Mrs. Graydon was accompanied by an old friend, to the headquarters of the American Army, where proper measures were taken for procuring within the British lines. After being thence conducted, she was committed to the courtesy of some Hessian officers. It happened, during the ceremony of the flag, that a gun was somewhere discharged on the American side. This infringement of military etiquette was furiously resented by the German officers, and their vehement gestures and expressions of indignation, but imperfectly understood, alarmed her not a little.

She supported herself as well as she could under this inauspicious introduction into the hostile territory, and had her horse led to the quarters of the General who commanded in Brunswick, where he and was shown into a parlor. Weary and faint from fatigue and agitation, she partook of some refreshment offered her, and then went to deliver a letter of introduction she had received from Mr. Vanhorn, of Boundbrook, to a gentleman in Brunswick. Five of the Misses Vanhorn, his nieces, were staying at the house, and with them Mrs. Graydon became well acquainted, as they avowed Whig principles. Their uncle had been compelled to leave Flatbush on account of his attachment to the American cause, but permitted not long afterwards to return to his house there, accompanied by Mrs. Vanhorn and her daughters.

After a detention of a week or more at Brunswick, Mrs. Graydon embarked in a sloop or shallop for New York. The vessel was fired upon from the shore, but no one was injured, and she reached in safety the destined port. She was allowed to occupy a part of Mr. Suydam's house during her stay at Flatbush. Here in the society of her son her accustomed flow of good spirits returned; she even gave one or two tea drinking to the "rebel clan," and "learned from Major Williams the art of making Johnny cakes in the true Maryland fashion." These recreations did not interfere with the object of her expedition, nor could her son dissuade her from her purpose of proving the result of an application. When she called in New York on Mr. Galloway, who was supposed to have much influence at headquarters, he advised her to apply to Sir William Howe by memorial, and offered to draw up one for her. In a few minutes he produced what accorded with his ideas on the subject, and read to her what he had written, commencing with "Whereas, Mrs. Graydon has always been a true and faithful subject of His Majesty George the Third, and, whereas, her son, an inexperienced youth, has been deluded by the arts of designing men—" "Oh, sir, cried the mother, "that will never do! My son cannot obtain his release on those terms." "Then, madam," replied that gentleman, somewhat peevishly, "I can do nothing for you!"
Though depressed by her first disappointment, she would not relinquish her object; but continued to advise with every one she thought able or willing to assist her. In accordance with the counsel received from a friend, she at length resolved upon a direct application to General Howe.

After several weeks of delay, anxiety and disappointment, through which her perseverance was unwearied, the design was put in execution. Without having informed her son of what she meant to do, lest he might prevent her, through his fear of improper concessions on her part, she went one morning to New York, and boldly waited upon Sir William Howe. She was shown into a parlor and had a few moments to consider how she should address him who possessed the power to grant her request, or to destroy her hopes. He entered the room and was near her before she perceived him. “Sir William Howe, I presume?” said Mrs. Graydon, rising. He bowed; she made known her business—a mother’s feelings doubtless giving eloquence to her speech—and entreated permission for her son to go home with her on parole. “And then immediately to take arms against us, I suppose!” said the General. “By no means, sir; I solicit his release upon parole; that will restrain him until exchanged.” The General seemed to hesitate; but on the renewal of her suit, gave the desired permission. The mother’s joy at her success was the prelude to a welcome summons to the prisoner to repair to New York for the purpose of being transported in a flag-vessel to Elizabethtown.

After some adventures, the travelers reached Philadelphia, where they dined at President Hancock’s. He had opposed Mrs. Graydon’s scheme of going to New York, and though apparently pleased with her success, could not be supposed cordially gratified by an event which might give to the adverse cause any reputation for clemency. Such is the policy of war, and so stern a thing is patriotism.

Until the close of the Revolution, Mrs. Graydon continued to reside at Reading, and while there her house was the seat of hospitality and the resort of numerous guests of distinction. The Baron deKalb was often there, and between her own and General Mifflin’s family there was a strong intimacy existing. When the county of Dauphin was organized, the appointment of her son Alexander as prothonotary occasioned her removal to Harrisburg. She was a lady much devoted to her family, and yet in the early days of the Capital City of the State, she was prominent in deeds of love and charity. She died at Harrisburg, January 23, 1809, and there buried. Of her children, Alexander, of whom much has already been stated, was in later years a frequent contributor to literary and political journals. In 1816 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died May 2, 1818. William, another son, born September 4, 1759, was educated in Phila-

---

**NOTES AND QUERIES.**

**Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.**

LXXXVIII.

**Douglas, of Lancaster County.**

The following tradition comes to me:

"Archibald, James, Thomas, and Andrew Douglass came to Chester county, Pa., in 1718-20. They were said to be brothers. They were all buried in St. John’s churchyard at Pequa, Lancaster county, Pa. On the original granite tombstones, which were brought from Scotland, it was stated that they were the sons of a Scotch baronet; and on Andrew’s that he was the son of Lord Douglass and married Jane, daughter of the Earl of Ross.” One Henderson, about 30 years ago took up these stones and buried them, and took the graves for new people.

None of their descendants knew of it until too late. Still there are a number of Douglass stones there.

James Douglass, d. Nov. 8, 1757, aged 60 years.
Andrew Douglass, d. Nov. 26, 1756, aged 61 years.
Thomas Douglass, d. May 27, 1797, aged 72 years.

Archibald Douglass, the first-one named in the above four brothers, left eight children:

i. Thomas; d. 1793; m. Aug. 4, 1763, Joyce Hudson.
ii. John; Judge Court of Common Pleas, 1753-51.
iii. Archibald.
iv. George.
v. Mary; m. George Boyd.
vi. Jane; m. Gabriel Davis.
vii. Margaret; m. John Wilson.

William Douglass m. in 1760, Sarah Davis, daughter of Edward Davis, whose son was he?

John and Thomas Douglass were trustees of St. John’s church, Compassville. In 1759, John, Edward, Archibald, Thomas sr., and Thomas Douglass, Jr., were on the tax list.

Andrew Douglass was commissioner of Lancaster county in 1740.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

---

**THE GRAVE OF ZEISBERGER.**

With much interest I read the reference to Rev. David Zeisberger, by Hon. Charles
Tubbs, and the extract from his journal, as printed in Notes and Queries (No. lxxvii). My interest was increased by the fact that on Monday, Nov. 13th, the day the article appeared in print, I visited the grave of the pious missionary in the lovely valley of the Tuscarawas river, Ohio. It is about six miles from Dennison, where I am temporarily staying, and three miles south of New Philadelphia, the seat of Tuscarawas county.

The remains of Zeisberger rest in an old graveyard situated a few yards from the highway leading to New Philadelphia, on the west bank of the Tuscarawas. Near here he located after leaving Schonbrunn, or the “Beautiful Spring,” a few miles up the river. His rude cabin stood on a sharp point of land at the mouth of a ravine, behind which rises a high and very steep hill. Half way up this activity lies a massive boulder, evidently deposited there during the glacial period. Here the venerable missionary spent the declining years of his life, died, and was carried across the ravine by his faithful Indian friends to the place of burial.

The old graveyard, now little used, is enclosed with an ordinary fence and is kept in fair condition by the Moravian church, only a short distance away. Many Indians, too, were buried here, but no tablets mark their graves. The grave of Zeisberger, which is well kept, has a stout iron fence around it, supported by ten dressed sandstone posts. The enclosure is about fifteen by twenty-five feet, and a few shrubs are growing within it. On a square block of dressed stone, which rests on the grave, this inscription is cut:

“David Zeisberger,
Who Was Born April 11, 1721,
In Moravia,
And Departed this Life
Nov. 17, 1808.
Aged 87 Years, 7 mo. & 6 Days.
This faithful servant of the Lord labored among the American Indians as a missionary during the last sixty years of his life.”

Within the same enclosure, and near the grave of Zeisberger, is another, with a stone tablet bearing this inscription:

“William Edwards,
Missionary.
Aged 78 years. Born In Old England. Departed Oct. 9, 1801.”

The graves overlook the rich and fruitful valley of the Tuscarawas, now highly cultivated and dotted with dwellings and well-filled barns. Zeisberger called his last dwelling place Gosen. With prophetic instinct he seems to have foresaw what was in store for those who should come after him. Eighty-five years have rolled away since the pious man closed his eyes in what was then a romantic wild, now the inhabitants literally dwell in a land rich in everything calculated to make them happy.

Not far from the humble cabin of the missionary stood a little chapel, and the level ground on the bank of the river was dotted with the wigwams of his dusky followers and friends, but not a vestige of either now remains to tell the passer-by who once dwelt here in rude simplicity.

David Zeisberger was a remarkable as well as unique character, and by his teachings and example was enabled to wield an influence for good over the savages with whom he came in contact that was truly sublime. On the 14th of July, 1770, he was adopted into the tribe of the Monsey Indians. The ceremony took place at an Indian town on the Beaver river, and he remained with them and did great good by his preaching. The Monseys came from the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna, and finally dwindled away in Ohio and Indiana. In joining this tribe we see the same spirit of consecration that characterized the Apostle Paul, the first foreign missionary, who said: “And unto the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews,” &c.—1 Cor. ix:20-22. One of the Monsey chiefs, Glik-kik-an, was converted by Zeisberger on the Beaver, and he ever remained his steadfast friend and devout follower until the fatal day in March, 1782, when he perished in the bloody massacre at Gnadenhutten, only a few miles from Gosen.

Zeisberger first came to the Valley of the Tuscarawas in March, 1771, accompanied by several Indians. As he was, since his adoption, invested with all the rights and privileges of a Monsey, they had implicit confidence in him. In six days the party reached the chief town of the Delawares in the Tuscarawas Valley, and here Zeisberger preached. The place where this memorable meeting was held is still pointed out. The Delaware chief invited him and his followers to settle among them, and designate a spot on which to build their town. Hence Zeisberger conducted the Moravian Indians from the Susquehanna, and in 1772 the colony was founded. The Big Spring, where the mission was founded, issued from among the roots of a majestic elm, which is still standing, but the spring is almost dried up. When the massacre occurred at Gnadenhutten, Zeisberger was at Lower Sandusky, and did not hear of the butchery of his faithful followers until some time afterwards.

John of Lancaster.

Dennison, O., Nov. 17th.

ZEISBERGER’S DIARY FOR 1767.

I.

[We are indebted to Hon. Charles Tubbs for the following continuation of the Diary of Rev. David Zeisberger, Moravian Missionary among the Indians:]

Oct. 8. Here I had the pleasure of seeing the first fir grove in America. My two Indian brethren did not know what kind of wood it was, as they had never seen this kind before. They had a great deal of trouble in finding the way to-day, for often for miles there is no sign of a person ever having traveled this way before.
We occasionally came across the footprints of deer, which are deer such as are found in Europe. They make a path wherever they go. We thus thought we had come upon the right path. But the tracks led us into a terrible wilderness, so we had to stop and wait until John had scoured the forest and found the right path. In the evening we arrived at the Alleghany, being very tired; for both yesterday and to-day we had to work our way through the wildest woods and densest underbrush imaginable. To my two Indian brethren, who were otherwise quite accustomed to underbrush, it seemed remarkably wild. The day has been passed in quite rapid traveling. At this place the Alleghany is fully twice as broad as the Maukony at Bethlehem, and is navigable for canoes. Here also the Indians make canoes in order to go down the stream. Of this we saw signs quite often. Canoes of bark as well as of wood are found.

From Wayominik, therefore, the best route would be by water as far as Passiquach-kunk, the two days overland to the Alleghany, where canoes can again be made to travel down stream.

Oct. 9. We traveled along the Alleghany, keeping it to our left. This evening we came out of the thickest and densest swamp (thicket) in which we had traveled four days. It can not be surpassed in wilderness. During the night it rained. However, we found a hut, the first one in this wild region, in which we passed the night, for up to the present time we had slept under the open sky.

Oct. 10. At noon we arrived at a town of the Senekas, and consequently had a way before us which admitted of better traveling. The inhabitants invited us to stop which we did. They placed before us something to eat. I expected to have an examination but the proper persons were not at home. Only young folks were about, but they were very friendly. As we continued our journey a Seneca mounted his horse and rode to the next town which is at least 30 miles distant. I therefore concluded that all would not pass by without something turning up.

Oct. 11. At noon we arrived at the last mentioned town, Tiozinossungacha. [The party arrived at Goschogoschunk in due time and remained there seven days. The journal contains much theological discussion and records lengthy religious experiences at that place. We resume the record on the departure from that place. The journey is from Tionesta eastward over the same route used in going.]

Oct. 23. We then bade all good bye and left. Many accompanied us for several miles. On the way we met two canoes of Senekas. When they saw us they drew near, and one, who was an Onondago, presented me with a wild goose he had shot.

Oct. 24. We again met three canoes of Senekas who were going down the river to hunt. In the evening we arrived at this town, which is called Panawakee, where we remained over night as we had the time before. [Probably the preceding journey, Tr.] No one was left in the town except an old man and an old woman since all were out on the hunt.

Oct. 26. At noon we arrived at Tiozinossungacha, the most central of the Senekas towns, where likewise no one was at home.

Oct. 27. We met a company of Indians on the hunt. They gave us meat to eat and were very friendly. One Seneka gave me half a deer, which we needed, for we had nothing to eat except corn boiled in water. At noon we passed through the last Seneka town, Tiohuwaquaranta. Here we exchanged some meat for corn so that we might have something for the horse while going through the great swamp (thicket).

Oct. 28. It snowed very hard, yet we traveled rapidly all day and on the 29th we arrived at the Forks and on the 30th to the end of the Alleghany.

Oct. 31. At night we reached Passiquach-gung, on the west branch of the Tiaogee, and also the waters of the Susquehanna. This morning Brother John had gone from us to hunt, and first joined us again when we had pitched our camp for the night. To our great joy he had shot a bear, the bacon sides of which he had brought along. We immediately boiled a kettle full, for we were very hungry. Bread was lacking, but the meat was excellent without bread and we thankfully ate it.

Nov. 2. We arrived at Assiwissink. John shot a deer, so we had bread to eat with our bacon, for deer flesh supplies the place of bread very well.

Nov. 3. We came to Willewane. But there all had gone out hunting except Chief Egolund, who asked me many questions about Goschogoschunk, how we had found it and whether they had received our preaching of the Word.

Nov. 4. We came to Shechequannuk, where only a few women folks were at home. We wished to proceed, but could not cross the Susquehanna on account of its being too high. We therefore turned back to the town in the night and took the horse across the river in a canoe.

Nov. 5. In the evening we arrived at Friedenshutten to the great joy of both ourselves and our brethren. Here I remained until

Nov. 11. When I left and, to the great joy of my friends, arrived at Christian's brun at Nov. 15th; and on the 16th at Bethlehem.

TWO HEROINES OF THE REVOLUTION.

[There may have been other women who participated in the war for independence, but none who shed such a lustre upon the patriotism of womanhood as Margaret Corbin and Mollie McCauley. Their names and fame belong to the glory of the liberty-loving days of seventeen seventy-six.]
Margaret Cochran Corbin.
Margaret Cochran, daughter of Robert Cochran, was born in what is now Franklin county, Pa., November 12, 1751. During the Indian maraud of 1756 her father was killed by the Indians and her mother taken prisoner. In November, 1758, the latter was seen one hundred miles westward of the Ohio. It is probable that Margaret and her brother, John, were away from home at the time. In 1756 nothing had been heard from the mother, and the children were yet under the guardianship of their maternal uncle. About the year 1772, Margaret married John Corbin. Of him or his antecedents little is known, save that he was a Virginian by birth. At the commencement of the War of the Revolution, John Corbin enlisted as a matross in Captain Francis Proctor's first company of the Pennsylvania Artillery, and his wife accompanied her soldier to the wars. Childless, she felt that the patriot cause demanded this self-sacrificing duty on her part, and as the sequel shows she proved how brave a woman could become. At the attack upon Fort Washington, a shot from the enemy killed her husband. There being no one to fill his place the officer in command directed the piece to be withdrawn. Hearing this order, Margaret Corbin unhesitatingly took her husband's place, and heroically performed his duties with skill and courage until seriously wounded. Her services were appreciated by the officers of the army. The State of Pennsylvania made prompt provision for her, but it was not until the Supreme Executive Council called the attention of Congress to her case did that body offer any relief. On the 29th of June, 1779, the Council ordered: "That the case of Margaret Corbin, who was wounded and utterly disabled at Fort Washington, while she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, be recommended to a further consideration of the Board of War, this Council being of opinion that notwithstanding the rations which have been allowed her, she is not provided for as her helpless situation really requires." A few days afterward, in July, we have the first acknowledgment of her services by Congress which unanimously resolved: "That Margaret Corbin, wounded and disabled at the battle of Fort Washington while she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life, or continuance of her disability, one-half the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these States; and that she now receive, out of the public stores one suit of clothes or value thereof in money."

With this documentary evidence, it is a strange thing that Mr. Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," as well as other historians of greater or lesser note, should attempt to give the credit of these heroic achievements to some one else. On the rolls of the Invalid regiment of Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Lewis Nicola, as it was discharged in April, 1783, is found the name of Margaret Corbin. She was properly pensioned by her native State at the close of the war and until her death, caused by her wounds received in battle. She resided in Westmoreland county, beloved, honored and respected by every one. She died shortly after the year 1800, the precise date not being obtainable. For her distinguished services in these days when patriotism has to be taught, it would be well that the women of Pennsylvania, so proud of their Revolutionary ancestry, should honor her devotion and loyalty to country and liberty, by perpetuating her virtues in bronze or marble. Mr. De Lancey, in writing of the capitulation of Fort Washington, enthusiastically wrote: "The deed of Augustina of Arragon, the Maid of Zaragoza, was not nobler, truer, braver than that of Margaret Corbin, of Pennsylvania.""

Mary Ludwig Hays.
Mary Ludwig, the daughter of John George Ludwig, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 18th, 1714. Her parents were emigrants from the Palatinate, Germany. Mary's early years were spent in the family of afterwards Gen. William Irvine, then residing at Carlisle. Here she became acquainted with John Hays, to whom she was married July 24th, 1769. When the struggle for Independence began, John Hays enlisted in Capt. Francis Proctor's independent artillery company. With almost every command a certain number of married women were allowed, who did the washing, mending, and frequently the cooking for the soldiers. Among these was the wife of John Hays, who gladly availed herself of the privilege of sharing the privations and dangers of war with her husband. Two years had passed, of marches, bivouac and battle, and the devoted wife followed the fortunes of her partner in life. It was reserved for her, however, to immortalize her name by one heroic deed. It was in the action at Monmouth that her conduct became conspicuous. Sergeant Hays, who had charge of one of the guns, was severely wounded, and being carried away, the wife took his place in the forefront, and when the conflict was over assisted in carrying water to the disabled. This won for her the sobriquet of "Moll Pitcher." There may have been other "Moll Pitchers," but this heroine of Monmouth was none the less than Mollie Hays. For her brave conduct, upon coming to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Washington, he personally complimented her, as she departed for her home in Pennsylvania with her wounded soldier, to show his appreciation of her virtues and her valuable services to her country. Hays never returned, and died a few years after the close of the war from the effect of his wounds. Owing to the fact that other women were credited with this heroic act at Monmouth
the State of Pennsylvania, as well as the Federal Government, in recognition of her distinguished services as herein set forth, granted her annuities for life. Mrs. Hays subsequently married George McCauley, and was afterwards familiarly known as Molly McCauley. She was a woman highly respected by the citizens of Carlisle, and at her death, January 22, 1833, was buried with the honors of war. In 1876 the patriotic people of Cumberland county appropriately marked her grave, and the day is coming when the name of Molly McCauley will be honored and revered by patriots throughout the land. Inured to hardships, privations and sufferings in her life, she was a true matron of the Revolutionary era. Poor, it is true, but conspicuous in her loneliness and poverty. Peace to her ashes.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

LXXXIX.

Middle Ridge Church Grave Yard.

[A few weeks since while in Perry county, Pa., an opportunity afforded us to visit Middle Ridge Presbyterian church and graveyard. The former was erected about 1803. It is located four miles northeast of New Bloomfield, the county seat of Perry county. The church, or what remains of it, is a few hundred yards south of the Middle Ridge road, and was a onestory "meeting house," with the front to the east, constructed of stone, and this is all which remains, the roof and other wood work all gone. The church occupies a position in the centre of the graveyard, while the rear outside of the graveyard fence are perhaps thirty or more trees, which were there long before the good covenanter chose to locate this place of worship. They stand today sentinel-like as they did when the red man traveled the valley below the ridge and the deer leaped at will, but the old parson of the long ago has passed to his rest, while his descendants have gone out—some to the North, to the South; others to the East and West. All that remains is the stone wall standing almost four square to the winds which blow. When the Presbyterians erected a church at New Bloomfield the few who remained connected with Middle Ridge became associated with the new place of worship, and were succeeded at the old by the "Seceders," who too have also gone where "Westward the star of Empire takes its course." A few of the inscriptions from the tombstones found amongst the briars, vines and bushes are herewith given.

Agnacy, John J., d. April 3, 1853, aged 59 years, 6 m. 8 days.
Brown, Andrew T., d. August 2, 1881, aged 76 years, 8 months, 2 days.
Brown, Margaret, d. March 18, 1884, aged 88 years, 10 months.
Brown, Col. William, d. Dec. 16, 1842, aged 47 years, 4 months, 11 days.
Brown, Margaret, wife of William, d. July 10, 1860, aged 81 years, 3 months, 26 days.
Burr, William H., s. of Solomon and Margareta, d. May 25, 1864, at Mt. Pleasant Hospital, from wound received at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., aged 24 years, 29 days.
Brown, James H., d. June 1, 1813; d. March 7, 1870.
Brown, Mary, b. Mar. 29, 1811; d. Nov. 12, 1859.
Chambers, Ann, w. of James, and dau. of James and Martha Rooney.
Clark, Alexander, d. February 14, 1827, aged 73 years.
Clark, Sarah, w. of A., d. April 1, 1839, aged 50 years.
Dolby, Dr. John H., d. April 5, 1856, aged 45 years, 1 month, 26 days.
English, W., d. March 21, 1832, aged 63 years.
Everhart, John, b. March 13, 1787; d. August 7, 1834.
Gant, Joseph, b. December 12, 1769; d. April 10, 1838.
Gant, Mary L., w. of J. G., b. August 28, 1775; d. May 17, 1845.
Jones, Joseph, d. October 16, 1878, aged 65 years, 9 months.
Jones, John, d. April 2, 1814, aged 74 years, 7 months, 24 days.
Jones, Martha, w. of J. J., d. July 1, 1813, aged 69 years, 3 months, 28 days.
Jones, John, member of the 9th Pa. Vol. Cavalry, who gave up his life in defense of his country at Solomon's Grove, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the morning of March 10, 1865, aged 29 years, 11 months and 17 days.
James, Eliza, b. February 19, 1773; d. February 18, 1822.
Linn, William, d. July 12, 1844, in 72d year.
Linn, Nancy, w. of W. L., d. October 8, 1808, in 33d year.
Linn, Margaret, w. of W., d. January 15, 1844, aged 74 years.
Mitchell Robert, d. November 8, 1872, aged 83 years, 7 months, 23 days.
McNaughton, Solomon, d. June 15, 1880, aged 69 years, 1 month, 6 days.
McNaughton, John, b. March, 1806; d. December 30, 1876.
McNaughton, Joseph, d. April 16, 1843, aged 67 years, 9 months, 11 days.
McNaughton, Solomon, w. of Joseph, d. March 24, 1857, aged 69 years, 3 months, 10 days.
McNaughton, John, b. February 14, 1827; d. April 14, 1848.
Monroe, George W., b. August 26, 1813; d. February 14, 1873.
Monroe, George, d. April 23, 1841, aged 71 years.
Monroe, A. W., d. October 2, 1856, aged 46 years, 1 month, 8 days.
Monroe, Elizabeth, w. of A. W., and second w. of Jacob Happel, b. November 26, 1817; died April 20, 1852.

Monroe, Aney, w. of George, b. March 20, 1786; d. November 12, 1852.

McCordyer, George W.; d. February 15, 1866, aged 26 years, 8 months, 17 days.

McCordyer, d. January 25, 1849, aged 37 years, 4 months, 16 days.

Niblock, Rev. John, pastor, Juniata, Middle Ridge and Sherman’s Creek Presbyterian churches; d. August 11, 1830, in his 33rd year.

Okeeson, Daniel, d. July 22, 1823, aged 38 years.

Okeeson, Annie M., w. of D. O. and second w. of Robert Mitchell; d. May 21, 1860, aged 75 years.

Pollock, James, d. November 7, 1857, aged 72 years, 7 months, 4 days.

Patterson, Nancy, wife of Geo. B., d. November 1, 1843, in her 38th year.

Reed, Israel, b. November 2, 1825; d. February 13, 1866.

Thompson, Margaret Ann, wife of Joshua and dau. of George and Mary Monroe, d. February 8, 1851, aged 28 years, 4 months, 17 days.

Walker, Andrew, d. October 13, 1852, aged 79 years, 6 months, 3 days.

Walker, Jane, w. of A., d. October 8, 1857, aged 78 years, 2 months.

"SCHONBRUNN."

Zelisberger's Beautiful Spring.

In my last I spoke of the death and burial of Zelisberger at Goshen. A few remarks in reference to Schonbrunn (Beautiful Spring) may not be out of place. When the chief of the Delaware Indians (Net-a-wot-wes) invited the Moravian Indians to remove from the Susquehanna and settle in the valley of the Tuscarawas, Zelisberger came out here to view the land. He came in March, 1771, and proceeded to the Delware capital (Gek-el-e-muk-peek-chunk), the site of which is now occupied by Newcomerstown, on the Pan Handle railroad, 83 miles east of Columbus. The town lay amidst a clearing, nearly a mile square, and consisted of about one hundred houses, mostly built of logs. Zelisberger and his friends were “the guests of the chief, who dwelt in a spacious cabin, with shingle roof, board floors, staircase and stone chimney.” In this building, at noon of the 14th of March, 1771, a throng of Indians, together with nearly a dozen white men, gathered to listen to the first Moravian sermon delivered in the territory now comprising the State of Ohio. After remaining a few days the missionary returned to Pennsylvania and reported in favor of removing to the site for a town. This was on March 16, 1772. Here Net-a-wot-wes granted for the use of the Christian Indians that part of the Tuscarawas Valley extending north from the mouth of Stillwater creek to what is now Bolivar.

The spot selected for the settlement of the Indian-Moravian colony was a beautiful one. There was a small lake in the lowest part of the valley through which the river flowed. At the base of an abrupt rise to the plateau a copious spring gushed from beneath the roots of a clump of elms, and flowing away fed the lake, which was nearly a mile long. Both the lake and outlet were navigable, so canoes could be paddled from the river to the spring.

Zelisberger proceeded to lay out a town on the plateau which he named Schonbrunn. It had two streets laid out in the form of an H. At the middle of the traverse street, and opposite the main street, which ran east and west, stood the chapel. Adjoining the right was Zelisberger’s house; on the left hand was the house of Youngman, one of the missionaries. On either side of these were the houses of the native assistants. The chapel was of squared timber, 36x40 feet, shingle roof, with cupola and bell. This bell is supposed to have been brought from Wyoming. A school house stood at the northwest corner of the main street. The streets were broad and cleanly kept, and the village was enclosed with fences to keep out cattle. Before the year (1773) closed, there were more than sixty houses, built of squared timber, besides a number of huts and lodges.

The colony flourished for several years, but on account of the Indian troubles finally went into decline. The settlement was a great attraction for the wild Indians—especially the Monseys—and they frequently caused much trouble on account of their dissipation, and notwithstanding Zelisberger was one of their number by adoption, he could not always restrain them. The Monseys who were in the valley of the Walhonding, a few miles further west, were uneasy and restless, and Dunmore’s war increased their dissatisfaction. Finally, in 1776, the Monseys began to secretly inveigle some of their tribe, who were Moravians, into a plot to disown Christianity and leave Schonbrunn. This plot was carried on during the absence of Zelisberger and Youngman was unable to counteract it. One of the leading Moravian Indians, named New-ha-lee-ka, finally seceded and went over to the savages. This caused the rapid downfall of Schonbrunn. Whisky, for which New-ha-lee-ka had a great weakness, was the cause of his ruin.

This New-ha-lee-ka was a historic character. He once lived in the Valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Toward the close of the Indian occupancy of that region, he lived on the Great Island, and tradition says that when the surveyors appeared on the south side of the river in 1789, there was a young hunter among them, named William Dunn, who carried
s a silver mounted rifle. This so captivated New-ha-lee-ka that he proposed to trade the island for the rifle and a keg of whisky! Whether the story is true or not, Dunn settled on the island, made some improvement, and when the land was acquired by the treaty with Fort Stanwix (1784) he was not dispossessed, but finally got a patent from the State, and there he lived and died.

The chief, who was at that time a representative Moronite, became a Moravian and came West with them. When he renounced the faith at Schonbrunn it is supposed that he went over with the "bad Morons" in the Valley of the Wabund-ing. When and where he died is unknown, but he probably passed away long before the close of the century somewhere in this section of Ohio, or on the Moroney reservation in Indiana.

The famous Nung and the lake are no more. Not a trace of Schonbrunn remains. Cultivated fields occupy the site of the Moravian village, which stood upon exceedingly rich alluvial land—which now produces luxuriant crops of wheat and corn. The surrounding scenery is charming to the senses and beautiful to look upon. The old elm, beneath whose roots the "Beautiful Spring" once issued, still stands, but shows signs of great age. What a story it could tell! On its trunk is a board bearing these words:

SCHONBRUNN SPRING.


1772, Much water and many Indians. 1790, Little water and few Indians. 1875, No water—no Indians.

Near where the spring issues is a neatly dressed square block of sandstone, with an inscription cut in its face similar to the above. What was once a neat fence surrounds the elm and spring, but it is fast crumbling away. These memorials were erected by Moravians, but if they are not soon renewed there will be nothing left to indicate to the many visitors who come here annually, the exact spot honored by so many historical associations of the past ago.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Dennison, O., Nov. 24, 1893.

A MORAVIAN DIARY OF 1768.

"Diary of the Journey of David Zeisberger and Gordon Senemann to Goschro-chunk on the Alleghany and Their Arrival, May, 1768."

May 9. After a hearty farewell our party, which consisted of Anton and his wife Jeanna, Abraham and Solomon, Peter and Abigail and the boy Christian, Anton's nephew from Friedenshutten, began the journey, partly by land and partly by water. Bro. Ettwein, who had accompanied us since our departure from Bethlehem, journeyed with us as far as Schechschiwanunk, where we arrived on the 10th and remained until the 11th.
Brother would go there and preach the gospel. That I thought it would be good for them to consider also what they would do. I had passed through this place last fall and endeavored to find out whether they would not like to hear the gospel. I saw no indications. They should surely not be the last ones. Later on several came to our fire, for we were lying under the open sky, because the house was too small for us. Bro. Anton continued to teach them and preached the Gospel of Christ, the Saviour, with power until midnight. The text for the day was comforting: "The days of thy affliction shall have an end, and joys shall be unto thee."

May 14. Our whole company was treated to a breakfast of tea and bread and butter by Salome's brother. Thereupon we continued our journey unhindered.

May 15. We arrived at Assinissink and encamped at Gatchochawawunk, on the first fork of the Tennessee river. In the evening, as well as during the entire journey, we had our hour of prayer.

May 16. We traveled up the branch which extends towards the west. The other comes from the north from the land of the Senekas. At noon we reached the second fork and then followed the branch to the right.

May 17. The water became very shallow, so that it was difficult to proceed with laden canoes. Those who traveled by water caught at one time two bears and a deer. We immediately cooked and fried some and ate. Then we continued our journey. Those who traveled by land had to pass through a brush-fire both yesterday and to-day. The air was very hot and was filled with steam and smoke.

May 19. In the forenoon we arrived at Passikatchkunk and closed our travel by water for several days. Since we passed the second fork the creeks have been growing so shallow, not as large as the Manakies at Bethlehem, that at times already two or three days are required to find out shallow places. We were glad and thanked God that He had helped us thus far. The driving of our three beves went much better than we had expected.

A strange family from Wilawana, intending to go to Goschgoschunk, joined our company.

May 20. Two of the Indians who had accompanied us returned to Friedenshutten. I wrote to Bethlehem. We brought half of our goods some distance into the swamp (thicket) and in the evening returned and had a blessed hour of prayer.

May 21. We broke up camp and traveled quite a distance north into the swamp (thicket), pitching our camp near a creek which flows into the Pennidanuck and therefore to Canada. Hitherto our course has been W. N. W. To-day it changed and we went W. S. W.

May 22. We brought up all our goods and in the afternoon continued our journey for some distance.

May 23. We came to the creek Pennidanuck, which is large and flows into the Laurenc river in the neighborhood of Niagara between lake Erie and lake Ontario. This is the middle point between the Allegena and the Allegena. A day's journey down this creek there stands a large Seneca town of 100 houses and a day's journey further brings one to Zoneschino (Geneseo) where I have been with Bro. Cammerhoff.

May 24 and 25. We lay still because the Indian brethren were tired from carrying the heavy burdens. Anton was especially weak. A sweat house was built in which they cured themselves.

May 29. We journeyed on. At noon we overtook the strange family which had gone ahead yesterday. He (probably the head of the family, T.) had in the meantime shot a bear. So we enjoyed a hearty dinner and then proceeded. To-day we arrived at the source of the Allegena, which is a large spring.

May 28. In the evening we arrived at the first forks, where canoes can already be made use of. We rejoiced greatly and thanked our Saviour that He had brought us thus far and enabled us to accomplish the most difficult part of our journey. However another difficulty confronted us. Our provisions were consumed and each one of us had given up whatever he had. The Sisters went and searched for herbs, which they cooked. Although they were cooked in water, they tasted very good.

May 29. We went down the creek several miles to the second fork. We had scarcely arrived there when Brother Anton shot a very large pike in the creek, which is already quite large and navigable. On the way we found a sign on a tree which had been made by the two brethren of Goschgoschunk, who had left Friedenshutten sooner than we. We thus saw that it had taken them twelve days to get this far, and consequently they had arrived in time.

May 30. Since no canoe had arrived for us, and we did not expect one sooner than in three days, we went to work and made several bark canoes for the journey by water. Our food consisted of herbs and fish which the Indians shot with their muskets. Suckers are here found and they are much larger than any I have yet seen. The Indians also shot a kind of fish called "Buffalo fish," because they are said to bellow like cows. They are broad and have large scales and fins. In their heads are found two stones. They are very palatable. I wrote letters to Bethlehem since Henry and another friend intend to journey back to Friedenshutten by going directly through the woods.

May 31. We proceeded on our journey, several traveling on land hard with the cattle. Here the Allegena runs first towards the north then turns to the southward. Some times going directly south. So that the general course is about southwest. At night it rained. We built ourselves huts as we have often before during our journey. It is a blessing that one can at this time of the year build huts so easily and quickly.

June 1. We came to the first Seneca...
town towards evening. We were invited to spend the night there, an invitation we gladly accepted, because it rained hard. The few men which were in the town at the time came together and asked me to tell them what our intentions were. This I did saying that we had been invited by the Indians at Goschgoschunk to come and preach to them words of our God and Creator. A Seneca from Zneschio was with them who had seen me at Zneschio 18 years before. Intending to return to-morrow he asked me what he should tell his chief concerning me, for probably he would desire to know why I had come hither. I told him to say: I and my companions had come on the invitation of the Indians at Goschgoschunk, merely to preach the Gospel. For the present I could not say more. But when I had arrived at Goschgoschunk, and found out the sentiments of the people there I would let him know our plan and intentions through a messenger. He would therefore merely say that I was there, for Chief Hasastas knew me. They were satisfied with this. Since we have to deal with the Senekas, which is a tribe most barbarous and wild, caring but little for the Saviour and his gospel, which we were bringing, the daily text especially edified us: “Thus a man proceedeth to his work, God bless his labors purposes and works.” We here bought some corn, for which we gave salt in payment, which they most desire. They also presented us with provisions, so that we were supplied in case we meet with the game. Here we saw two white women and a girl, but could not get near enough to speak with them. The Indians say they came either from Maryland or Virginia as prisoners, and liking their present condition did not desire to return.

June 2. After we had supplied ourselves with provisions, baked bread and pounded corn for the journey, we proceeded on our way. As it rained hard during the past night those remaining by land had difficulty in proceeding with the cattle, since the latter had to swim across the creeks. In the afternoon we met the canoe which we expected from Goschgoschunk. It contained three Indians who had brought for us provision and tobacco. They had been four days on the journey and expected to reach the fork, where we had waited for them, to-morrow. Their appearance was by no means a very attractive and friendly one, for they were painted red and black as if they were on the war path.

June 3. This morning we sent the three Indians ahead with the heavy luggage in the largest bark canoe, while we took their’s in its place. Towards evening we arrived at the second Seneca town, which contains but four huts. Th majority of the inhabitants had left this spring.

June 4. We traveled but a short distance because the way turns aside from the water and we did not desire to spend the night scattered here and there.

June 5 and 6. We rested because it rained hard without ceasing — coming from the west. Abraham shot a deer and also a large sea turtle, at which the Indians were greatly surprised, since they had never before seen such a kind. During the night the wolves disturbed us a great deal by their music. As we lay in the bushes they came so near the fire that the Indians hurled fire-brands at them.

June 7. We journeyed on. The Allegheny flows in a very crooked course, through high mountains where falls and cliffs abound. In the afternoon we came to Ganawaca, a Seneca town, where we stopped for several hours. We had passed several plantations before this, from which the Indians had called to me and asked if I was Ganossersachen. They then followed us to the town. The most of them knew me since I had stopped here twice last year. The men immediately assembled and I had to tell them the cause of our journey as I had done in the first town. They were very friendly, and when we left they stood on the bank and watched us, giving us a parting salute of musket shots. We would have stayed here over night if we had not been afraid of the cattle getting into the plantations; for there are no fences here.

June 9. Towards evening we arrived at Goschgoschunk.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

Baird.—Numerous inquiries coming to us, as to the relationship existing between the Bairds, who settled in Chester county and those afterwards found in the Cumberland Valley, the following from that conscientious genealogist, Mr. Gilbert Cope, shows that the family disappears from the records of Chester county shortly before that name came upon the Cumberland county assessment lists: “There were Beards or Bairds in the New Kent settlement from 1729, when John Beard first appears, and he was still there in 1740. In 1724 the name was written Baird in the assessment list. There was also a John Baird in Aston township, 1730—32. Thomas Beard appears in West Nottingham in 1739 and 1740. The next list is 1747, but I do not find either John or Thomas. Among those who took up lands in Fugue Manor were John Beard and Daniel McClure, but I have not the exact date. I have a note that Thomas Beard, of Lancaster county, obtained a warrant for 200 acres in Cole- rain, November 14d, 1754. I have not the assessment list for 1751 by me, but in looking over that of 1753 I fail to notice the name of John Baird.”

A MATRON OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mary Phillips Bull.

Mary Phillips, daughter of James
Phillips, a Quaker emigrant from Wales, was born in Chester county, Province of Pennsylvania, August 3d, 1731. Her mother dying when Mary was but a small child, she was taken to the home of a maternal uncle, Mr. Bowen, who educated her as well as her brother Stephen, caring for them as if they were his own children. Near neighbors to the Bowens were the Bull family, one of whom, John Bull, subsequently married her on the 18th of August, 1752. John Bull was born in Providence township, Philadelphia County, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 1st, 1731. His ancestors had come to Pennsylvania at a very early period. Of his youthful life we know but little. He was appointed captain in the Provincial service May 12th, 1758, and in June, following, was in command of Fort Allen, a very important post on the frontier. The same year he accompanied General Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne, and rendered important service in the negotiations with the Indians. In 1771 he owned the Morris plantation and mill, and was residing there at the opening of the Revolution. He was a delegate to the Provincial conference of January 18th, 1775, a member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15th, 1776, and of the Pennsylvania Board of War, March 14th, 1777. On November 23, 1775, he was appointed Colonel of the first Penn's Battalion, from which he resigned January 21, 1776, on account of some slight on the part of his officers. He was one of the Commissioners at the Indian treaty held at Easton January 20, 1777; in February following in command of the defenses at Bullsgrove on the Delaware, and on the 16th of July appointed Adjutant General of the State. In October of this year his barns were burned and stock carried away by the enemy. In December, when Gen. Irvine was captured, Col. Bull succeeded to the command of the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia, under Gen. Armstrong. In 1778 and 1779 he was engaged in strengthening the defenses of Philadelphia, and in 1780 was commissary of purchases in that city. During the entire revolutionary struggle he was an active patriot. In 1785 he removed to Northumberland county; in 1805 elected to the Assembly, and in 1808 was the Federal candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He died at the town of Northumberland, March 9, 1824. Among the incidents connected with the life of Mrs. Bull, one or two must suffice in this sketch of her. The British General, Lord Howe, when in Pennsylvania, took possession on a certain occasion of Col. Bull's farm and store. Most of the contents of the latter had previously been distributed among the soldiers of the patriot army. Upon the retreat of the British commander into her residence, Mrs. Bull retired to a little back room. Two days and nights did she watch the enemy's proceedings. She had her youngest child with her and begged Howe's washerwomen for a piece of bread for her. The women gave her some bread, went into her room, opened the drawers and took all the sheets, table linen and clothing. They dressed themselves in her best gowns, and swore that "the rebel's clothes fitted very well." Subsequently, Gen. Howe came to Mrs. Bull and said: "Madam, if you will send or write to your husband and prevail upon him to join us, I will take you to England, present you to the King and Queen, you shall have a pension and live in style." Mrs. Bull locked him out in the face and said: "General, my husband would despise me, and I should despise myself if I did so." He said no more. One of his aids came to her and said: "Madam, had you not better send and have your stock gathered somewhere out of the way to protect them?" This was done to save themselves the trouble, for they were taken directly to the slaughter. A large old mahogany chest stood in one corner of the dining room. One of Howe's aids went to open it. The General said, "Let that alone," and it was not disturbed. In the bottom of this clock Mrs. Bull had, in a kind of desperation, thrown two hundred pounds in hard money, paid her a few days before. When the stock had all been taken for the army and everything possible had been destroyed, the General came again to her and said: "Is there anything I can do for you, madam?" Mrs. Bull went to him and took hold of the button of his coat, looking him full in the face, said: "General, I only wish you to deal by me as you would wish God to deal by you." He lowered his eyes and said: "Madam, there shall be no further mischief done," and then left. However, a party of Hessians were sent back to burn what wheat was Two thousand bushels of fine wheat were taken or destroyed by them. On hearing of the approach of Howe's army, a man employed by Mrs. Bull drove off a load of kitchen utensils and clothes; heifer, and these were all that were saved. The old negroes were left, but the young ones were carried off. Two young men, servants of Mr. Bull, dressed themselves in their master's clothes and bade their mistrest farewell. They told her freedom was sweet and left. The officers put them on board a vessel and sent them to the West Indies, where they were sold. They had a petition sent back asking to be brought home. When Howe's army had left fire was found in the cellar, which was put out by Mrs. Bull with a bag of common salt. She then went out and threw herself down at the foot of a big tree, and prayed to God that if He took everything else from her, He would not take away His love and favor. She said afterwards that if anything had spoken to her, she could not have heard more distinctly these words, "I will be a father to you, and you shall be my daughter, saith the Lord Almighty." Her remark afterwards was, "I have lived in the faith of that promise ever since." Upon their set-
THE TUSCARAWAS.

It Flows Through a Land Rich in Historic Associations.

The Muskingum and Tuscarawas valleys are rich in historical associations. Rev. Frederick Christian Post, the Moravian, came here first in 1761 on a mission to the Delaware Indians. On the 11th of April of that year he reached the Tuscarawas and visited Gek-elle-muk-pe-chunk, the capital, which stood on the ground now occupied by the borough of Newboro's town. He came again in 1762, but his efforts to establish a mission failed. He also visited another principal town of the Delawares, located on the head waters of the Tuscarawas. Its site is now occupied by the little town of Bolivar.

Col. Henry Bouquet conducted his famous expedition to this valley in 1764, reaching what is now Lawrence township on the 13th of October of that year. Here he encamped and held an important conference with the Indians on the 17th. Chief Cus-to-lo-ga was the representative of the Monseys on this occasion. Bouquet was firm in his demands for good behavior on their part, and the immediate delivery of white captives to him. The Indians were quick to perceive that he would not be trifled with, and they straightway delivered up eighteen captives and promised more. Believing that the better way to drive them into quick submission would be to march his force to their capital, he did so without further delay, and in a few days was encamped near Gek-elle-muk-pe-chunk. Here the Indians turned over 206 prisoners of all ages in less than two weeks, and were profuse in their promises of good behavior. Bouquet then retraced his steps to Fort Pitt, arriving there about the 1st of November. In this expedition he only lost one man—he strayed from the camp near what is now Coshocton, and was killed and scalped.

Col. Lachlan McIntosh, with a command of one thousand men, also visited the valley of the Tuscarawas in November, 1778, to punish refractory Indians, and penetrate to Detroit if necessary.

About a mile south of the present town of Bolivar he erected Fort Laurens. On returning to Pittsburgh he left a garrison of 150 men, under Col. John Gibson. In the winter of 1779, the Indians in great force besieged the fort and the garrison was reduced to straightened circumstances before relief came. Col. Brodhead finally succeeded McIntosh, and he sent relief to the garrison. Daily harried by the savages, the garrison was kept in constant straits. Further reduction of the fort therefore was deemed inexpedient, if not impossible. The remnant of the garrison was then withdrawn in August, 1779, and the fort abandoned. It was located one mile south of Bolivar, on the east bank of the Tuscarawas river, on an alluvial plain, elevated about twenty feet above the water. The site of the old Indian town of Tuscarawas was near the fort, and it was here that Col. Bouquet built a stockade fort. The Indian town had been abandoned shortly before his arrival, and he found more than one hundred lodges still standing. Not a trace of these fortifications now remains. Their sites are still pointed out, and the stories of the thrilling events which occurred around them are treasured as traditions of dark and gloomy days.

The ancient Moravian village of Salem, is located about a mile from Port Washington, on the Pan Handle railroad, 104 miles west of Pittsburgh and 89 east of Columbus. It was founded March 3, 1780, on the site of a Delaware village. A chapel 36x10 was built of hewn logs, and dedicated May 22 following. Here in the spring of this year, Rev. Adam Grube married Rev. John Heckewelder and Miss Sarah Ohneberg. Doubtless this was the first white wedding in what are now the limits of Ohio. Heckewelder remained here as pastor for many years. When Tuscarawas county was organized in 1808 he was elected an associate judge, and served until 1810, when he resigned, on account of his age, to retire to Bethlehem, where he died January 31, 1821, aged nearly eighty years.

Johanna Maria Heckewelder, the second white child born in Ohio, first saw the light of day at Salem, April 6, 1781, and was less than a year old when Williamson's band of white savages wiped out the defenseless Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten, only four miles away from where she slept in her rude sugar trough cradle. In 1785 she was taken to Bethlehem, where she was reared, educated, and became a teacher at Lititz in 1801. In five years she was compelled to return to Bethlehem on account of deafness, where she died September 19, 1808, aged nearly 88.

The first white child born in the State of Ohio was John Roth, at Gnadenhutten. Moravian records inform us that this event occurred July 4, 1773. His parents were Moravian missionaries.

Many more incidents, which occurred in this valley over one hundred years ago, might be referred to, but the want of space...
CAPTAIN WILLIAM MCKENNAN.

His Life and Revolutionary Services.

Captain William McKennan was descended from one of the clans of the Scottish Highlands. He was born in New Castle county, Delaware, in 1748. His father, Rev. William McKennan, preached for fifty-four years in the White Clay Creek and Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churches, during thirty-four years of which time also, he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wilmington, Delaware. The Continental Army, under Washington, in the summer and fall of 1776, was occupied in the defense of New York, while the shores of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were left open to the British, who disembarking their troops anywhere along the borders, could march them not only into the very heart of the confederation, but attack our army in the rear. Congress therefore called on those States to raise and equip 10,000 men to form a "Flying Camp" for the purpose of protecting the middle colonies and to serve until December 1, 1776. The Delaware Battalion enlisted in accordance with the call was commanded by Col. Samuel Patterson. William McKennan at that time was Second Lieutenant in Captain Thomas McKean's company. Several causes gave rise to some dissatisfaction among the men of the former company, and they proved inefficient soldiers. Congress becoming enlightened on the subject of short terms of enlistment, both by the troubles in the Continental line as well as in the "Flying Camp," which demonstrated the fact that if success was to be obtained the army must be reorganized. Therefore, on September 16, 1776, Congress resolved that eighty-eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible to serve during the present war and that each State furnish its respective quota. Delaware's quota was one battalion of 800 men.

David Hall, formerly a captain in Col. Hazlett's regiment was appointed colonel of the new regiment. The first company to organize and offer its services was commanded by Capt. John Patton with William McKennan as its first lieutenant. The men were mustered into service Nov. 30, 1776. Lieut. McKennan's commission is dated April 5, 1777. In April, 1777, the Delaware regiment joined the army at Princeton. During the summer of that year the Delaware and Maryland troops, then under Gen. Sullivan, made an excursion into Staten Island which resulted disastrously. On the 11th of September they were engaged in the battle of Brandywine, and on the 4th of October in the battle of Germantown, where Lt. McKennan was wounded, which ultimately caused his death.

The Delaware regiment and Maryland division passed the winter of 1777—78 in quarters at Wilmington, Delaware. In May, 1778, they joined the main army at Valley Forge. Lieut. McKennan was in the battle of Monmouth and partook of the honors of the day. After the battle the army marched to Brunswick and celebrated the 4th of July, 1778. Afterwards it dispersed in different directions, the Delawarians proceeding to West Point to strengthen that position under Gen. Putnam, where they remained until April, 1780, when that portion was directed to take up the line of march under Baron De Kalb and proceed to Charleston to aid Gen. Lincoln. By forced marches they arrived at Camden, South Carolina, where the British force was concentrated and encamped five miles from the enemy. Here they were joined by 3,000 militia from Virginia. It was understood that Gen. Gates intended to attack the enemy by surprise in their quarters late in the evening. The whole force, therefore, moved in that direction and the advance of the two armies met on the high road, exchanged fire and both fell back to their main bodies. At early dawn the British commenced the battle. The Continental troops fought desperately, but were finally compelled to yield to superior numbers. They retreated to Hill-boro', in North Carolina, where the army reorganized under the command of Gen. Smallwood, when the officers without command returned to their respective States.

Lieut. McKennan, by the promotion of Capt. Patton, had been advanced to a captaincy. In December, 1780, he returned to Delaware on the recruiting service. In April, 1781, he was ordered, with other officers, to receive and drill such substitutes as should be sent to Christiansbridge, in New Castle county, Delaware. In August, 1781, Washington and the army arrived at that place of rendezvous, and immediately took up the line of march to Baltimore, from thence proceeding by small craft to Annapolis, where the French transports were waiting for the French army to embark. On the arrival of the troops at Annapolis they embarked, and the fleet weighed anchor, and down the Chesapeake and arrived at Lock Haven bay. The next morning the transports proceeded up James river, and the army landed in the neighborhood of Williams burg and joined the troops that had already assembled there. As soon as the troops were concentrated, Gen. Washington at their head, the army left Williamsburg and proceeded to Yorktown, where the British, under Lord Cornwallis, had fortified themselves. The glorious event
that followed is too well known to need repetition.

After the surrender, the Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania troops were ordered to South Carolina to reinforce Gen. Greene’s army. On their arrival, January 1, 1782, the Delaware detachment, under the command of Capt. William McKennan, took their station in Col. William Washington’s Legion, composed of the remains of his regiment of horse and the scattered remains of the Delaware regiment. On November 16, 1782, the Delaware troops were ordered home. They arrived at Christiansa Bridge January 17, 1783, and the following October they were disbanded.

Capt. McKennan was appointed from the commissioned officers, together with William Winder, Esq., of Maryland, agent of the Government to settle and adjust the accounts of the regiment, which, when accomplished, Capt. McKennan issued certificates for services, as well as land warrants, to the claimants.

Towards the close of the last century Capt. McKennan settled at Wellsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), from whence he removed to Pennsylvania. Shortly after he was appointed Prothonotary January 11th, 1803, clerk of the Courts of Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington by his wife’s uncle, Governor Thomas McKean. His wife was a daughter of Hon. John Thompson, first Judge of Common Pleas of New Castle county, Delaware. He died January 14, 1810, aged 52 years. Thomas M. T. McKennan, LL. D., deceased member of Congress and Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore, was his son. The late Judge William McKennan, of the Circuit Court of the United States, was his grandson. Capt. William McKennan’s remains are interred in the Washington Cemetery, and the monument erected to his memory bears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Col. William McKennan, who fought and bled by the side of Washington, and who having lived with honor, left this world at the age of fifty-two years on the 14th January, 1810."

"Take, take these tears, mortality’s relief,
And till we share your joy, forgive our grief,
These little rites, a stone, a verse receive,
’Tis all a friend—a wife can give."

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

**Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.**

**XCL**

**KITTERA.**—F. C. W., of New York city, makes inquiry as to the services of his ancestors, Michael Conrad and John Wilkes Kittera, in the Revolutionary war. His descent is as follows:


2. Eliza Kittera, m. John Conrad.

The latter were the parents of the inquirer. In reply we can only give the record of Mr. Kittera. He was an ensign of the Fifth company, Eighth battalion, Lancaster county militia, commissioned May 10, 1780, and in actual service.

"UPPER" OR "TOBOYNE" CHURCH.

The recent article on Middle Ridge church recalled to mind of a visit to the "Upper" church, located in Blair, Perry county, one year ago, when we were very much disappointed at the few grave stones in comparison to the size of the graveyard, and concluded that most of the early settlers went elsewhere to die. In the year 1766 this church with "Centre" church made application to Donegal Presbytery for recognition. A committee was appointed, which held several meetings, one of which was in November, 1766, at George Robinson’s, "when they decided that for the lower end of Sherman’s Valley church should be located at Dick’s Gap." This church was succeeded in 1803 by Sherman–dale church, and the one in the "Centre" of the valley was located at or near George Robinson’s, and in the "Upper" end of the valley at James Blain’s, where there was already a graveyard established, the "Toboyne church," which was removed here.

In the year 1777, the "Upper" church united in a call with its neighbor, the "Centre" church, through Donegal Presbytery to Rev. John Linn, who continued in the pastorate of these two churches until the year 1820. He was a great uncle of Hon. John Blair Linn, of Bellefonte, Pa. The present building here was erected of logs, and this saved place to the present frame structure many years ago. The church and graveyard is located a short distance southeast of the village of Blair and close by the Newport and Sherman’s Valley railroad. This, like many others of the same denomination, which were located in the country districts has suffered by migration, until now it has scarcely more than two score of members, which is an like its sister churches across the mountain in Bath Valley, which appear to be as flourishing as when the Scotch-Irish first erected their houses of worship. There was a feeling of disappointment when we entered the well-kept graveyard surrounded by a neat fence, in finding to few grave stones. Those found are as follows:

Anderson, Isabella M., w. of William, d. October 30, 1798, aged 29 years.
Anderson, James, d. December 24, 1838, aged 72 years, 10 months, 27 days.
Anderson, Isabella, w. of J., d. February 3, 1872, aged 90 years, 1 month, 8 days.
Anderson, Mary Ellen, w. of Dr. B. F. Grosh, b. June 18, 1818; d. June 10, 1856.
Adams, John, d. November 5, 1887, aged 76 years.
Adams, Stephen son, d. December 28, 1885, aged 81 years.
Adams, James, d. March 23, 1841, aged 70 years.
Adams, Frances, w. of James, d. September 18, 1851, aged 70 years.
Black, George, d. January 10, 1835, aged 82 years.
Black, Jane, w. of G., d. December 15, 1846, aged 75 years.
Black, George, b November 14, 1795; d. February 16, 1868.
Boring, Elizabeth, d. June 23, 1827, aged 61 years.
Black, Anthony, d. May 16, 1841, aged 61 years.
Black, Sarah, w. of A., d. January 11, 1867, aged 70 years, 2 months, 3 days.
Boyd, Hugh, d. January 27, 1884, aged 71 years, 3 months, 19 days.
Coyle, Mary, w. of James, d. January 13, 1829, aged 30 years.
Clarke, Major John, d. May 1, 1857, aged 42 years, 11 months, 16 days.
Dobbs, Andrew, d. November 12, 1849, aged 64 years, 1 month, 22 days.
Elder, Noah, d. May 11, 1840, aged 49 years.
Grosh, B. P., M. D., d. November 9, 1857, aged 39 years, 19 months, 5 days.
Gray, James, d. October 1, 1865, aged 65 years.
Gray, Emily, w. of James W., d. August 14, 1861, aged 76 years.
Johnson, John, d. October 27, 1869, aged 76 years, 7 months, 23 days.
Johnson, Margaret, w. of J., d. May 27, 1848, aged 42 years, 11 months, 11 days.
Junk, Margaret, w. of John, d. February 3, 1896, aged 69 years.
Lupfer, Joseph M., b. August 21, 1823; d. February 19, 1875.
Lupfer, Elnora, w. of Jacob, b. September 17, 1793; d. March 20, 1867.
Long, John, d. February 6, 1857, aged 79 years, 10 months, 10 days.
Long, Mary, d. May 13, 1863, aged 99 years, 1 month, 29 days.
McKee, John, d. February 17, 1847, aged 86 years, 1 month, 12 days.
McKee, Martha, w. of J., d. June 18, 1862, aged 87 years, 9 days.
McConnell, John, d. February 22, 1846, aged 53 years.
McConnell, Rebecca, w. of J., d. April 24, 1855, aged 58 years.
McCardell, Patrick, d. April, 1881, aged 52 years.
McCardell, Elizabeth, w. of P., d. September 27, 1875, aged 74 years.
Nesbit, Fisher, d. April 22, 1855, aged 53 years, 1 month, 3 days.
Patterson, John, d. December 27, 1828, aged 75 years.
Patterson, Ann, w. of J., d. August 8, 1832, aged 69 years.
Reed, Mary, w. of Samuel, d. July 26, 1844, aged 89 years, 3 months, 21 days.
Thompson, Robert, d. April 25, 1834, aged 52 years, 6 months and 14 days.
Woods, Mary, d. November 30, 1864, aged 68 years, 11 months, 90 days.

Woods, Esther, d. January 6, 1891, aged 55 years, 7 months, 11 days. E. W. S. P.

THE ZEISBERGER DIARIES.

[Gen. John S. Clark, of Auburn, N. Y., sends us the following communication concerning these interesting diaries as published in Notes and Queries.]

I have carefully considered all that Mr. Tubbs has said in relation to Aehsinnsink and other places, and as to the route of Zeisberger in his vicinity. Bishop de Schweiditz, in his "Life of Zeisberger," suggested that Aehsinnsink was near the confluence of the Tioga with the Conhocton, and that the route was up the Cowanesque Valley. A careful scrutiny of the Zeisberger Journals demonstrates conclusively that the route was up the Canisteo river, and that Aehsinnsink was below rather than at the confluence of the Tioga and Conhocton. It may be well to examine the journal of Moses Tatamy and Isaac Hill, who passed over the route in 1768 (see Pa. Archives iii 504), and the journal of John Hays, who accompanied Christian Frederick Post over the same route in 1760. The Kobustown described by the first of these journals, was on the north side of Chemung river, nearly opposite Hendey's creek, in the extreme south-west corner of the town of Elmira. This was the residence in 1768 of Jachabes, the leader of the war party that massacred the Moravians on the Mahoning in 1755, and of Kobus, a noted warrior, from whom the place took its name. It will be found by the journal that immediately on leaving this village the party "crossed the river to the south side on account of the mountains and traveled along low land about a mile where we saw a great many houses and fine corn fields, then crossed the river again and traveled about five miles to the King's house, all the way thickly settled." This particular King was Echowin, the chief sachem of the Mosoy Delawares, husband of Queen Esther, who so distinguished herself in the massacre of Wyoming—the village was known as Aehsinnsink, "the place of small stones," and was located on a level plateau of gravel on the east side of Sing Sing creek about a mile southeast of present Big Flats. Between Kobustown was the mountain Aehshsink, which formed the narrows requiring the fording of the stream by Tatamy. This name appears to mean "standing stones," or where there are large stones, referring to curious formation of natural rock in the shape of pyramids, known locally as chimney rocks. These rocks were on the south side of the river nearly opposite the mouth of Sing Sing creek, and also on the north side below the village of Corning. I have a description of these pyramids taken from the Pennsylvania Chronicle, April 11, 1768, which is strikingly like that of Zeisberger, as found in his journal of 1767. This location of Aehshsink, was the
position of the village proper. In 1735 the Indians abandoned the lower Seneca
ranna and soon after the northeast branch, and settled on the Tioga and its
branches above Tioga Point. After the close of the war many of them returned to
their ancient seats. Others formed new villages. Echohowin and his village set-
tled at Sheshequin. It is highly probable that in 1760 the village of Achiunnes-
sink extended quite down to the river and westward, one or two miles above Sing
Sassong. Near the confines of the Conhocton and Tioga, according to Ziis-
berger, was Gatchochoawunk, an aban-
donated Indian town, and nearest to the ref-
cence, was the Canisteo town. This was
Woopassiqu. "The way was very wild and
difficult." "We camped (May 15,
1768) at Gatchochoawunk on the First
fork of the Tioga. Now if this village
was at or near the First fork, it cannot be
claimed that Achiunnesink was at or near
the same point, and there can be no ques-
tions as to the fact that Conhocton and
Tioga made the First fork; May 15. We
traveled up the branch which extends to-
toward the west. The other comes from
north, from the 'Land of the Seneca.' At
noon we reached the Second fork and then
followed the branch to the right." Here
we have conclusive evidence that the
route led up the Canisteo river.
May 16. The party "arrived at Pas-
eckung and closed our travel by water." This
town was on the south side of the
Canisteo river on Col. Bill's creek some-
thing over a mile below present Canisteo
and a day and a half journey above Achi-
unnesink. It is described in the John
Hayes journal, 1769. "This town stands on
the south side of the river, and is in
two parts, at the space of a mile distance.
The lower town is peopled with Non-
mites. Qutigon is their chief. The upper
part is Mingoes, which commands all
that country." The upper town is called in
many accounts Canasatego. This was the
name of the left branch of the Senecas
reiding at that time near Geneva, and
was the ruling class of the canto

The Mingos then were Senecas of Cona-
satego. Most accounts give the name as
Kanestic and it so appears on the Guy
Johnson map of 1771, formed in Col.
Hist. of N. Y., vol. iv. It may be advis-
able to state in this connection that all
these towns were destroyed in 1761 by a
party under John Johnson, son of Sir
William, and a party of one hundred and
forty Indians under Andrew Montour
The lower villages on the Chemung had
been abandoned at that date, so that
Kanhungton was the first one reached.
This was at or near the Forces of Conho-
ceton. It had thirty-six good houses built
of square logs. It may be identical with
Zieisberger's Gachtochoawunk, but as one
name is Zieis and the other Delaware
it cannot be determined definitely. From
hence the army went to Kanestic (Conas-
atego) which contained sixty houses, with
tree or four families in each of them.
The Indians fled. Some went to the Sena
cas, others among the Shawanese on the
Ohio. (Col. Hist. N. Y. vii 653-628)

From this place, according to Zieis-
berger, their course led them first W. N. W.,
which is twenty degrees north of west;
thence W. S. W., which is twenty degrees
south, leading apparently first north-
westernly up the Canasteo thence south-
westernly along Whitney Valley and Dyke
creek to Andover, and thence to Wells-
sville on the Erie Railway. The Seneca
village of "hundred houses" mentioned
by Zieisberger was probably Canaedeo
described as present Canadadaw township,
in Allegany county, or it may have been the Karaghi-
Yadotka, of the Guy Johnson map, From
Wellsville the route was very direct to
Ceres on the Allegany or possibly by a
more circuitous route, may have led them
to Belvidere, and thence to Cuba on the
line of the Erie railway. It will be seen
by the Guy Johnson map that the trail leads
from Kenesto southwesterly to Gistaguet (Wellsville); thence south-
westernly to the Allegany at or near presen
t Ceres and Oleon on the Allegany.
From Kenesto another trail leaves north-
west to Ganuskingo (Daneville) and thence
to the great village on the Genesee.
I have no doubt that Zieisberger followed
the well-known trail that led south-
westernly from Canasteo as indicated on
the Guy Johnson map. A continuation of
the journal will determine the precise
route and whether or not the Tizionos-
senago of Zieisberger is identical with
Guy Johnson's Tionlongarante on the Al-
legany, which was thirty miles from the
next Seneca village on the east. The dis-
tance between Wellsville and Oleon (Tio-
longarante) is very close to the distance
given, and the names are near enough
alike to suggest their identity.

Mr. John Davis, of whose inquiry is
made, was a Delaware chief, whose In-
dian name was Awelka. He lived in
1760 not far from the mouth of Tuscarora
creek. He was converted and baptized
at Sheshequin after the war, one of the
first fruits of the mission. (See Loskkel
1, 11.93.) There was a Samuel Davis,
also Tapiscawen, also a Delaware chief.
The both attended the council at Buffon
in 1758. (See Pa. Col. Rec. viii, 211.)
There was also a Nathaniel Davis, all of
them living at Sheshequin after the close
of the Pontiac war. I believe that James
and Samuel were brothers.

JOHN S. CLARK.

Auburn, N. Y.

DRIFTED WEST.

Early Pennsylvania Settlers in Tusca-
rawas County, Ohio.

In looking over the history of Tuscarawas county, I was surprised at the number
of early settlers who came from Pennsyl-

vania, whose names appear in short bio-

graphical sketches. A few of the most
prominent are given below, in a condensed
form, for the who may be engaged in tracing family history.

Michael Urich was born in what is now
Dauphin county, August 7, 1751, and in 1772 married Catharine Borroway, by whom he had eight children. She died in 1794, and he married, second, Susannah C. House. In 1804 Uriah purchased 1,500 acres of land in the valley of the Tuscarawas, and migrated to it the same year, bringing with him his wife and five of his children: viz. Hannah, Catharine, John, Jacob and Michael. He became one of the most prominent and useful early pioneers. In 1806 he built a grist and saw mill on the site of the present Urichsville mill, which was the first or second water mill in the county. Assisted by his sons, he cleared a large farm in the Stillwater Creek Valley, while dense forests surrounded him on all sides for many miles. He laid out a town in 1832, and called it Waterford, but in 1839 it was changed to Urichsville, in honor of its founder. In 1866 it was incorporated, and now it has 3,000 inhabitants, banks, churches, schools and an electric railway, connecting it with Dennison on the east side of Stillwater Creek. His本国 gave name to Mill Creek township. Michael Urich died August 14, 1817, (his wife preceding him four years,) and was buried in the Moravian cemetery at Gnadenhutten, he being a member of that faith. Their tombstones are almost in the shadow of the monument reared in memory of the ninety-six Christian Indians who were so cruelly butchered there March 6, 1782.

Jacob Fribley, born in Northumberland county, located here in 1818. He married Elizabeth Woods, and they were the parents of twelve children. A grandson, Enoch Fribley, was appointed postmaster of New Philadelphia, March 19, 1879, by President Hayes, and was reappointed in 1883 by President Arthur. Six of the "Fribley boys" served in the civil war, and four were killed. John Fribley, father of the postmaster, died in 1865, aged 54 years.

Michael Hammel, born at Chambersburg in 1809. His father, Daniel Hammel, a native of the same town, removed to New Philadelphia in 1811, and kept "Hammel's Tavern" in the then small village from 1812 to 1814, with the likeness of George Washington painted on the sign. In 1817 he removed to Indiana, where he died. His wife was Amelia Collins, a native of Gettysburg. She was the mother of nine children, only three of whom are living, Michael, mentioned above, being one of the number. Mrs. Hammel died in 1877, aged 84 years.

Peter W. Himes, who was born in York county June 3, 1811, came west in 1835, and the following year located in New Philadelphia. He started the first drug store in the town, a small village and conducted it until 1871. He was postmaster under Pierce and Buchanan. In 1852 he was elected Recorder of Tuscarawas county, and held the office until 1879. He married Mary A. Ditto, a native of Shippenburg, and they had seven children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Himes died February 10, 1878.

F. C. Millar, also a pioneer druggist of New Philadelphia, was born in Lancaster county June 28, 1826. His father, Jacob Millar, also a native of the same county, married Barbara Porter, who came from the North of Ireland, in 1817 or 1818. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods. His wife died in 1839, and he married for his second wife Henrietta Kryder, by whom he had two children. F. C. mentioned above, was one of three children by the first marriage.

Maj. Thomas Moore, New Philadelphia, is a native of Lycoming county, born April 21, 1812, son of Burrus and Mary (White) Moore, both natives of Northampton county. They came to Ohio in 1825 and settled in Guernsey county. Two years later they came to Tuscarawas, where Mrs. Moore died in 1831. Subsequently Mr. Moore went to Iowa, where he died at the advanced age of 93. The subject of this notice has been an active business man and agriculturist and has lived on a handsome property. He has also filled several offices of public trust. Besides a beautiful farm of 120 acres he is the owner of several coal mines. He married Oct. 29, 1835, Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Dixon. They had four sons and five daughters, of whom but two, twin daughters, are living. Third son, Thomas Edison Moore, in connection with Mr. Rickes, an engraver of superior merit, published at Columbus, Ohio, "Moore's Melodies and American Poems," one of the best illustrated volumes ever issued in this country. He afterwards sent to New York and established the Illustrated Weekly, increasing its circulation in nine months from 1,000 to 45,000 copies. His laborious efforts overtaxed his strength, and he fell ill and died June 25, 1875, at the early age of twenty-nine.

Hun. John B. Read, a native of Downingtown, Pa., came to this county about 1830, and settled in New Philadelphia. He went to California in 1849, but returned soon after and located on a farm in Goshen township. Years ago he was a member of the Legislature for two terms. He married Rebecca Hammel, and they had ten children, seven of whom are living. P. H. Read, a son, is a druggist in New Philadelphia.

David Gram, son of Henry and Esther (Sunder) Gram, born in Lancaster county, March 1, 1807, came to the Tuscarawas Valley with his parents in 1808. He married Sybilla Colver, and they had ten children. She died in 1865, and in 1866 he re-married, and had six children. He received a heritage of 100 acres of land, and by his industry and skill added 900 to it. Some years ago he retired to private life in the village of Gnadenhutten. Mr. Gram served thirty-five years as a Justice of the Peace, and two terms as County Commissioner.

Christian Dardorff, an early pioneer, was born August 10, 1781, in York, now
Adams county. He came here in 1805, and died October 11, 1851. In connection with his brother-in-law, Jesse Singluff, he purchased 2,000 acres of land, cut away a large portion of the forest and founded the town of Dover in 1807, erected dwellings, started a grist and saw mill. He lived in a log cabin as a bachelor until 1817, when he married Margarettt Butts (died in 1876), of York, and they had eight children. He served in the war of 1812; in 1825 he was sent to the Legislature, and afterwards became an Associate Judge of the county. His immediate ancestor was Anthony Deardoff (or as he wrote it in German Dierdorff), one of a religious sect called Dunkers, founded in Germany. Anthony had to flee, with others, on account of persecution. After wandering about Europe some time, they came to America under the leadership of Alexander Mach, landing at Philadelphia September 2, 1792, Anthony, with his three sons, Peter, John and Anthony, located in or about Germantown, where they soon after entered into the organization of the established Dunker or German Bap'ist church. John married and had a son named Isaac, who was the father of Christian, whose name begins this paragraph. Several of his sons and daughters still live in this county.

Samuel Ferrig was born in Lancaster county, February 13, 1812, second child of Samuel and Susan (Numiller) Ferrig, natives of that county. Samuel and his family came here in 1817, and after living in several places, died in 1837, in Whitley county, Indiana, leaving a widow and seven children-five boys and two girls. The widow died in 1846, in Iroquois county, Illinois. Samuel, one of the sons, came to Tuscarawas county in 1826. The others are scattered. He established a grocery store at Dover, and built up a large business. He was married in 1844 to Mary, daughter of Captain Wilson Elliott, a brother of the late Commodore Elliott, of the navy. They had eight children, three of whom survive: viz., Anna E., George F., and Grace.

Jacob Wherley, farmer, was born in York county December 13, 1820. His parents, Henry and Christina (Sawvel) Wherley, were both natives of that county, where they were reared and married, and resided until 1821, when they removed to Stark county, Ohio. In 1829 they came to Tuscarawas, settled on a farm and spent their lives there. They had eight children, all born in Pennsylvania. Our subject started out without means, but now owns a farm of 280 acres, earned by honest toil. He married and had three children—one son and two daughters. Only one, a daughter, survives.

Thomas R. Benner was born in Chester county, September 10, 1803, son of Philip and Ruth (Roberts) Benner, both natives of Philadelphia, the latter of Welsh descent. The latter was brought up a Quaker and was an iron master. Our subject was the seventh of a family of eight children—four boys and four girls. He worked at nail cutting with his father until he was thirty years of age, and then emigrated to this county and settled, and lived here considerably over half a century. He married Martha Thompson Roberts in 1828, and they had a family of twelve children. She died in 1850, and in 1866 he married, second, Rachel C. Lewis, but no issue blessed the second union. He was at one time the owner of a farm of 600 acres. More than half of the children are deceased. He served as treasurer of Mill township for ten years and refused any compensation. His father was a teamster for General Washington, who always called him "General," which title he ever afterwards bore.

L. C. Davis was born in Meadville, Crawford county, July 12, 1813, and died August 29, 1881. He was a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Culbertson) Davis, and came to Ohio when young, studied law and was admitted in 1839. Was married in 1846, and left five children.

Andrew Barkley was born in Pennsylvania (probably Colerain township, Lancaster county, April 7, 1808, and was a son of William and Mary Barkley, or Barclay. The family emigrated to Ohio in 1830 and settled in Tuscarawas county, where the parents died. Andrew, our subject, married Rebecca Welch, August 16, 1838. She was born December 22, 1809, and died January 26, 1862. Mr. Barkley died June 4, 1882. He was a farmer by occupation, and at one time owned 547 acres. He left three sons and two daughters. Ten years before his death he divided his land among his three sons, and gave his daughters their equivalent in money. He was a strict Presbyterian and died greatly respected.

Alvin M. Brough, farmer, was born in Adams county, March 9, 1838, son of David and Mary A. Brough, natives of Pennsylvania, where David died in 1844. Mary M., his wife, was born February 20, 1802, about two miles from New Oxford, on the Gettysburg pike. The famous battle was begun in front of the house where she was born, married and resided till her death, which occurred March 12, 1889, in the room of her birth and marriage! She was the mother of four sons and a daughter. All are living, and each of the sons served for three years during the rebellion. Alvin M., the third son, came to Tuscarawas county in 1861, and his service was in the 129th regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and he participated in many engagements. He married October 19, 1869, Sarah J. Stocker. They have two sons and one daughter—Henry S., Clarence A., and Helen E. Mr. Brough owns a farm of 117 acres, and is a member of the German Reformed church. His postoffice is Fort Washington, Ohio.

Many more sketches of Pennsylvanians who are residents of this county might be given, but the foregoing must suffice.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XII.

BRECKENRIDGE.—Recent inquiry having been made concerning the settlement of the celebrated Breckenridge family in Pennsylvania, we find the following relating thereto: Alexander Breckenridge came from the north of Ireland in 1734, locating in the Cumberland Valley. With a portion of his family he removed to Augusta county, Virginia, where he died in 1747. He had, among other children, grown up, some married, the following:

1. John.
2. Robert, b. about 1720; served in the Indian war in 1756; removed to Augusta county, Virginia, and died in Botetourt county in 1772. He was twice married; by first wife:
   1. Robert.
   2. Alexander.
   By a second wife, Letitia Preston, he had:
   3. William.
   5. James.
   6. Preston.
   7. Jane, m. Samuel Meredith.

Mr. Waddell, in his history of Augusta county, Virginia, gives in addition to the foregoing:

9. James, William Breckenridge, son of Robert Breckenridge, married and removed to Kentucky.

John Breckenridge, also a son of Robert, married Miss Cabell, and their son Cabell was the father of John C. Breckenridge, Vice President of the United States.

James and William Breckenridge, other sons of Robert, resided in Lurgan township, Cumberland county, Pa., in 1750.

MATRONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Phoebe Bayard St. Clair.

Phoebe Bayard was born in the Massachusetts colony in 1743. She was the daughter of Balthasar Bayard and his wife Mary Bowdoin, was well educated, and a woman of superior accomplishments. Arthur St. Clair, son of William St. Clair, born at Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, March 23, 1736, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, graduated in medicine, but preferring the military he relinquished his scientific calling and accepted an ensigncy in the Royal American Regiment of Foot. During his service with the British army and frequent visits to Boston, where he was sent on military business the young ensign made the acquaintance of the Bowdoin and Bayard families, and improved the opportunity of falling in love with Miss Phoebe. They were married in May, 1760, by Rev. William Hooper, rector of Trinity church, Boston. By his marriage St. Clair received the sum of fourteen thousand pounds, being a legacy to his wife from her grandfather, James Bowdoin. This, added to his own savings, no doubt were the inducements for him to resign his commission, which he did in 1764. Having been stationed some time at Fort Ligonier, in Western Pennsylvania, he was familiar with the country, and a year or two later, with his young wife, St. Clair removed to that locality, where he had acquired a large body of land chiefly by purchase and partly by grant. It has been wondered by writers in general, what caused him to induce a man of St. Clair’s rank and wealth to settle on the confines of civilization and thus deprive himself and little family of the advantages of society and the comfort thereof; but charmed with that valley and with the constant influx of Scotch-Irish emigrants, enjoyment of life seemingly held out brighter inducements than among Puritan surroundings. Here the War for Independence found one of its most brilliant officers. He yielded to the summons of his country, and took leave not only of his wife and children, but in effect of his fortune from that very hour, to embark in the cause of liberty. He held that no man had a right to withhold his services when his country needed them. The story of St. Clair’s life from this time forward was in some respects a brilliant one, but pitiful in the disasters which shadowed his after-revolutionary career, and the sad ending of a life, not wasted, for he gave so much of that life to his country, but there was none who was so poorly and so meagrely recompensed. It is true he died poor, but in such poverty there was no shame. As a member and president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, none could so appreciate the motto which encircled the medallion on the breast of the eagle of their decoration: “Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam.”

At length, that life, of which want, neglect, contumely, ingratitude and injustice so largely made a part, came abruptly to its close, on the 31st of August, 1818. It is especially of the estimable lady who so sweetly adorned the early home of St. Clair in the Ligonier Valley, and through the long years of the Revolution cheered that brave officer in his devotion to the cause of his country, that we prefer to write. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which surrounded her home at the close of the war, and her delicate health, she bore all with calm resignation. At last however, when the hungry creditors, hounded their victim to the last extremity, and her little family were turned out of house and home, the mental energies gave way, and the former, highly educated and refined woman became an intellectual wreck. She ended her days in the log house which her son Daniel bought as an asylum for his aged
father and mother were to nurse life a little longer, to keep his family together, the hero of many wars cared for his wife until death in the year 1813 claimed the beauty of 1700, Phoebe Bayard St. Clair. So deeply interwoven are the lives of husband and wife, that in this our day as a century ago the impress of one is but the reflex of the other. A fitting close to this sketch is Gen. St. Clair’s own words in acknowledging the receipt of four hundred dollars sent him by the good ladies of New York—“To soothe affliction is certainly a happy privilege, and though I feel all I can feel for the relief brought to myself, the attention to my daughters touches me the most. Had I not met with distress I should not have, perhaps, known their worth. Though all their prospects in life (and they were once very flattering) have been blasted, not a sigh, not a murmur has been allowed to escape them in my presence, and all their pains have been directed to rendering my reverses less affecting to me, and yet I can truly testify that it is entirely on their account that my situation ever gave me one moment’s pain.” Grand old patriot!

Marritie Van Brunt Magaw.

Marritie Van Brunt, daughter of Rutger Van Brunt and his wife, Altje Cortelvy, was born near New Utrecht, New York, January 9, 1762. Her father’s ancestors came from the Netherlands and were among the more influential in the early settlement of Long Island. Rutger Van Brunt owned a farm in Gravesend, known as the Pennoyer patent. He held the office of sheriff of the county from 1768 to 1777; was colonel in the militia and generally known as Col. Van Brunt. In addition he served as a member of the New York Assembly, and filled other positions of honor in the county. His daughter Marritie (or Marritta, as she is sometimes called) was a young lady of prepossessing appearance, well educated, and a brilliant conversationalist; and in 1779, when she married Col. Robert Magaw, she was considered one of the handsomest women of Long Island. Robert Magaw, a son of William and Elizabeth Magaw, was born in Philadelphia in 1733, where his father had first settled on coming from the North of Ireland to America. He located at Carlisle about the time of the formation of Cumberland county. The son, Robert, was educated at the academy in Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the practice of his profession when the war of the revolution summoned him to take up arms in the cause of his country. In 1775 he was commissioned Major in Col. William Thompson’s battalion, with which he continued in active service until he was appointed, January 3, 1776, Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion. He participated in the battle of Long Island, and his fame for cool personal bravery in that disastrous encounter and good conduct comes forth unassailed. When it was determined on the 16th of October following to abandon New York Island to the enemy, Col. Magaw was left in command of the garrison at Fort Washington, while the army marched to King’s Bridge and afterwards to White Plains. If we not being able to force Washington into an engagement, turned his attention to Fort Washington, and upon its investment sent a messenger to Col. Magaw demanding its surrender in peril of massacre if his demands were not complied with within two hours. Magaw’s reply is historical, “acted” he said, “by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the last extremity.” The story is well known. Magaw disposed of his men to the best advantage and did his duty faithfully. Overwhelming numbers swept all before them into the fort, and the gallant Magaw after much parley, surrendered. Col. Magaw remained a prisoner on Long Island until his exchange October 25, 1780. In the meantime, he made the acquaintance of the patriotic Marritie Van Brunt, and after a short courtship, married her. Of this event, Graydon says in his delightful “Memoirs,” Magaw comforted his captivity on Long Island, by taking of its fair daughters a wife. Upon being exchanged, Colonel and Mrs. Magaw went to their home at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where she shone with as much brilliancy as in her native place. So charming were her manners, that tradition gives it she was the life of that fascinating coterie of women which made that town’s society so delightful for a hundred years or more. Col. Magaw died suddenly at Carlisle, January 5, 1790, and was buried by the honors of war. Mrs. Magaw survived her distinguished husband thirteen years, dying at Carlisle, August 15, 1803. They left two children, Van Brunt and Elizabeth, the former of whom inherited the Van Brunt estate at Gravesend.

Ann Wood Henry.

Ann Wood, the daughter of Abraham Wood and his wife, Ursula Taylor, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, January 21, 1732. Her emigrant ancestors on her paternal side as well as maternal were English Quakers, who settled in the county of Philadelphia in 1690. Her maternal great-grandfather was John Bowan, who came to Pennsylvania from Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1673, and took up a tract of 3,000 acres in the “Welsh Tract,” in Radnor and Haverford townships, Chester county. He was a justice of the peace and associate judge in 1685; member of of Assembly for a long period, and returning to Wales, died there. Upon the death of Abraham Wood, his widow some years later married Joseph Rice, of the Lancaster bar, removing thither. It was here that Ann Wood became acquainted, with William Henry, and whom she married in January, 1756, and “hereby hangs a tale.” Henry’s housekeeper was his sister. On a certain occa-
tion the latter invited a few friends to tea, among them Ann Wood. In the entry of the house leading to the garden a broom had accidentally fallen to the floor. All of the young ladies either stepped over it or pushed it aside except Miss Ann, who picked it up and put it in its place. William Henry observed this and told his sister later that this trait of character had impressed him, and he would endeavor to make her friend his wife. He succeeded. William Henry, son of John Henry and his wife Elizabeth Davinney, was born in Chester county, Penna., May 19, 1729. By occupation he was a gunsmith, and located at Lancaster prior to the Braddock expedition of 1755, of which he was the armourer, and again under Forbes. In the year 1758 he was commissioned one of the justices of the peace; and in 1777 a commissioner to examine the water way between the Delaware and Ohio rivers. He was a member of the Assembly in 1778; and treasurer of the county of Lancaster in 1777 and 1778. During the Revolution he filled the positions of commissary, armourer, &c. He served in the Congress of 1784-85. Under the Constitution of 1776, he was commissioned president judge of the Lancaster courts. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, one of the founders of the Juliana Library and the inventor of several mechanical appliances, the principal of which was the screw anger. Mr. Henry died at Lancaster December 15, 1786. Mrs. Henry lived with her husband in all these characteristics which go to make up a patriotic woman of the Revolution. During that momentous period in our history her children, being young, required her attention, and yet it is well known that she alded her husband in all the various duties assigned to him—in his business and while State Armourer and Assistant Commissioner. During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, they entertained at their house David Rittenhouse, the State Treasurer (who had his office in one of the rooms on the first floor) and Tom Pain, who wrote his "Fifth Crisis" in the second story room, which he occupied. The habits of the latter, however, gave so much offense that finally he had to seek a home elsewhere. On the death of Mr. Henry, who was treasurer of Lancaster county, his widow was continued in office for nearly a year. Mrs. Henry died at Lancaster and is buried by the side of her husband in the old Moravian grave-yard in that city. It can be well said of her that she was a typical matron of the Revolution, a woman of great energy of character, and in full sympathy with her husband's active and patriotic life. They were the parents of the distinguished John Joseph Henry, the second son, who volunteered in Captain Matthew Smith's company in 1775, went to Boston, and from thence accompanied the expedition to Quebec under General Arnold, an account of which, the best ever written, was prepared by him. He subsequently studied law, was admitted to the Lancaster Bar, and afterwards appointed by Governor Mifflin president judge of the Dauphin courts. Another son, removed to Northampton county, a few years later erected the Boulton gun works, which are still conducted by his descendants of the name. He was a judge of the Mahackaton-Monroe district, and a Presidential elector for Washington's last term, for whom he voted.

JEREMIAH MORROW,
Born at Gettysburg in 1771—Died near Cincinnati in 1853.

Many Pennsylvanians have figured conspicuously in the history of Ohio. Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor, was born at Gettysburg in October, 1771. He was of Scotch-Irish origin and was reared on a farm. When he had reached the age of twenty-four, he settled in the Northwest Territory. This was in 1795, Leaving Pittsburgh on a flat boat he floated down the Ohio river, and after a tedious voyage landed at a little cluster of cabins standing on the flats at the mouth of the Little Miami, known as Columbia. This was six miles above Fort Washington, and is now included in one of the wards of Cincinnati.

Mr. Morrow commenced life as a farm hand on the Little Miami. In the winter time he taught school, and occasionally varied his occupation by surveying. This gave him an opportunity to learn the geography of the country, as there was a demand in those days for young men who knew how to handle the "Jacob staff and compass." He ascended the Little Miami as far as Warren county, where he selected a tract of wild land, and having saved a little money purchased it from the government. Like the good old Quakers of Colonial days in Pennsylvania he knew good land when he saw it, and unlike the majority of Scotch-Irish settlers, he preferred flat to hilly land. This was the beginning of Jeremiah Morrow's fortune. Straightway he cleared a farm and built a log house. In the spring of 1799 he married Miss Mary Packtrel, of Columbus, and they immediately "set up housekeeping and pioneer farming" on the new purchase. Settlers poured into the country rapidly as the Indians retired from their favorite haunts, and soon there was talk of State organization. Morrow worked hard and prospered; he was popular among his neighbors, and was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe. At this session measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention the following year to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the delegates to this convention, and worked untiringly in the interests of his constituents until its close in 1802. The following year he was sent to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year he was appointed the first representative to the United States
Congress from the State. Ohio at that time was entitled to but one representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years. During these years Mr. Morrow represented the young State.

His popularity did not decline. In 1813 he was chosen United States Senator, and in 1822 was elected Governor of Ohio almost unanimously, and was re-elected in 1824. During his administration that great waterway, the Ohio canal (which is still in operation) was commenced.

When the distinguished French patriot, Lafayette, visited Cincinnati in 1824, he was received by Governor Morrow with an address of such earnestness, pathos and sincerity, that it affected his emotions more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through the United States.

Honors continually awaited the ex-Governor. On the 4th of July, 1839, he was appointed to lay the corner-stone of the new State Capitol at Columbus, and on that occasion he delivered an address which was replete with historical information, and marked with sentiments of lofty devotion to the interests of his adopted State. Again in 1840 he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin, and he was re-elected for the following term.

After his long and eventful public career, Governor Morrow died at his own homestead, March 22, 1853, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-two years. For nearly sixty years he had lived in the beautiful valley of the Little Miami, and had witnessed the country emerge from a state of wildness to a condition of great improvement and luxury. Although his name is profusely spread over the records and archives of the State, and in the proceedings of Congress, his memory is still further perpetuated by the quiet town of Morrow, on the Little Miami railroad, thirty-six miles nor'west of Cincinnati, near where he founded his home. And as he was born in the dawn of the Revolution it was well, perhaps, that he passed away before the thunders of the rebellious cannon awoke the echoes of the Gettysburg hills, where he had so often played when a child.

John of Lancaster,
Cincinnati, December, 183-

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

HARRIS.—In the History of Huntingdon, by Hon. J. Simpson Africa, is the statement that William McAlevy, of whom there is a good sketch of that prominent pioneer in the volume, it is stated that he married Margaret Harris, "said to be a sister of John Harris, of Harris' Ferry." The family of Mr. McAlevy, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1728, and died at McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Penna., in 1832, is as follows:

1. William; b. 1772; d. 1817; m. first
Ruth Allen and had
1. William; m. Asenath Semple.
2. George.
4. Miles.
5. Margaret.
6. Catherine.

By second wife he had
7. David.
ii. Jane; m. James Reed.
3. George.
i. Margaret.
ii. Elizabeth.

Can any one furnish us a clue to this enigma? In the Harris record there is no child by that name given. It is barely possible that she was a daughter of Thomas Harris, who was either a brother of John, of Harris' Ferry, or at least closely related.

IRWIN OF CUMBERLAND VALLEY

"The Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," by Charles P. Keith, valuable as it is, contains some errors, which require prompt correction. We can readily understand how easily tradition in families leads to grievous mistakes—and so in the interesting work upon our table we see how the Pennsylvania genealogist may be led astray if he does not go to the fountain head—the records of the county, wills, deeds, administration accounts, assessment lists, etc. A case in point is the genealogy of the Irwin Family, of the Cumberland Valley.

In the first place, there is no richer field for the genealogist than the Cumberland Valley, and it is our hope that before many months, we may have the pleasure of gathering up the data at hand, and publish our contribution to the early history of the Valley. Had Mr. Keith examined the wills at Carlisle, he would have found the following:

I. JAMES IRWIN, of then Peters township, Cumberland, now in Franklin county, made his will May 20, 1776; it was probated April 28, 1778. In it, he mentions his wife, Jean, and children as follows. We give them in the order in which they are mentioned:

i. Joseph.
ii. James.
iii. Archibald; m. Jean McDowell.
iv. Elizabeth; was twice married; first, to William McConnell; second, Aaron Torrence.

a. Mary; m. William Nesbitt.
b. John, m. Martha Maclay.
c. Jean, m. John Boggs
d. Lydia, m. [Moses] Porter, and had Phineas and Jean.
e. Margaret, m. Thomas Patton.
f. Martha, m. [George] Paull.

The executors of the estate were son James Irwin and son-in-law William Nesbitt.
The foregoing is entirely different from
that given by Mr. Keith, who gives the
name of the head of the family as Archi-
bald instead of James. James Irwin,
son of Archibald, was born in York
county, in Peters township, on the
old farm, near the present Mercersburg.

II. ARCHIBALD IRWIN, son of James,
great-grandfather of President Harrison,
was born in the north of Ireland about
the year 1754; he died in January, 1790.
He served in the French and Indian war
as an ensign in 1756, and during the war
of the Revolution was an ardent patriot.
In 1778 we find him quartermaster of
Col. Samuel Culbertson's battalion of
Cumberland county militia in active ser-
vice. He married about 1757 Jean Mc-
Dowell. Their children, as furnished by
William Findlay Irwin, of Cincinnati,
were:

i. James, b. April 14, 1758.
iii. Margaret, b. Sept. 15, 1761.
iv. Nancy, b. April 27, 1763; d. July 27,
1824; m. William Findlay, Governor of
Pennsylvania, 1817-1820.

v. William, b. February 5, 1764.
vi. Elizabeth, b. August 24, 1767.
viii. Archibald, b. Feb. 13, 1772; d.
March 3, 1840; m. Sidney Grubb. They
were the parents of our correspondent.

SOME MATRONS OF THE REVOLU-
TION.

Elizabeth Wilkins Allison.

Elizabeth Wilkins, daughter of
Wilkins, was born in Donegal township,
Lancaster county, Pa., in the year 1748.
Her parents were early settlers and promi-
nent persons in that hive of Scotch-Irish
pioneers. She was a woman of education
and refinement. In 1762 she married John
Allison, a native of the Cumberland
Valley, who was born December 23,
1738. His father, William Allison, was
a native of the north of Ireland, came to
America about the year 1730, located at
first in Donegal, and subsequently in what
was afterwards Antrim township,
Cumberland county. John Allison, the
second son, received a thorough
English and classical education, and be-
came a man of prominence on the fron-
tiers. In October, 1764, he was com-
misioned one of the Provincial magistrates,
and recommissioned in 1769. At a meet-
ing of the citizens of the county, held at
Carlisle on July 12, 1774, he was appointed
on the committee of observation for Cumber-
land, and became quite active in the con-
test for independence. He was a mem-
ber of the Provincial convention held at
Carpenter's Hall 18th of June, 1776, and
chosen by that body one of the judges of
the election of members of the first Con-
stitutional Convention for the second
division of the county at Chambersburg.

He commanded the Second Battalion of
Cumberland County Associates during
the Jersey campaigns of 1776 and 1777.
He was a member of the General Assembly
in 1778, 1780 and 1781. In the latter year
he laid out the town of Greencastle, which
has grown to be one of the most promi-
nent towns in the Valley. In 1787 he was
selected a delegate to the Pennsylvania
Convention to ratify the Federal Consti-
tution, and in that body boldly seconded
the motion of Thomas McKean to assent
to and ratify it. At the first Federal Con-
ference held at Lancaster in 1788, he was
nominated on the general ticket for Con-
gress, but defeated through the efforts of
both parties to "catch the German vote."
He died June 14, 1795. No more patriotic
servant of the State ever lived than Col.
Allison. Conservative to the highest de-
gree, he was nevertheless firm in his con-
victions of duty, and to him the Federal
Constitution was the great Magna
Charta of the Confederated Union. Of
Mrs. Allison, much of an historic char-
acter, has come down to us through tra-
dition. During her early years she lived
on the far frontier borders—when Indian
marauders and savage cruelty had swept
desolating the homes of the hack-wood-
man. Twice during the later or French
and Indian war was she obliged to leave
her pleasant home and flee to the town of
Carlisle, where there were friends to wel-
come; and even after her marriage during
the Pontiac war she was compelled, with
her little one, to seek safety at the stock-
ade at Falling Spring (Chambersburg).
During the frequent absence of her hus-
band, in the service of the State, Mrs. Al-
lison had not only the care of a large
farm, but assisted her nearer neighbors in
gathering their crops, as well as minister-
ing to the wants of others, the absence
of whose husbands and sons in the army,
really impoverished them. Sympathetic
in the highest degree, she bestowed that
charity which tended to lift up, with
blessings on the humble giver. Mrs. Al-
lison died at Greencastle, November 15,
1815, and with her husband is buried at
Mossy Spring graveyard, adjoining that
town.

Martha Sanderson McCormick.

Martha Sanderson, youngest daughter of
George Sanderson and his wife, Catharine
Ross, was born in 1747 in the north of
Scotland. Her parents were natives of
Ireland, who shortly before her birth
had removed to the Province of Ulster,
Ireland, where they tarried a few years,
then emigrating to America, settling in
the Cumberland Valley. Her father was
an elder of old Monaghan Meeting House,
and prominent in early Provincial affairs.
She received the limited advantages of ed-
ucation to be acquired in frontier settle-
ments, but with her natural gifts of speech
and manners, she became an accomplished
woman. In 1770 she married Robert
McCormick, son of Thomas McCorm-
ick, and his wife, Elizabeth Carruth,
both natives of north of Iris-
land. He was born in Lancaster county,
Penn., in 1738, but about the year 1755
settled on a tract of land in the Juniata
valley, adjoining those of his brothers,
William and Hugh. To this place, on the far frontiers of Cumberland county, he took his bride, and here for a period of eight years the charming wife and devoted mother shone resplendent in her cabin home. During the early years of Mrs. Crawford's struggle for independence, Mr. McCormick served several tours with the associates and was in the Jersey campaign of 1776. In 1779, however, he sold his land, and in company with several neighbors removed to the valley of Virginia, where he purchased four hundred and fifty acres near the town of Midway, situated on both sides of the line between the counties of Augusta and Rockbridge. Making comfortable his little family, he entered the Virginia Line, and served in the Southern campaign of 1781, participating in the battle of the Cowpens. During this enforced absence of her husband, Mrs. McCormick took active charge of the plantation and so directed its cultivation and management that apart from the wants of the family, there was a large amount of produce to furnish the commissary of purchases of the patriot army. Altogether she was a model wife and mother—a woman in striking contrast with the city dames of the period, who neither sowed, reaped, or spun. At the close of the Southern campaign Mr. McCormick returned to his home. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and a man well versed in the Scriptures, and in conversation on religious subjects able and entertaining. His wife was no less so. She died in Augusta county, Virginia, prior to 1808, and he the 12th of October, 1818—both buried in the old Providence Presbyterian burying ground, about two miles from the homestead. Of their children the youngest, Robert McCormick, became celebrated in the annals of invention, by the construction of a reaping machine, which gave fame to him and fortune to his family.

Hannah Vance Crawford

Hannah Vance, daughter of John Vance, was born in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1732. Her father was an early settler there, and was a surveyor. One of his principal assistants was William Crawford, the youthful companion of Washington, and it was through this circumstance that the daughter and the young surveyor became acquainted, and were subsequently married. When Crawford, in 1767, fixed his home upon the banks of the Youghiogheny, all around was so of a great extent an unbroken wilderness. But there were many features of the country very pleasing to a new comer. In fertility of the soil and the immense growth of the forest trees, so different from the eastern side of the mountain ranges, gave a romantic charm to this region. In June of that year, the youthful enthusiast erected a cabin and immediately set to work clearing the forests. To this place he afterwards brought his little family. Here, from that time forward until the events which led to his death, Crawford lived, always taking an active and frequently a leading part in public affairs, and making his home "Crawford's Place," as it was known far and wide—a famous resort for backwoodsmen, and a tarrying-place for new-comers to the Valley. Crawford was no less widely known for that generous hospitality, so deeply appreciated by pioneers in search of homes in the wilderness, and so, of all the women on the frontiers of Western Pennsylvania, none were more highly respected and lovingly remembered. During the years when her brave husband was serving his country faithfully as an officer in the struggle for independence, Mrs. Crawford kept faithful watch and ward over the younger members of her family, and to her they were largely indebted for their education, and what measure of life they entered upon. The war drawing to a close, being declared a superfluous officer, Capt. Crawford gladly accepted the opportunity of returning to his home. Having as he verily believed done his whole duty to his country, he now thought only of spending the remainder of his days in quietude and peace. He was, unfortunately for him, to be ordered otherwise. The depredations of the Ohio Indians on the frontiers of Pennsylvania called loudly for redress. No one could remain an indifferent spectator of the terrible scenes still enacted in the exposed settlement, and much less Capt. Crawford. When therefore the project of attacking the savages in their stronghold at Sandusky, all eyes were turned to that gallant officer who had served with such conspicuous daring on many a battlefield of the Revolution. Of the events which followed—of the disastrous ending of what should have been a brilliant campaign—of the inhuman death by torture of the lamented Crawford, it is not our province in this place to dwell. As long, however, as our country endures and the heroic deeds of the soldiers of the Revolution shall be cherished by their descendants, so long will the melancholy story of Crawford and his men live in kindly memory. Of the fate of the expedition, intelligence was long in coming. However, of all those who suffered from hope deferred until the heart grew sick, indeed, and then when the facts were known, from a recital of them, none was more to be commiserated than the wife of the unfortunate commander. Hannah Vance Crawford had parted from her husband with a heavy heart. As the volunteers one after another returned to her neighborhood, with what anxiety did she make inquiries of them concerning her companion. But no one could give the disconsolate wife a word of information concerning him. Her lonely cabin by the Youghiogheny was a house of mourning now.

After three weeks of dreadful suspense, she learned the sad news of her husband's death in the Wilderness, from her daughter. The widow was left in embarr
As excused heart of the remain that Scull Highspire supports his to He 1751 the execution, the victim the shower, his another life. the fined. believe was. Whilst t th th ence, 1824, file the names, Friday, that execution have the vices and previously the gazette edited by John I. Scull and Morgan Neville, the latter's sister having previously married James O'Hara, jr. and ye silent as to the "patriotic services" referred to:

"Died on the night of the 17th instant, General James O'Hara, in the 66th year of his age. Born in Ireland in 1754, emigrated to U. S. in 1772, came to Ft. Pitt immediately—engaged in Indian trade as agent for Simon & Neville."

REMINISCENCES OF AN OCTOGE-RARIAN.
The execution of Ben Tennis recalls that of another Ben—Ben Stewart—on Friday, February 1, 1824, nearly seventy years ago. Aside from their Christian names, the parallel of the two cases consists in the fact that they both fell from a trap-door scaffold. Stewart was the first to test the then new device in Dauphin county, and Tennis is the last. As probabilities point to the electric chair as the near successor of the hemp rope, the chronicle of to-day may be excused by the reader of the coming century for a few details and side lights upon this grumous subject.

Black Ben was a colored individual, one of those unfortunate wails who either stole their occupation, or had exceptional hard luck in life. Whilst quietly burglarizing a house in Highspire one night, an old woman, the only occupant, woke up, and at once set up the regulation scream and equal. To check the racket Ben placed his hand upon her throat; it was heavy and he suffered it to remain too long. The breath failed to return, and running from a Ben found a dollar and a quarter. He also found near day free lodging at the Hotel Gleim, sign of the cross-barn.

The day before the execution, Sheriff Gleim having prepared his scaffold in the jail yard, invited a number of citizens to see and inspect it. A party consisting of Thomas Elder, David Hummel, Sr., my father and several others visited the crowd. Mr. Gleim was in the new trap-door device. He had a sandbag dummy with which he illustrated the action of the machine. Dr. Roberts, the elder, explained that by the old mode—cart or ladder—the victim was simply choked to death, making his sufferings unnecessarily long. By this trap-door device, the Doctor learnedly explained, the culprit has a square perpendicular fall, insuring a rupture of the ligamentum denta, the pressure of the process of that bone upon the medulla oblongata—the most vital part of the body—insuring paralysis and instant death. John Lehler had, he said, been hanged at Lancaster the month previous from the drop-scaffold, and though dislocation of the neck had not taken place as was expected, the reason for it was obvious, the rope was awkwardly placed and allowed to slip to the back of his neck. The audience, like ducks in a shower, heard this statement, saw the dummy fall repeatedly and went away, wondering why so simple and obvious a device had not come into use long ago.

That night the scaffold was erected on West State street and the hour of 11 A.M. for the execution. Harrisburg at that time afforded one military company, the Guards. The most conspicuous individual in that company was the burley form of Walter Franklin. It had also those two time-honored musicians, Dobbs and Vance, of whom many a song. At 10:30 the Guards formed in front of the jail. The first sergeant, carrying the halbert, led the procession. Ben was next, with two clergymen as supports and a file of Guards on each flank. Next the sheriff and deputies, followed by the music and the rest of the company. Down Walnut to Second and up Second to State was the route by the slow descent. Ben was had in him but little of the stuff of which heroes are made. He sobbed and cried all the way, although Reefers De Witt and Lochman did their best to console him.

My recollection is that the scaffold stood in the middle of State street on the
side of second next to the Capitol, facing the vacant and open lots extending nearly to Pine. On these lots the bulk of the crowd, numbering two or three thousand, took their stand. There were no trees growing about the State House, just then completed. On the north side of the street was a low, high, and double reded fence. The vantage ground of that fence was obvious, and us kids took to it like squirrels. It was soon full of turning, but the rails were large and new and the stakes were frozen solidly in the ground, and—well, like the immortal J. N., it took "the burden and received the pressure" successfully. The guards having put the crowd back and made their hollow square, the religious services began with singing and prayer.

The day was cold; the North mountain was covered with snow and the river was bound in ice. The wintry blasts came down off the mountain, killed over the icy river and struck us every few minutes most uncomfortably. Ben had been indoors all winter, and being thinly clad besides, suffered very much. If his color would have permitted, he would have looked blue. As it was, his limbs shook and his teeth chattered. Sheriff Gleen had not thought of such a contingency and was unprepared. He consoled himself with the reflection that it would soon be over with him any how. Mr. DeWitt, however, came to the rescue. He stripped off his own warm cloak and put it around the freezing wretch. Strange to say, this act was commented upon at the time as very remarkable. The services were audible but a short distance, and being very long, people waited with impatience—how much good they did for Ben was never stated. Two colored gentlemen, with cold feet, loaming against a fence stake, criticized the sheriff freely. Dean know how to hang a man? No, sah! Why, dis isn't de way! No, sah. An' how did they hang ole Sehler? enquired the other. "Why, day jis hung him up by the neck till he was dead, dead, dead." Chaff was thrown here and there and an occasional dog fight helped the time along. Two colored backs on the outskirts took the occasion to settle old differences. The war of words and butchery of grammar was loud and deep. Coats were shed, but just then the big white thorn cane of Constable Clince was waving overhead. "Shut up you black rascals and get out o' here," was a hint not to be disregarded. No touch ever dare say no, to that big cane and 240 averdu-poles behind it. The rest of the ways, however, was in good order, with heavy parting broadsides. "You cuss! You keep out o' Blackberry alley arter dis, if you don't want a funeral." "Nebber let me see you in Sour street, for be— I'm a dangerous man!"

At last Ben stood upon the trap and everybody craned their necks to see. Near where my father stood, a woman was franticly trying to hold up her four-year-old cub. He being a tall man she hesitated to help her. She didn't care, she said, to see the drop herself, but wanted the child by all means to see. Without a word he put the hat on his shoulder. Some one produced a cot to stand on which was tied over Ben's eyes, the trap was sprung, and the poor wretch was left to struggle with the rope. Like all his predecessors, as well as successors, Ben's neck was not dislocated, the ligamentum denta-ta was not ruptured, and, half frozen as he was, it took fifteen minutes to pull the life out of it. He was the last public execution in Harrisburg.

**MATRONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**

Sarah Richardson Atlee.

Sarah Richardson, the daughter of Isaac and Alice Richardson, was born in Salisbury town, Lancaster county, Pa., September 7, 1742. Her father was a successful farmer, residing in the Pequa Valley. Although brought up on the paternal acres, the daughter received a good education, and became an accomplished woman. She was married, April 19, 1762, by Rev. Thomas Barton, to Samuel John Atlee, then a prominent young officer in the Provincial service. At that period she was an exceedingly handsome woman, and just as lovely in disposition and manners. When the War of the Revolution came, Captain and Mrs. Atlee were quietly residing with their little family on their farm in Salisbury township. It was then that the characteristics of the noble woman and patriotic wife and mother shone out resplendent. She bade that gallant officer God speed, as her husband, so well versed in arms went forth to the field of war, in behalf of his beloved country. During his service nothing came sweeter than the words of encouragement from his home in those trying and amidst the darkest, hours of the Revolution none so cheerful and hopeful as the loving wife. When the enemy occupied Philadelphia, and while some of her old school acquaintances were ministering to the frivolities of the British officers—participating in that disgraceful affair "the Knights of the Blended Rose," Mrs. Atlee was exerting all her energy to relieve the distress of her countrymen—and continuously her industry was the occasion of gladdening the hearts of some of the needy soldiers of Washington's army. It was at a time when frugality was necessary, but generosity and hospitality were not wholly ignored. Her country and its gallant defenders, of whom her husband was one, aroused her to a spirit of self-sacrifice. And thus throughout the long and weary struggle of eight years, Mrs. Atlee showed the highest type of true womanhood, never wearied in well doing. When the war was over, her husband settled down to the quiet of homes-
ties which characterized the devoted wife and mother and truly Christian woman. In the home and the frontier neighborhood she was easily a leader and a helpmeet in the gloomiest hours of the war. Her dispensations of hospitality were always distinguished—extended, also, so frequently to the helpless stranger fleeing before the ruthless savage of the forest. She died at her home, in Fermanagh, July 6, 1802. Of Captain and Mrs. McAllister's descendants Hugh Nelson McAllister was probably the most illustrious. He died while a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1778. As a man he was just, upright and inflexibly honest—no Christian, he was sincere, faithful and most exemplary. His eldest daughter became the wife of Gen. James Addams Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1887-1891.

Rosina Kucher Orth.

Rosina Kucher, second daughter of Peter and Barbara Kucher, was born in Lebanon township, then Lancaster county, Penna., March 19, 1741. Her parents emigrated from the Palatinate, Germany, about the year 1737, and settled in Pennsylvania, where most of their large family of children were born. Educated under the care of the Moravian minister of the neighborhood, together with the instruction and example of a truly pious mother, Rosina became a woman of more than ordinary culture. On the 26th of April, 1763, in Hebron church, near Lebanon, she was married by Rev. Zahn to Balzer Orth, also a native of the locality, where he was born July 14, 1736. His father, of the same name, came from the Palatinate, Germany, to Pennsylvania in 1730, where in 1735 he had warranted to him 300 acres of land, on which he had been some time settled. The town was a man of prominence during the Revolutionary period, had served in the Bouquet expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, and early espoused the cause of the colonies in their struggle for independence. He was an officer in one of the Associated Battalions of Lancaster county, and after the victory at Trenton was in command of the company which were directed to guard the Hessian prisoners of war, confined at Lebanon. He was commissioned major of the Second Battalion, Col. Greenawalt, August 26, 1780, and was in active service that year guarding the frontier settlers while gathering their crops, owing to the numerous marauds of the Indians from the Northern lakes. During this period Mrs. Orth was not a disinterested witness of transpiring events. True to her matronly duties, as well as the patriotic inspiration of the times, no one was more diligent in laboring for the relief of the American soldiery. Skilled in spinning and weaving, an accomplishment in which she justly prided herself, large quantities of clothing material were sent by her to the badly clothed men of the army of the Declaration. To her, and others of her neighbors, (she was but one of the many),

Sarah Nelson McAllister.

Sarah Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson, was born in Fermanagh township, then Cumberland near Juniata county, Penna., about the year 1740. Her parents came from the North of Ireland and were early settlers on Lost Creek, in the Juniata settlement. In the year 1760 she married Hugh McAllister, of the same locality. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and served as an officer in the Revolutionary army with distinction. He participated in the attack on Fort Duquesne in 1775 and in that of the summer of 1776 in and around Philadelphia. He was a man of prominence in the church and in public affairs, and no one in the settlement commanded a higher respect for integrity and virtue. He died at his residence in Lost Creek Valley, September 23, 1810, aged 74 years. Mrs. McAllister, during the period of the struggle for independence, when, in the fall of 1776, the able-bodied men of the neighborhood had departed on the service of the common cause, vied with her patriotic countrywomen in preventing the evil which would have followed the neglect of putting in the fall crop in season, joined the ploughs and prepared the seed for the soil, so that should their fathers, brothers and lovers be detained abroad in defense of their liberties, they determined to put in the crops themselves. In numerous instances this was necessary, as many of the associated companies did not reach their homes until the winter had set in. No woman in all the settlement was regarded with greater esteem than Mrs. McAllister. She possessed in a large measure all the rare quali-
ann wood henry (n. & q. xc.)—the date of death of this matron of the revolution is march 8, 1790.

j. w. j.

"the first century of german printing in america, 1728-1830," by prof. oswald seldensticker, of philadelphia, is one of the most valuable bibliographical works published in america. to pennsylvanians especially it shows the vast number and varied character of the issues of the early german press. the author has done most excellent service, and is deserving of congratulations from book-lovers everywhere, for his industry, zeal and literary integrity so fully exemplified in this interesting and worthy work—the result of years of research. although the volume is published under the auspices of the "german pionier-verein of philadelphia," we trust that historical students will secure a copy for their library, a place it so well merits.

"the proceedings of the pennsylvania-german society," volume three, is a publication of which not only the members of that society, but every pennsylvanian should take pride therein. of the numerous society proceedings and collections this volume leads. within its limit of three hundred pages it comprises a literary repast seldom met with in similar issues of the press. the regularly prepared papers are of intrinsic value, giving as they do an insight into that early swiss and german emigration into pennsylvania, which has made our commonwealth unequalled in the galaxy of states for sturdy and unfailing energy, an industry which never flags, and a thrift withal commendable in the extreme. the secretary, mr. diffenderfer, of lancaster, has edited the volume with marked ability, and this with the excellent typographical beauty thereof, make it one of the leading historical books of the year 1893. the baptismal records of old trinity church, lancaster, add largely to its value, and happy be they who shall secure a single copy of a very limited edition of this publication.
MATRONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Anne West Gibson.

Anne West, daughter of Francis West, junior, was born at Clover Hill, near Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1750. She received a fair education during her parents' residence in Philadelphia, which, in addition to her natural endowments of heart and mind, rendered her a most lovely woman. In 1772 she married George Gibson. He was the son of George Gibson, born at Lancaster, Penna., October 10, 1747; educated at Philadelphia, where he entered a mercantile house and made several voyages as supercargo to the West Indies. When the Revolution began, living in that section of Western Pennsylvania claimed by Virginia, he raised a company which was credited to the Continental service. His men were distinguished for good conduct and bravery, and known in the army as "Gibson's Lambs." In order to obtain a supply of gunpowder he descended the Mississippi river with twenty-five picked men, and after a hazardous journey, through Oliver Pollock, succeeded in accomplishing his errand. On his return he was commissioned colonel of the First Virginia regiment, joined Gen. Washington before the evacuation of New York, and was engaged in all the principal battles of the war. After the close of the contest, Col. Gibson retired to his farm in Cumberland county, and received the appointment of county lieutenant. In 1791 he accepted the command of a regiment in St. Clair's unfortunate expedition against the Indians on the Miami, in which he was mortally wounded, dying at Fort Jefferson, Ohio, December 14, 1791. He was one of the most brilliant officers of the Revolution. Mrs. Gibson, during the absence of her husband, busied herself with the cares of the farm, and it is said of her, that following the flight of the settlers from the West Branch during the years 1778 and 1779, her hospitable house and surroundings furnished an asylum for many of the refugees. Her generosity was unstinted, and in the years when the patriot army required all the supplies obtainable, the granary of Gibson's mill on Shearman's creek, furnished large quantities of flour. It was never paid for, nor was it expected. It was given by that patriotic matron in aid of her suffering neighbors who, with her husband, were struggling for liberty. At last independence dawned, yet after a brief term of peace, came the Indian War, and that disastrous campaign which caused perchance the profoundest impression of that decade in our history, the battle of the Miami. The death of Col. Gibson was a severe blow to that devoted and heroic wife and mother. Her position was assuredly a forlorn one, yet, the fact that there were those who required her maternal care, buoyed up her spirits, and although, from hence onward she lived in the sweet memories of the past, there were duties to perform—the education of her children. With the determination not to permit her sons to degenerate, she built a school house near the homestead and succeeded in educating her boys—and the prominent part those sons played in public affairs proved how well this was done. Mrs. Gibson was a devout member of the Episcopal church, and very frequently attended the services at Carlisle fifteen miles distant. An incident in this connection is told of her. On one occasion meeting Bishop White at Carlisle she prevailed upon him to accompany her to Shearman's Valley that he might baptize one or more of the boys who had not yet received that Christian rite. It so happened that all four of the boys were off that day on a hunt in the mountains, and as they did not return until late, the household with its distinguished visitor was sound asleep before they came in. The baptism was necessarily postponed until the morrow. The boys knew nothing of the arrangement, and as game tracked best in the early morning, they started before daybreak to conclude the chase abandoned the evening before. Just how the mother explained matters to the good Bishop at "coffee and muffins" that morning, and the boys absent from the table, has not come down to us. Mrs. Gibson survived her husband upwards of seventeen years, dying on the 9th of February, 1809, at the home farm on Shearman's creek. Of her children, Francis, the eldest, entered the army, but relinquished the service a few years, and filled several civil positions with honor and fidelity. George, the second son, also entered the army, and for forty years was commissary general. William, the youngest died early in life. John Bannister was her most distinguished son. He became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a position he filled with such eminent ability that his name is revered wherever the common law is known.

Crecy Covenhoven Hepburn.

Crecy Covenhoven was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 19, 1759. Her parents removed to the West Branch Valley some years after her birth, and the daughter was thus reared amidst the privations and self-denials of a pioneer life, with but little advantages of education save that derived from the home training of one of the best of mothers. She inherited from the latter an amiability of temper, and yet with all an energy which was an important factor in the make-up of a woman on the frontiers of civilization. She married, in the summer of 1777, William Hepburn. He was the son of Samuel Hepburn, born in the north of Ireland in 1754, coming with his father and brothers to this country about the year 1778. Shortly after locating on the West Branch, William became identified with the ranging companies on the frontiers. In 1788 he commanded a company stationed at Fort Muncy, and had charge of the garrison there upon the departure of Colonel Hartley. During the Revolu-
tionary struggle he gave valiant service After the war he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1794 he was elected a State Senator, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of Lycoming county. Governor Mifflin appointed him in 1795 one of the associate judges of the new county. In 1807 he was commissioned Major General of the Tenth Division of militia. He died at Williamsport, June 25, 1821, aged 68 years. It has been well said of Judge Hepburn, by Mr. Meginness, the historian of the West Branch, that "no man of his time, of that section of the State, figured more prominently than he. He was universally loved and respected. Mrs. Hepburn, during the eventful years when Indian forays almost depopulated the settlement of the West Branch, was one of the most heroic of women. She rendered great assistance to the helpless in their flight down the river to Fort Augusta, and years after it was related of her, by those who knew her well, that for thoughtfulness, tender care, and strong womanly sympathy, Mrs. Hepburn was not excelled. A patriotic matron indeed! She died April 8, 1800, aged 51 years, and was the mother of three sons and seven daughters, some of whose descendants have become prominent and influential in this and other States of the Union.

Jane Ralston Rosbrugh.

Jane Ralston, daughter of James Ralston, and his wife, Mary Cummock, was born in the "Irish Settlement," Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1731. Her parents were early settlers in Allen township, the vanguard of that emigration of Scotch-Irish which for almost three-fourths of a century, up to the eve of the Revolution, kept flowing into Pennsylvania and the valleys of the South, and made that struggle for independence, so far as a successful contest, possible. Mr. Ralston was one of the prominent leaders in the church and public affairs of the "Settlement"—intelligent, energetic and patriotic. He died in July, 1775, aged 76 years. His daughter, Jane, was a young woman of more than the ordinary intellectual endowments, her personal beauty was remarkable, and with these there was quiet demeanor and Christian amiability about her manners which made her a fit life companion for a minister of the Gospel of Christ. In the year 1766 she married the Rev. John Rosbrugh. Mr. Rosbrugh was born in the north of Ireland in 1724, and came to America when quite young, settling in the Jerseys. He entered the College of New Jersey, and graduated in 1761. He studied theology under the direction of the Rev. John Blair, of Fagg's Manor; was taken on trial by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and licensed to preach on the 18th of August, 1763. In October, 1764, he was called to the congregations of Mansfield, Greenwich and Oxford, New Jersey. On the 18th of April, 1765, he accepted a call to the Forks of the Delaware, subsequently installed as their pastor, where he remained during the rest of his life. In 1776, after the defeat of Long Island, the surrender of Fort Washington, and the retreat of the little army of Washington across the Jerseys, urgent calls were made for reinforcements. At this juncture Mr. Rosbrugh assembled his congregation and spoke patriotically of the demands and the duty of the hour. Immediately a military company was organized, and when they marched, he accompanied them, carrying a musket. Upon reaching Philadelphia, he was commissioned chaplain of the battalion. His command joined Col. Cadwalader at Bristol, where they crossed the Delaware into the Jerseys to operate against Count Donop, leader of the Hessians. On the 2d of January, 1777, coming near the stone bridge of the Assunpink, Mr. Rosbrugh being weary, got off his horse and fastened him under the shed and went into the house for refreshments—no doubt to get a cup of tea, of which he was fond. While at the table the cry was heard "that the Hessians were coming." He ran out for his horse, but found that it had been taken. He then went to the bridge, but cannon were placed to sweep it, with orders to let no one pass, and the men were already breaking it up. He then went half a mile down the stream to a ford, but finding it in the possession of the enemy, turned back into a piece of woods, where he was confronted by a platoon of Hessians, under command of a British officer. He surrendered, offering his gold watch and his money to spare his life on his family's account. But seeing they were preparing to kill him, notwithstanding, he knelt down at the root of a tree, and, it is said, was praying for his enemies, when the order was given and he was beheaded. The officer then went to the same house which Mr. Rosbrugh had left so short a time before, and showing the watch, boasted that he had killed a rebel parson. The woman who kept the place knew Mr. Rosbrugh, and recognizing the watch, said: "You have killed that good man, and what a wretched thing you have done for his helpless family this day." This enraged the officer, and he threatened to kill her if she said more, and then he ran away, as if fearing pursuit. Capt. John Hays found the body where it lay, and buried it there, as he found it, wrapped in a cloak. Some time afterwards, Rev. Duffield, also a chaplain, took up the body and removed it to Trenton. They found seventeen bayonet holes through his waistcoat, and one bayonet broken in his body; also three sabre slashes through his horse-hair wig, which he wore, as was customary at that time. Fresh blood flowed from the wounds, which was looked upon as strange. Mr. Duffield had been tutor at Princeton, and was personally acquainted with Mr. Rosbrugh, and was prompted by friendship to give his body a decent burial. It was a most inhuman transaction. Dark as
was the sorrow which fell upon his bereaved wife, she braved the storm for the sake of the little ones left to her solitary care. Eminently faithful to all the demands of life, she was none the less so in the discharge of parental duty. She survived her martyred husband upwards of twenty years, and although of a feeble constitution, she went on and out before her neighbors, ministering to the wants of the sick and distressed—a charming example of a patriotic Christian woman. On the 27th of March, 1809, she gently passed away, and none in the "Irish Settlement" were ever more lovingly esteemed than Jane Ralston Rosbrugh.

**NOTES AND QUERIES.**

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

**XCVI.**

**STANDING STONE FLAT IN LUCERNE COUNTY (N. & Q. ix., 28.)—**There is a post office named Standing Stone, and the Standing Stone is plainly seen in the Susquehanna across the river from the Lehigh Valley railroad. It was a landmark in aboriginal times. The flat, or river bottom, was originally in Luzerne, now in Bradford county.

"FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN OHIO."—(N. & Q. x.)—Our friend, John, of Lancaster, in his last article says: "The first white child born in the State of Ohio was John Roth, at Gradensetten. Moravian records inform us that this event occurred July 4, 1773. His parents were Moravian missionaries."

This is a mistake. In July, 1764, a female prisoner from Virginia gave birth to a white child near Burgesses, now stands. I am not well enough to hunt up my authority for this, but John can rely on the truth of the statement. I. C.

**CHILDREN OF COL. JOHN BULL.—(N. & Q. x.)—**The children of Col. John Bull and his wife, Mary Phillips, were as follows:
- Elizabeth, m. December 26, 1770, Benjamin Rittenhouse; she d. between 1788 and 1793.
- Anna, b. circa 1755 to 1760; m. February 10, 1781, at Berkeley, Va., John Smith. She d. September 15, 1831, in Virginia.
- Ezekiel William, b. circa 1761; grad. med. dept., U. of P., 1781; hospital surgeon, U. S. A., 1813-14, d. about 1820.
- Rebecca, m. Captain John Byrd.
- Sarah Harriet, m. first, Josiah Haines, who d. circa 1795; m. secondly, Benjamin Flower Young, who d. circa 1805; m. thirdly, William Lloyd, who survived her.

**MATRONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**

Mary Quigley Brady.

Mary Quigley, daughter of James Quigley, was born in what was subsequently Hopewell township, Cumberland county, Penn., August 18, 1733. Her parents migrated from the North of Ireland three or four years prior to the birth of their daughter, and were well-to-do people in the Cumberland Valley—the property on which her father settled is yet in the possession of his descendants. In 1755 Mary Quigley married John Brady, whose father, Hugh Brady, was a near neighbor. He was born near Newark, Delaware, in 1733. He received a fair education and taught school in the Province of New Jersey prior to the settlement of his father in Pennsylvania, some time in the year 1750. John and Mary Brady's first son, Samuel, who became so famous in the border wars of Western Pennsylvania, was born in 1758, and it has been truly said of him that he came into existence "in the midst of tempestuous waves of trouble that raged upon the frontier settlements in the wake of Braddock's defeat." Soon after the breaking out of the French and Indian war he offered his services as a soldier, and on the 19th of July, 1763, was commissioned captain in the Second battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Asher Clagett. He was with Gen. Bouquet in the expedition westward the year following, and participated in the land grant to the officers in that service. In 1768 Captain Brady removed to the Standing Stone (now Huntington)—the year after settling upon a tract of land selected out of the survey on the West Branch, nearly opposite the present town of Lewisburg. In the spring of 1776 he went with his family to Muncy Manor. The Revolution called him to the field, and as a captain of the Twelfth regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, Col. William Cooke, he participated in the horrors as well as misfortunes of that gallant body of soldiers on the invasion of Wyoming Valley, in the summer of 1778, being at home he retired with his family to Sunbury, and on the first of September following, returned to the army. In the early spring of 1779 he was ordered by Gen. Washington to join Col. Hartley's command, operating on the West Branch. On the 11th of April, not far from his residence, he was assassinated by a concealed body of Indians, and thus perished one of the most gallant warriors of the Revolutionary era. His death cast a gloom over the settlement, as he was a man upon whom all relied for advice and assistance. This was a terrible blow to his heroic little wife, who was already bowed down with grief on account of the melancholy death of the bands of the Indians of her son James, near Sunbury, the 13th of August, 1778. Now her husband and protector was cruelly stricken down by the same bloody hands that had slain her beloved son. Hurriedly collecting her children together, Mrs. Brady fled
to the residence of her father in the Cumberland Valley. Here she tarried until October following, when she returned to the Buffalo Valley, upon a tract of land her husband had located. It is stated that when she started homeward, Mrs. Brady performed the wonderful feat of carrying her young infant on her back and leading a cow all the way from Shippenburg. The animal was a gift from a brother. The journey was long, the roads bad, the times perilous, but her energy and perseverance surmounted all, and she and her cow and children arrived in safety. If ever there was a true woman and loving mother, that brave little soul was Mary Brady. The winter of 1779 and 1780 was a very severe one, and the depths of the snow indiscriminately depicted all, and the settlement scattered, so that the winter was solitary and dreary to a most painful degree. Her distinguished son, Gen. Huey Brady, in recollecting up his recollections of events, states that while the depths of the snow kept the family at home it had also the effect to protect them from the inroads of the savages. But with the opening of the spring the marauding Indian returned and massacred some of their neighbors. This obliged Mrs. Brady to take shelter with ten or twelve other families about three miles distant. Pickets were placed around the houses and the old men, women and children remained within doors during the day, while those who could work and carry arms returned to their farms, for the purpose of raising something to subsist upon. Many a day the son flag walked by the side of his brother John, while he was plowing, carrying a rod in one hand and a forked stick in the other to clear the plow-share. Frequently the mother would go with her brave boys to prepare their meals, although contrary to her wishes, but she said that while she shared the dangers which surrounded them she was more content than when left at the fort. Thus the family continued until the close of the war, when peace, happy peace, again invited the people to return to their homes. After enduring, as we have seen, such suffering and hardship, Mrs. Brady died on her farm in Buffalo Valley the 20th of October, 1783, and was buried in the old Lutheran graveyard at Lewisburg. Years afterwards her remains were carefully taken up and those of her son John and wife and tenderly laid in the new burial ground. Mr. and Mrs. Brady were the parents of thirteen children—Captain Samuel being the eldest, and Liberty, born August 9, 1778, the youngest. The latter was so named because she was their first daughter born after Independence was declared and there were thirteen original States and thirteen children.

Mercy Kelsey Cutter Covenhoven.

Among the matrons of the Revolution who lived on the northern frontier of the State during the dark and gloomy days of the struggle for liberty, there were few who endured more sure kinds, trials and privations than Mercy Kelsey Cutter Covenhoven. She was born in New Jersey January 10, 1755, and was raised in that province. Very little is known of her parents. They emigrated to the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna, probably as early as 1776, and settled near the mouth of Loyalsock creek, in what is now Lycoming county. About that time there was a large emigration from New Jersey to the West Branch, the attraction being the report of the fine lands in that section and the opportunity for acquiring homes. That the family yet lived in New Jersey when Washington and the British were operating in that province is attested by the story of a romantic incident in her life. It is related that Miss Cutter was captured by the Hessians near Trenton, robbed of her silver shoe buckles, partly deprived of her clothing, and tied to a tree. In this condition she was found by young Covenhoven and released. Soon after this both families emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled at Loyalsock, as stated above, for the records show that Robert Covenhoven and Mercy K. Cutter were married February 22, 1778. The marriage evidently grew out of the romantic incident in New Jersey. At this period the times were perilous on the West Branch. The Indians were incited by the British to commit the most atrocious acts of butchery on the settlers, and soon the Big Runaway followed, by the flight of all to Fort Augusta for safety. The savages soon followed and swept the valley as with a besom of destruction, leaving nothing but blackened ruins in their rear. Robert Covenhoven early became a noted scout and partisan ranger. Active, fearless and skilled, he rendered invaluable service to the commander of the county militia, and the notches cut on the back of his big hunting knife (which has been preserved) clearly tell the fact that he caused at least nine savages to bite the dust. He was most active preceding the Big Runaway in warning the settlers of the approach of the large body of Indians, and in preparing them for the memorable flight down the river. Before the panic was fairly precipitated, he removed his wife and father's family to Fort Augusta, and it was while returning up the river, near where Watsontown now stands, that he met the motley procession of canoes, flat-boats and "fog troughs," loaded with women and children and household goods, fleeing down the stream for safety. The men armed with rifles and driving cattle mayhap carried short sticks to protect their families from the lurking foe. Mrs. Covenhoven was a woman noted for coolness and personal bravery, and her presence always greatly aided in inspiring confidence among the weak and easily discouraged. No woman of her time displayed more courage or truer heroism in those dark and gloomy days. Her husband accompanied
Colonel Hartley in his daring march to Tioga Point as a guide and spy, and with his own hands assisted in burning the wig-wam of the bloody Queen Esther. It would require the space of a volume to relate all the stirring incidents in the life of Covenhoven. As soon as the panic was over Hartley returned to his home on the Loyalsock, and there she continued to live, and independence was fairly won. On the restoration of peace Robert Covenhoven purchased a farm in what is called “Level Corner,” Wyoming county, in 1783, and there he and his wife—one of the true heroines of the Revolution—settled. In the later years of their lives their names were changed to Crowsover, and as such their few male descendants are now known. On this farm the faithful, brave and courageous wife of the veteran ranger died November 27, 1814, at the mature age of 83 years, 10 months and 8 days, and her remains were laid at rest in the old William-port graveyard, where they were undisturbed until the “mouth of improvement” demanded their removal to Wildwood cemetery a few years ago. Borne down by the weight of years her husband did not long survive her. Soon after the death of his wife he went to live with a daughter near Northumberland, and there he died October 28, 1840, at the patriarchal age of 90 years, 10 months and 22 days. He was buried in the graveyard of the old Presbyterian church, at Northumberland—now a common—and his plain marble tombstone may be seen standing alone and as erect as a sentinel on duty. It has always been a source of deep regret that the descendants of this hero and heroine of the Revolution permitted their remains to lie forty miles apart. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters. James, the eldest, was born September 9, 1782, date of death unknown; Maria, the youngest, was born April 4, 1804, was married three times, and died in Kansas, January, 1879. A fine painting of the old ranger, and his pistol, hunting knife, axe, and pocket compass are now in the possession of George L. Sanderson, a grandson, and are treasured as sacred relics of “the days that tried men’s souls,” and for the thrilling associations that cluster around them.

Elizabeth Zane Clark.

Elizabeth Zane, the youngest daughter of Isaac Zane, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, about the year 1794, a sister of C.E. Ebenezer Zane, celebrated in the history of our Western frontier, and the founder of the city of Wheeling. In 1773 Elizabeth’s father accompanied his sons to the Redstone settlement in Pennsylvania, where, having married a second time, unhappily it seems, the daughter was sent to a school at Philadelphia. Upon her return she took up her abode in the home of her eldest brother, who previously had established his cabin on the Ohio river just above the confluence of Wheeling creek. Fifty or seventy yards from Col. Zane’s cabin was erected just prior to the Revolution, for the protection of the frontiers, Fort Henry, which commanded the river approaches, chiefly as a refuge for the settlers. Only a guard of five or six soldiers was deemed sufficient. During the war an attack having been made by the savages, Col. Zane having fled with his family to the fort, his cabin was burned by the marauders, whose assault against Fort Henry proved unsuccessful. In rebuilding his home everything was done to make it defensible, for, as the brave Colonel declared, that never again would he desert his cabin. Within the enclosure he erected a magazine for his own use as well as his neighbors. On the 17th of September, 1783, a spy on the frontiers gave the alarm that an Indian army was approaching. Immediately the women and children were gathered into the Fort, which for some time previous had been garrisoned by a small body of men. Col. Zane, with two or three others, remained within his own enclosure, while those who retired into the fort took with them what was considered a ample supply of ammunition. The savages made a terrific assault, but were promptly repulsed. The fort had only about sixteen men all told. Elizabeth Zane occupied during the attack the sentry box with her brother, Jonathan, who was one of the pilots in the Crawford campaign, and John Salter, loading their guns. This position was the test of devotion, and the best riflemen and those having the most knowledge of the modes of warfare were selected for the place. Of course it was a prominent mark for the enemy, and the brave women, who were cooling and loading the rifles during the attack would frequently have to stop and pick the splinters out of their bodies, which were bullets split off and driven into their flesh. So secure was Colonel Zane and his little party that the Indians dare not venture near without danger of being picked off by the gallant marksmen, the fire from being very galling. The supply of powder in the fort, however, by reason of the long continuance of the siege and the repeated endeavors of the enemy to storm the defenses, was soon almost exhausted, a few loads only remaining. In this emergency, it became necessary to replenish their stock from the abundance of that article in Col. Zane’s house. During the continuance of the last assault, apprized of its insecurity and aware of the danger which would inevitably ensue, should the savage, after again being driven back to the assault, before a fresh supply could be obtained, it was proposed that one of the fleetest men should endeavor to reach the house, obtain a keg and return with it to the fort. It was an enterprise full of danger, but many of the chivalric spirits then pent up within the fortress, were willing to encounter them all. Among those who volunteered to go on this enterprise, was Elizabeth Zane. She
was then young, active and athletic; with precipitancy to dare danger and fortitude to sustain her in the midst of it. Discarding to weigh the hazard of her own life against the risk of that of others, when told that a man would encounter less danger by reason of his greater fleetness, she replied, “and should he fail, his loss will be more severely felt. You have not one man to spare; a woman will not be missed in the defense of the fort.” Her services were accepted. Divesting herself of some of her garments, as tending to impede her progress, she stood prepared for the hazardous adventure; and when the gate was opened she bounded forth with the buoyancy of hope, and in the confidence of success. Wrapt in amazement, the Indians beheld her spring forward and only exclaiming, “a squaw, a squaw,” no attempt was made to interrupt her progress. Arrived at the door she proclaimed her embassy. Col. Zane fastened a tablecloth around her waist, and emptying into it a keg of powder, again she ventured forth. The Indians were no longer passive. Ball after ball passed whizzing and innocuous by. She reached the gate and entered the fort for safety. The effort had not been made too soon. Another vigorous assault by the savages, with the former result. At this juncture relief came, and the Indians, dismayed, fled to the opposite side of the river. It was the last attack ever made against Fort Henry. In this signal victory it was freely accorded to Elizabeth Zane; and the pages of history may furnish a parallel to the noble exploits herein set forth, but such an instance of self-devotion is not to be found anywhere. Elizabeth Zane was twice married. Her first husband was Henry McLaughlin, a man of some prominence on the frontiers. He died early, and when his widow married secondly Captain John Clark, who survived his brave-hearted wife several years. Mrs. Clark died about the year 1829—a man honored and revered for that one heroic act, which will be told of her in all the years to come.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.—If writers of family history for one moment imagine that they can impose upon their readers, in stating untruths or misstating facts, they will wake up some fine morning and find themselves laughed at. As in the case alluded to in past numbers of Notes and Queries, a recent volume makes heroes of various members of their family ancestors during the war for independence, when they well knew there was no authority for the statements. Now-a-days many would like to pose as sons or daughters of the Revolution—and it behooves such organizations to investigate these claims, back of tradition or family histories.

BAIRD.

Thomas Baird, of Guilford township, Cumberland county, Pa., was born in Scotland about 1734, came to America prior to 1747. His brother, John Baird, born about 1730, came over about the same time. They settled in the Cumberland Valley at an early date, as the names appear on the first assessment list of the county, 1751. John was the father of Dr. Absalom Baird; he served in the Forbes expedition. The brothers Thomas and John Baird first settled in Chester county, subsequently removing to the Valley. Thomas died prior to November, 1775, leaving a wife Mary and the following children:

i. James; b. 1743.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Archibald Machan.
iii. Mary; m. Hugh Erwin.

v. John.
vi. Samuel.
vii. William.
viii. Robert.
x. Joseph.
x. Martha.

John Baird, in his will, mentions his sons-in-law, David Moore and James Dunning. The executors of his estate were John Boggs, Robert Whitehill and William Gofdes. Hannah Baird, b. February 17, 1750; m. David Clark, circa 1780.

William Baird, of East Peninsboro' township, died in May, 1764, leaving a wife Rachel and children. George Baird, prior to 1763, married Margaret, daughter of Michael Kerr, and there was a James Baird, grandson of James and Jean Gibson, of Hopewell township.

An examination of the assessment lists of Chester county give us the facts that the names of John and Thomas Baird appear on the lists prior to 1747, but not after that period.

Tradition says Thomas Baird married Mary Douglas and John Baird married Catherine McLean.

MAKEMIE.

John Makemie, of Letterkenny township, Cumberland county, Pa., d. about the first of May, 1766; left a wife Margaret and the following children:

i. Robert.
ii. John.
iii. Joseph.
iv. Mary; m. Robert Stockton.
ix. Joseph.
x. Martha.
xii. Esther; m. Alexander Renick.

Rev. Francis Makemie died 1708 in Maryland, having been in America about 25 years. In his will he says: "Should his two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, die without chil'dren, all his estate is entailed upon his sister, Anne Makemie,
of ye Kingdom of Ireland, and the two eldest sons of my brothers, John and Robert Makemie, both of the name of Francis Makemie." (See Rev. E. P. Bowen's Life of Makemie, p. 802.)

In Richard Weeden's History of the Presbyterian Church in America (p. 310,) is the following: "Andrews baptized Elizabeth, a child of Francis Makemie, Feb. 2, 1730. It was he, probably, who appears as a commissioner from Warrington, before the Philadelphia Presbytery in May, 1739. Rev. Jedediah Andrews was the first pastor in Philadelphia."

BRADY, a noted and distinguished officer of the United States army, and died at Detroit, August 25, 1833, at the age of 55. Samuel Wallis died at Philadelphia, in 1798, of yellow fever. He was one of the most noted land speculators of his day, and owned many thousands of acres at the time of his death. He was closely associated in land operations with James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the sudden death of the latter, also in 1798, caused the financial ruin of the Wallis estate. Soon after the death of Mr. Wallis, his administrators discovered that his magnificent landed estate was hopelessly involved. It was then that Lydia Wallis realized her true condition. After all that she had endured and suffered during the Revolutionary period, she found herself almost penniless. All the property left by her husband was soon swept away by the stern decree of the law. From adversity she was suddenly reduced to poverty, and in her straitened circumstances she went to live with her daughter Cassandra at Milton. She survived her husband fourteen years, and died September 4, 1812, aged 68 years and 5 months. Her remains were laid at rest in the old Chillisquaque graveyard, where so many of those who took an active part in the Revolution lie buried, and thus closed the mortal career of Lydia Hollingsworth Wallis, one of the noblest, most devoted and self-sacrificing women of the times in which she lived.

HENNAH BLAIR FOSTER, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Blair, was born in Fagg's Manor, Chester county, Pa., March 15, 1745. Her father dying in 1751, she was brought up under the careful training of one of the best of mothers, a daughter of Lawrence Van Hook, of New York. In 1767 she married the Rev. William Foster, recently licensed by the New Castle Presbytery, and then under a call to the congregations of Upper Octoraro and Doe Run. In the war of the Revolution she and her husband engaged heartily in the cause of civil liberty, and encouraged all who heard him to do their utmost in defense of their rights. In the beginning of 1776 he preached a very patriotic and stirring sermon to the young men of his congregation and neighborhood upon the subject of their duty to their country, in its then trying situation. It had its effect in kindling the fire of patriotism, and many of his hearers joined the army of the Declaration. On one occasion he was called to Lancaster to preach to the troops collected there previous to their joining the main army. It did much to arouse the spirit of patriotism among the people. Indeed, with all deference to those of our own day, the Presbyterians, as clerks, contributed greatly to keep alive the flame of liberty, and frequently but for them it would have been impossible to obtain sufficient recruits to keep up the patriot forces requisite to oppose a too often victorious foe. Mr. Foster was numbered among the beloved by his congregation for his zeal, talents and piety, and at his death, September 30, 1780, at the early age of forty years, was universally lamented.
the great respect of the people for Mr. Foster, his wife was a sharer. She was distinguished for an equanimity of temper that adorned those principles in which she had been educated, and which she constantly practiced through life. After the close of the Revolutionary war, and the quieting of the Indian depredations on the western frontiers of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Foster removed to the Cusswago settlement (now Meadville) with her family. She died at the residence of a daughter in Mercer, Pa., on the 14th of May, 1810. Two of her sons, Samuel Blair and Alexander W., became members of the bar, were among the most eminent lawyers in Western Pennsylvania, and long recognized as the leaders of the profession in that section of the State. A son of the first named, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, was a member of Congress, and prominent at the bar—the soul of honor, and a life without stain or reproach.

---

A REGISTER

Of Members of the Moravian Church Who Emigrated to Pennsylvania From 1747 to 1767.

VI.

1753.

The Irene arrived at New York with the following colonists:

- Jacob Till and his wife Elizabeth. [She was b. March 28, 1724, in Switzerland; d. October 22, 1754, at Nazareth, Pa.] Susan Rebecca Till, their daughter.
- George Stephen Wolson and his wife Susan.
- Gottlob Koeingdoefer, "leader of the colony."
- Ludolph Gottlieb Backhof, student from Luneberg.
- Christopher Henry Baehrmeier, writer, from Brandenberg.
- Frederick Beycr, carpenter, from Silesia.
- Ludwig Christian Dehne, tailor, from Weringerode.
- Jacob Eyerle, blacksmith, from Wurtemberg.
- George Wenzelus Golkowsky [of Brobeck, Teachen, Upper Silesia. He was a clever draftsman and surveyor. Died Dec. 29, 1813, at Nazareth, Pa.]
- Joseph Haberland, mason, from Moravia.
- Jacob Herr, mason, from Wurtemberg.
- Jacob Jurgensen, pursemaker, from Denmark.
- Hans Martin Kalberlahn, surgeon, from Drintheim.
- Henry Krause, butcher, from Silesia.
- Otto Christian Krostrup, clergyman.
- Joseph Lommert, tailor, from Brisgaw.
- Albert L. Russmeyer, clergyman.
- George Soelle, clergyman.
- Christian Wedsted [carpenter, from Jutland. Died at Bethlehem, June 14, 1757. He was one of the five who escaped at the Gnadenhutten massacre, in 1755.]
- Peter Weicht, farmer, from Silesia.
- Peter Werbach [carpenter, from Jutland. Born May 18, 1722. He was one of the five who escaped at the Gnadenhutten massacre, in 1755. Landlord of the Sun Inn at Bethlehem. Built the first house in Nazareth; died there Sept. 11, 1806.]
- Curt Frederic Ziegler, student, from Pomerania.

1754.

The Irene arrived at New York on April 15th, with the following colonists:

- David and Regina Heckewelder, [parents of the distinguished missionary among the Indians.]
- Paul Briccellus.
- John Ettwein and wife; [He was b. June 29, 1721, at Friedensstadt, Wurtemberg; d. at Bethlehem January 2, 1802. He was one of the most eminent clergy-men of the Moravian church in America.]
- J. Valentine Haldt, [b. October 4, 1700, at Danzig; d. at Bethlehem 18th January, 1786. He was a painter of some ability. His wife, Catherine, m. n. Compigni.]
- D. Schmidt.
- William Angel.
- William Edmonds.
- Charles Frederick.
- Andrew Hoeser, [b. 1712 in Bavaria. He was an excellent architect and mathematician.]
- James Leighton.
- William O'Keely.
- Enricher.
- Mary Evans.
- Wyken.

Children.

- Christel and Renatus Beuzeen, and their sister, Anna Benigna.
- Renatus Briccellus, and his sisters, Hannah and Mary.
- Christian, David and John Heckewelder and their sister Mary.
- Christel Ettwein.

On November 14, the Irene arrived at New York with the following colonists:

- Gottlieb Pezold, ["leader of the colony.""] b. Nov. 1, 1720, in Saxony, died at Lititz, Pa., April 1, 1762."
- Christian Frederick Post. [Born in Polish Prussia. Distiguished Indian missionary. Died May 1, 1785, at Germantown.]
- Nicholas Ansbach, farmer, from Palatinate.
- Mattheus Boeker, shoemaker, from Salzburg.
- Lorenz Baggi, carpenter, from Holstein.
- Joseph Bulitschek, carpenter, from Bohemia.
- Jens Colcker, carpenter, from Jutland.
- Adam Cramer, tailor.
- Melchior Courm, carpenter, from Moravia.
- Delfs Detlef, shoemaker, Holstein.
- Franz Christopher Diemer, baker.
- Carl I. Drayspring, tailor, from Wurtemberg.

Gottfried Dut, potter, from Silesia. Jacob Ernst, baker, from Switzerland. Casper Fisher, miller, from Hildburghausen.

August Henry Francke, tailor, from Wetterania.

- Christian Friebel, carpenter.
- Haas Nicholas Funk, farmer, from Lobsenstein.
- Joseph Giers, miller, from Moravia.
- John Henry Grunerwald, farmer, from
Bethlehem. [Died at Bethlehem in April of 1768]

Matthias Gemmele, tailor.

John Adam Rosfeld, tailor, from Ebersfeld.

Joseph Huepsch, tailor, from Moravia.

John Jag, from Moravia.

Samuel John, negro, from Ceylon.

John Klein, tailor, Darmstadt.

Christopher Kloeze, shoemaker, from Magdeburg.

Adam Koeller, linen weaver.

Kriegbaum, shoemaker, from Ansbach.

Christopher Kreisher, shoemaker.

David Kunz, carpenter, from Moravia.

John Henry Leunzer, bookbinder, from Beyruth.

Michael Linstrom, linen weaver.

John Matthias Micksch, bookbinder, from Saxony.

Henry George Meissner, shoemaker.

Lorenz Nielsen, carpenter. [Born December 8, 1715, in Holstein; died at Nazareth, July 21, 1785.]

Carl Olindorf, tailor, from Brandenburg.

— Petersens.

Philip Henry Ring, baker, from Elsace.

Martin Rohleder, farmer, from Moravia.

Samuel Saxon, from England.

Martin Schenk, mason, from Moravia.

George Schindler, linen weaver, from Moravia.

Christian Sproh, mason, Courland.

Anton Stremer, mason, from Prussia.

Christian Stremer, shoemaker, from Prussia.

John George Starts, stocking weaver.

John Stettner, tailor, from Ansbach.


Carl Weinack, shoemaker.

Joseph Willy, clothier, from England.

Jens Wittenberg, skinner, from Norway.

John Wurtele, shoemaker, from Wurttemberg.

Henry Zillman, tailor, from Brandenburg.

1756.

The Irene arrived at New York June 2, having on board the "Henry Seidel Colony," as follows:

John Michael Bifel.

Joachim Busse, from Revel, d. Bethlehem.

Thomas Hall.

Casper George Hellerman.

Elert Kosten.

George Ernst Mensinger.

John Mueller.

Henry Ollingshow, from Yorkshire, England. [Returned to England 1757 "homesick."]

John Bartholomew Poninghausen.

John Roth. [b. Sarmund, Prussia, February 3, 1726. Indian missionary and minister in rural congregations. Died in York, Pa. His son was the first white male child born in Ohio.]

Michael Ruch.

William Schmaling. [Returned to England, 1757.]

George Senf.

Hans Jacob Schmidt.

On December 12 the Irene arrived at New York with the following passengers: Peter Boehler. [Bishop of the church.] William Boehler.

Christian Bohle.

Philip Christian Reiter. J. W. J.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCVIII.

The Frick Family of Pennsylvania have taken steps toward the preparation of a history of that family, and Mr. William Frick, of Chester, is sending a circular to all of the name for the purpose of gathering information. The descendants of the first emigrant are, like those of others, scattered over the various States and Territories of the Union, and it will require industry as well as labor to obtain the data requisite—but there is Pennsylvania-German pluck and perseverance behind, and success is doubly assured.

McLean.—John McLean, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, served three years in the Pennsylvania Line, and participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and was in the famous encampment at Valley Forge. I think he was also present at the execution of Major Andre. At the close of the war he married Sarah Armstrong of Lancaster, and settled near Mifflin on the Juniata. In 1796 the family removed to near Geneva, in New York State, and settled on what was then known as the Palmyra lands. There my mother, the youngest member of the family, was born. Her father, John McLean, died in 1842 and was buried at West Dresden, Yates county. The name is n. o.

[John McLean was a private in the Line, and his name appears on the pension rolls of 1833, then residing in Ontario county, N. Y., aged 85 years.]

THE STAUFFER FAMILY.

[Among some manuscript notes of Lancaster county families, we find the following, which will no doubt interest the very numerous family of Stauffer. In the seventh volume of the second series of Pennsylvania Archives are given the names of many who bore this cognomen.]

The Stauffer family is originally of Swabian extraction, Canton Schaffhausen having at one time been a part of old Swabia. The name can be traced in Southern Germany as far back as A. D. 938, and the name itself is further proof of this assertion, for its root is "Stauf," a word peculiar to Southern Germany, and meaning "a chalice" or "drinking cup." It is now obsolete, or only used as a provincialism. Many families of this name in Switzerland and Germany yet bear on their coat of arms "a chalice" in some form, showing a connection between that article and the name. History tells us...
of Jefferson College, which position he filled until 1845, a period of twenty-three years. He died at Pittsburgh, July 23, 1853, in the 77th year of his age. As one of the old time Presbyterian divines, few stand higher in the annals of that church than Rev. Matthew Brown, D.D. The age of his noble mother is unknown, but as she outlived her husband thirty-seven years it is reasonable to conclude that she probably reached, if not exceeded, the age of seventy. Soon after her death her children erected plain tomb stones to mark the graves of their parents, which bear the following inscriptions:

MATTHEW BROWN
Died April 22, 1777.

ELIZABETH BROWN
Wife of Matthew Brown,
Died August 9, 1814.

As the ground came to be cleared around the graves, a rude, unmortared stone fence was erected as a protection. This, in time, tumbled into ruin, when a wooden fence was put up. This, too, has rotted down, and there is scarcely any protection now to the graves. The tombstones, much time-stained, remain. A clump of trees overshadows them, but as they are now in the midst of a cultivated field, the time will soon come when the graves of the Revolutionary patriot and his heroic wife will be desecrated by the plowshare of civilization, which will rudely pass over them and remove every trace of their existence. By a recent subdivision the graves now lie in Gregg township, Union county, close to the line of Washington township, Lycoming county. They should be marked by a permanent monument to perpetuate the name and memory of an early patriot and his noble wife.