

WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS.

Born October 3rd 1836.

Held degree of A. B. and A.M.M

Partner of John B. Ellison & Sons.

Secretary for ten years, of Roxborough Lyceum.

Member of Board of Trustees, of the Lyceum, for 20 years.

President of Roxborough Lyceum.

One of the organizers of the Roxborough Inclined Plane Railway Company in 1874.

Secretary of that company from 1870 (?) from time of formation until some time after 1891 (?)

Baptist of denominational faith.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Of the Roxborough Baptist Church he was for ten years Clerk, 22 years Treasurer and for 27 years the Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Public School Director for 3 or more terms.

Married in January 1879 to Miss Adelia R. Tibben, daughter of John Tibben, of Roxborough? Father of two sons and 2 daughters.

See Samuel Breck in Biography of William Savin Torr in reference to Sweet Briar.

Perry W. Levering Presented plot of ground for Roxborough Baptist Church.

William Camac -----a governor of the Schuylkill Fishing Company.

W. C. Hamilton---in reference to Paper making.

James Willard Willmarth---author

William Franklin Dixon, Paper maker, Manayunk Pay Bridge.

William Lincoln Donohugh---Manayunk Sentinel.

John Vaughan Merrick----Memorial (St. Timothy's)Hospital

Charles Valerius Hagner. Manufacturer, born in Philadelphia, January 13th 1796, being the son of Philip Hagner and grandson of Frederick Hagner, who emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1745. Both his father and grandfather were prominent citizens of Philadelphia and served as commissioned officers in the Revolutionary War.

Charles V. Hagner received his education at the University of Pennsylvania and commenced his business life as a clerk in a merchant's office. After about a year spent in this position he entered his father's (drug) mill at the Falls of Schuylkill, and

remained there in a subordinate position until 1817, in which year his father retired and he assumed the absolute control of the business. 4

In 1820 he bought a water-power right at Manayunk, of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, removed there, and erected a mill adapted to the manufacture of oils, and the grinding ~~of~~ ~~drugs~~ and powdering of drugs. Before this time all this work had been done by hand, exclusively, with pestle and mortar, and to him belongs the distinction of being the founder of the system of powdering drugs, by machinery. He successfully introduced the improvement and notwithstanding much adverse criticism brought it to a recognized and accepted standing and for many years held a monopoly of this whole trade.

In 1823 he added to his works, a fulling mill, and caused to be made a number of power looms, for weaving satinets, which were the first power looms ever used in Pennsylvania for weaving woolen goods. Thus he was also the pioneer in the introduction of looms, and his establishment became the birthplace of the vast woolen manufacturing industry which now (1891) sends forth its busy hum, not only along the banks of the Schuylkill, but throughout the entire Keystone State. In 1838 his factories were burned down, he then left Manayunk, and in the following year took for the purpose of his business, the old Lancasterian School building, which he fitted with every possible appliance for the grinding of heavy drugs.

He established the 1st Post Office in Manayunk and kept it running for several years by his own individual efforts.

He was commissioned by Governor Wolfe, as a Magistrate of Manayunk, and it was through his efforts, that the first stage was run ~~in Manayunk~~ between Manayunk and Philadelphia. In 1832 during the cholera epidemic he exerted himself manfully for the sufferers.

He was interested in public schools throughout the State and did much to increase their efficiency. He died, on Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, in 1877.

He was the author of "The Early History of The Falls of Schuylkill, Manayunk, Schuylkill and Lehigh Navigation Companies, Fairmount Waterworks, Etc," an interesting record of men and customs of bygone days.

Josiah Linton--married ~~in~~ November 29th, 1877 to Miss Kate Heft, second daughter of Jacob D. Heft, Manayunk paper manufacturer. Home on Rochelle Avenue, erected in 1888.

William Ring-----Roxborough Inclined Railway.

Joseph Miler Adams----Wissahickon School.

Anthony Deaves Levering. Civil War, Roxborough Lyceum
Roxborough Horse Railway Company.

Rudolph Schiller Walton "Hitner Family" "Marble Hall" "Barren
"Hill", etc.

Edward Haugh Ringold Cadet Company of Manayunk--Civil War.

Daniel Weimer Bussinger Born in Falls of Schuylkill Oct. 28 1843.
Civil War
Andersonville Prison
Custom House
Eastern Penitentiary
Roxborough

Joseph Miles: Pay Bridge.

Robert Roberts Shronk: who for the past few years (1891) has represented the "Public Ledger" in Manayunk district as reporter was born on Friday October 18th 1844, in the Scott Mansion on Ridge Avenue, below Queen Lane, Falls of Schuylkill, being the second son and child of Daniel and Elizabeth (Roberts) Shronk.

On his father's side he traces his descent from the noted fisherman of Fort St. David's, as the Falls of Schuylkill was originally called, Godfrey Schronk, who owned the property on Ridge Road, opposite Powers & Weightman's factory, and resided there. On the river front of his property he had a valuable shad fishery. He used the old spelling of the name "Schronk".

His maternal ancestors were John and Ganer Pugh Roberts, who came to this country with a Welsh colony in 1682, from Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, and settled upon a tract of land procured from William Penn. in Merion. John Roberts and Ganer Paugh, afterwards became attached to each other and were the first to be married in the ancient Friend's Meeting House, at Montgomery avenue and Meeting House Lane, Lower Merion, and subsequently settled at Pencoyd, then written "Pencoid". The old homestead still stands and is occupied by their descendant George B. Roberts president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Godfrey Shronk died towards the later part of the thirties and is buried with several of his family in Hood's Cemetery Germantown, which was known at that time as "The Stranger's Cemetery".

Robert Roberts Shronk, after a limited schooling, began work when less than 13 years old in Simpson's silk handkerchief print works, and subsequently worked in various departments of

the calico print works. Afterwards, he learned the trade of ~~printer~~ painter, which he was obliged to give up on account of his health. In 1873 he was appointed a letter carrier, in the latter part of that year became the Falls of Schuylkill correspondent of the Manayunk "Sentinel", over the nom de plume of "Observer". This was his first attempt at writing for newspapers and he continued with the Sentinel until 1877, when he accepted similar position with the "Chronicle & Advertiser" and ever ~~since~~ since his weekly letter has appeared in that paper. He also contributed to various publications. He has been a member of the Falls Baptist Church since June 1863 and is a strong adherent of that faith. In 1881 he accepted a position of ~~secular~~ secular instruction in the Eastern Penitentiary, and was afterwards made Librarian in that institution, from which he resigned in 1882.

He was married in 1876--Centennial year-- to Mrs. Emma V. Story---nee Shoemaker--a daughter of the late Jesse and Mary A. (Wenzell) Shoemaker. She is a descendant of Charlotte Est. who rode from Kensington to General Washington's headquarters and apprised him of the plot she had heard British officers make, in her father's home, on his (Washington's) life.

He has one child, a daughter, Nettie R. Shronk.

James Shaw---Mill on Scotts Lane. Born in New York city, December 12th 1807 and was the sone of Thomas Shaw, who was a native of Wakefield, England and ~~XXXXX~~ served as a captain of artillery in the war of 1812 and died in 1836.

James Shaw ~~XXX~~ removed to Philadelphia when quite young and learned the business of woolen manufacturing. In 1832, he started in business for himself in Germantown, where he remained until 1835, when he went to Manayunk and started manufacturing in the Darrach Mill, on the Canal opposite Center St, in partnership with Peter Erben. Partnership dissolved after about 12 years. Shaw continued alone, making broadcloth.

After a few years to again removed, this time to the Falls of Svhuylkill where he had a mill on Scott's Lane. which he conducted until his final retirement in 1856.

Shaw was married in 1827 to Miss Catherine Foster, of English birth. She arrived here in 1819. The couple had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

Mr. Shaw died in Manayunk Feb. 24th 1885. aged 78 years. His wife lived until 2 years later.

Givin's-----Civil War

John Richter Jones Civil War

Robert Maurice Laycock.

Born August 8th 1847 on Center Street Manayunk.

attended Green Lane primary School

Moved to Mill creek in 1861

Mar ried Nov 18th 1869, to Miss Domicilla B. Gillespie, of Manayunk.

Farmed with father until 1872

Farmed for himself until 1877

Purchased new route in Manayunk, in Feb 1877 from Samuel Bowker and followed that busines until 1884 when he sold out to Robert Lees.

Aug. 15th 1884 was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, until Administration changed in 1888, resigning by request, on June 15th, the 1st Democrat removed in Philadelphia under President Harrsion's ~~xxxxxx~~ regime.

School director in 1889 and served for 3 years. Manayunk correspondent of the "Record" having formerly, under the nom de plume of "bob" and "Kocoyal" furnished numerous sketches for the local papers, the Norristown Register, Hatboro Spirit, New York Sunday Mercury, New York Sportsman and the Landdale Reporter.

(Page 70 left off-)

Manayunk Free Library on Green Lane.

~~Little Journeys Around Philadelphia, by George Barton.~~

~~Manayunk, Roxborough & Falls of Schuylkill Directory for 1883 (Typewritten Manuscript)~~ *(Given to: leave it as is)*

Interesting Facts about Manayunk and Roxborough (Typewritten copy)

Early History of Manayunk, by Charles V. Hagner-(Typed copy)

John Kelpius (Charles Widman Collection)
Manayunk, Roxborough and the Levering Family) same collection.

John Kelpius, the Hermit of the Wissahickon by Abraham H Cassell
973-03L---K295C University of Penna Library

The Levering Family.

Roxborough When I Was a Boy. news clippings

Historical Sketch of Manayunk---

~~Historic Notes of olden times in Roxborough and Manayunk, by Aliquis---written for the Manayunk Star.~~

The Wissahickon----from the Philadelphia Press.

When Roxborough was first settled cannot ~~xxx~~ now be ascertained but it was shortly after Philadelphia was founded. The large map of Thomas Holme's, Surveyor General to William Penn. published in 1681-1682 does not distinguish the section of the country now known as Roxborough, by any name, but it is merely divided into eleven different tracts and on each one is to be seen the name of the patentee, to whom such tract had been granted by William Penn.

The names of these patentees, together with the number of acres called for, by the patent, is as follows:

Robert Turner	500	acres
Richard & Robert Vicaris	446	"
John Jennett	200	"
Philip Talmun	200	"
Francis Fincher	500	"
James Claypoole	500	"
Samuel Bennett	246	"
Charles Hartford	about 400	"
Richard Snee	334	"
Charles Jones	400	"
Jonas Smith	500	"

Total 4226 acres.

The pioneer settlers were the Cooks, Holgates, Leverings, Righters, Rottenhouses, Robesons and Woods.

The first permanent settler of whom satisfactory information has been obtained was Wigard, or Wishart Levering.

Wigard Levering made a purchase from Francis Fincher. The greater part of Manayunk is built on this tract. It commenced at Levering Street, on the east, extended to Fountain Street, which was Hipple Lane---on the west, from the Schuylkill river to the present Wissahickon Avenue. For this plot of ground he paid the very handsome sum of 168 pounds sterling.

The lower portion of Mamayunk was bought in October 1692, by Gerhardt Levering, from John Jennett, 100 acres which Jennett had purchased from Talmun.

Wigard Levering lived to be 97 years old.

X

ROXBOROUGH, WISSAHICKON AND MANAYUNK

in 1891

Published by George J. Kennedy,
Wissahickon.

Pen and ink sketches of the more prominent ~~men~~
citizens of the 21st ward.

Press of Clarence Jacoby--1891.

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Addresses of People who can furnish
information for historical Articles.

C. A. Rudolph, West Manayunk

Joseph E. J. McGee 437 Paoli Avenue "Riversons"

Mrs. Harper, S. E. Corner Green Lane & Pechin Sts
(Father's diary old records Referred by
Miss Shoemaker of Stephen's Library.

David Wallace's Textile mills, lower end of Manayunk near Schur's land.

Then Heft and Ogle's mill.

Seville Schofield Mill at Lock Street

Archibald Campbell's brick mill,

Inquirer Paper Mills, owned by William G. Harding of Phila Inquirer, now owned by one of the younger McDowell's.

Hagner's Drug Mill Opposite Manayunk National Bank. Built about 1800

Joseph Ripka's mill---the first dye works in Manayunk.

At a strike in Ripka's mill, when one Tony Kern was a "boss" spinner and gave his sympathy to the mill owner, the strikers paraded the streets, singing,

"Old Tony he owns a house, ☺
Old Tony he owns lands,
As far as we can understand
He's at Joe Ripka's command.
Oh, rise up ye Spinners!
Don't let your courage fail,
If Tony Kern goes into work,
We'll ride him on a rail."

Arbuckle and Steel's mills O.K.

Jim Winpenny's Warp Mill.

Waste way.

Next above was Bolton Winpenny's textile mill — *subsequently Preston's Salm's mill - Delaney's Flour mill - now Hobson - settling Pond for*
Bells on mills instead of whistles, hours were struck upon them as the *Nixon's* watchmen made their rounds. It was easy to tell when one of them had been ~~xxxxx~~ asleep, although he would often have an ~~xxxxx~~ alibi that he "had been looking after the boiler fires". *Nixon's mill put steam paper then wood & rag - Dell & Collins 1927*

American Wood Pulp Co, 1863--- L Embree---first chemically treated wood pulp in America, on the Sand Commons. They took the pulp to Spring City, or Royersford, where it was made into paper, at their paper mills there.

Finour was the original owner of Nixon's and supplied the paper for the Public Ledger. — *afterwards moved to Chadds at Elkton*

C. A. Rudolph Notes:

March 31st 1927/14

William F. Dixon 78 years old. (A brother of John W. Dixon, who held 28 patents in the paper making industry)
Former president of the 21st Ward Board of Trade. (*selective member*)
Representative of the 21st Ward in Common Councils many years ago.
Present secretary of the 88th Penna Volunteers, that organized at Camp Stokely,
Present Committeeman of Homes for Odd Fellows. *Chairman of Highway Comtee of Councils several years*
A regular attendant at Rudolph's "Temple of Knowledge" in West Manayunk. *Walnut Lane Bridge*

Jacob Heft, a Wissahickon Creek mill owner, who also owned, at one time all of the Wissahickon Turnpike and maintained several toll gates along that thoroughfare.

When pier for new concrete Pennsylvania Railroad bridge was being erected in Birkmire's marble yard, at Green Lane and Main street, it was necessary to make quite a large excavation. At a depth of 26 feet the workmen found a battered relic of the old Indian craftsmanship in copper cup making.

C. A. Rudolph secured possession of the piece of twisted copper and upon reshaping it to its original contour it represents a most interesting exhibit of the aborigines handiwork. It is a copper cup, some 4 inches in depth and about 7 inches in diameter, ~~was taken from the~~ its side and bottom seams being peculiarly dovetailed and then tinned or soldered. The entire inside of the cup is also tinned.

Mr. Rudolph also showed me a large piece of native mica, about 3 inches ~~square~~ square and 2 inches thick, somewhat irregular in shape that one of his grandchildren had picked up near the old Rudolph home at the end of the Green Lane bridge.

The host of the "Temple of Knowledge" ~~also~~ had a core from the test boring of the new concrete structure that is to be erected. It was cut out by the use of a diamond drill, that was uniquely equipped with a pair of claws that lifts the core out of the hole that had been cut. The engineer had been instructed to bore down to bedrock and then to pierce the rock for one foot. It is the core of the rock, one foot long and 2½ inches in diameter that I held in my hands. It was taken from the western shore of the Schuylkill.

See George Rumney on Minutes of Manayunk Volunteer Fire Company, of which James Ogle was Secretary. The book was handed down to a man named Shrunck and then to George Rumney's father.

~~Simon Markley, who kept the Valle~~

Simon Markley, who kept the Valley Green Hotel, on the Wissahickon in 1860, as an advertisement had distributed the following:

"Now, mine friends, I got someding, mit you I vish to speak,
 Yust take a ride up der Wissahickon Creek,
 Der first blace you stop, is at der Hall,
 Und der you see mine friends der Lippens' all.
 Der next blace you stop is at der Log Cabeen,
 You see two big bears and one bambeen.
 Den you cross der red bridge straight,
 Und if you are not very late,
 You follow up der crooked stream,
 Vot brings you straight to Valley Green,
 Und Sime: walks owit und gents valk in,
 In der you get, someding sweet und wet,
 Vot you haff to suck a stick to get,
 It makes you feel so nize und fiqe,
 By jing, dot's yust the place to recline,
 Den you goes out, und looks about,
 Und sees a lot of boats, tied to der floats,
 You yump in der vater, by jings it vorth a quarter,
 Den you come back to der shore, und meet four or five friends more,
 Und all that you vill haff to say,
 Is, dot in Valley Green you'll efer stay."

C. A. Rudolph's key of the Riverson's.

16

The Riversons were the Rittenhouses,

Dr. Ransom was ~~nixxxx~~ Dr. John Conry, ~~bx~~

Professor Carl was John Bishop, of Bishop, Kelly and White; a choir singer in Chestnut Hill and afterwards at St. John's in Manayunk.

Howard's Paper Mill was that of ^{Finnor} ~~Finnor~~ and Nixon.

Mr. Grace, he says was Horatio Gates Jones, although I am doubtful of this as Jones was a minister and did not practice law to my knowledge.

Horatio Gates Jones - was a lawyer, a son of the minister.

March 19-1927

100 Steps started at bottom of Hermit Lane.

On the heights above the foot of the lane are three peculiar mounds and farther back from the creek there is a fourth. These are either old graves or might possible have been flower beds at the time some old house was in the vicinity.

Great Bend of the Wissahickon--at junction of Wissahickon Drive and Lincoln Drive. ~~xxxxxxx~~. On the East side is what was known in 1826 as "Washington's Rock. On the western point is what James K. Helms and the writer named "Point Lookout".

Maple Spring is the first glen above Gypsey Lane on the Drive side of the ~~xxxx~~ creek. *site of Maple Springs Hotel*

William Leonidas Spring is opposite the Log Cabin Pavilion. It was presented to the Park by the heirs of William Leonidas, ^{Sharp?} an old herb gatherer, who formerly frequented the place and who afterwards became very wealthy.

The Arrow Spring, is almost at the junction of the Creek Drive and Lincoln Drive and gets its name from the fact that one of the stones ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ among those that were built to beautify the spring is marked with an arrow and the date 1733. This stone was taken from the old house connected with the Rittenhouse Grist mill which stood close to the Schurs Lane bridge, which was destroyed and replaced with the present Blue Stone bridge.

Garnet Glen is on the Bridle Path side of the creek,

NOTES ON LAUREL HILL AND "OLD MORTALITY".

used in Rep 18

*3
"medium
from
through
the
years"*

See National Memorial Day 2nd volume

Laurel Hill Cemetery Entrance.

A picture in stone carved from an incident that gave Sir Walter Scott, a name for one of his novels, in which he immortalized Robert Pattieson, of Scotland, under the name of Old Mortality. There is Old Mortality, with the animal that carried the implements, standing by his side and Sir Walter Scott standing talking to him, while he is renewing the inscription on the tomb of some old Cametonian ~~was~~ hero who fell in the wars of that land.

Further Notes from Laurel Hill Cemetery officials
Mr. Smith and Mr. Proud.

The group, known as Old Mortality, is a companion piece to that of "Tam-o-Shanter" which is in Fairmount Park.

They were carved by a Mr. Thom, a Scottish scultor, in Scotland and brought to this country and originally shown in New York City.

"Old Mortality" was placed in Laurel Hill cemetery in the year 1837.

In "Smith's Illustrated Guide, of Laurel Hill" written by R. A. Smith, and published in 1852 the writer found the following information:

"Thom's celebrated statues of Old Mortality, His Pony and Sir Walter Scott, grouped under an ornamental temple, situated on rising ground, immediately opposite the entrance.

These statues are well worth a visit, being exquisite specimen of art. That of Sir Walter Scott, the only one we believe extant, representing the great novelist in modern costume is superb in design, execution and finish. Old Mortality and his pony, a study in themselves, are also rich in expression and pictural effect.

Of these figures, that only of the Old Pilgrim was cut in Scotland by Mr. Thom., the original pony having been broken to fragments in removing the group from the city of New York to Newark, while the statue of Sir. Walter Scott exhibited in London, Edinburgh and New York, was only a plaster cast. Subsequently Mr. Thom, having purchased a valuable quarry near the city of Newark, New Jersey, the stone of which is admirably adopted for monumental sculpture, as well as for architectural purposes, generally, offered to complete the entire group for the Laurel Hill Cemetery, a spot in which he most ardently desired they should be permanently located; and to dispose of his rights to the cemetery Company, which the corporation readily acceded to.

Sir Walter and the quadruped are therefore the product's of

the artist's chisel from American stone. How truthfully the sculptor has embodied the author's description can be seen by the following passage of the historical tale of "Old Mortality":

"An old man was seated upon the monument of one of the slaughtered Presbyterians, and busily employed in deepening ~~xxx~~ with his chisel the letters of the inscription, which, announcing in scriptural language the promised blessings of futurity to be the lot of the slain, anathematized ~~dx~~ the murderers with corresponding violence. A blue bonnet of unusual dimensions covered the gray hairs of the pious workmen. His dress was a large old-fashioned coat, of the coarse cloth called "hoddin-gray", usually worn by the elder peasants, with waistcoat and breeches of the same; and the whole suit, though still in decent repair, had obviously seen a ~~rain~~ of long service. Strong clouted shoes, studded with hobnails and "gramoches", or "leggins" made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment. Beside him, fed among the graves, a pony, the companion of his journey, whose extreme whiteness, as well as its projecting bones and hollow eyes, indicated its antiquity. It was harnessed in the most simple manner, with a pair of branks, a hair tether, or halter and a "sunk", or cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle. A canvas pouch hung around the neck of the animal, for the purpose, probably, of containing the rider's tools, and anything else he would have occasion to carry with him. Although I have never seen the old man before, yet from the singularity of his employment and the style of equipage, I had no difficulty in recognizing a religious itinerant whom I had often heard talked of, and who was known in various parts of Scotland by the title of Old Mortality.

Where the man was born, or what his real name, I have never been able to learn, nor are the motives which made him desert his home and adopt the erratic mode of life which he pursued, known to me.

Most people believe he was either a native of ~~sixth~~ the county of Dumfries or Galloway----"

Personal inspection 8-26--1926

Old Mortality sits upon a coffin, or tomb, his horse nearby while Sir Walter Scott leans upon a gravestone, with his right hand upon a cane.

The legs of the pony are sadly decaying and this was explained by Mr. Proud who detailed the composition of sandstone, of which the statues are made, and the action of the dry air upon this class of stone. Mr. Proud said, "that while the "Tam-o-Shanter" group was in better condition this was due to the fact that it was in an open shelter, subject at times to dampness and rain, which prevented, as in the case of Old Mortality, which is too closely sheltered, the dry rot, which has attacked the Laurel Hill group.

ACC

Get book called "Byways and Boulevards" at Wanamaker's
by Francis Burke Brandt
and Henry Volkmar Gummere

The 3rd and Coates Street line of omnibuses leave the Exchange every 8 minutes for Fairmount, where it ~~needs~~ immediately ~~EX~~ connects on Coates Street with Bender and Wright's Schuylkill boats for Mount Pleasant, Laurel Hill cemetery, and Manayunk etc.

The steamboats "Frederick Graff" with Captain William F. Cline and "Washington" with Captain H. M. Green run to and from Fairmount to Laurel Hill, the Falls of Schuylkill and Manayunk every hour during the day.

the first
and is the glen where a little footbridge carried the path over
a tiny stream. 21

Kelpius Cave is just below the home of Major Thomas Martin, secretary of the Fairmount Park Commission, and is in what is known as Hermit's Glen.

Sergeant William Farmer, for 35 years a park guard along the Creek. *Letta Street*

March 22nd 1927.

In search for Riverson Cave, Mr. Helms, took me up the newer Bridle path on the School lane side of the creek to a point 150 feet east of the Hermit Lane bridge, where we found a shelving rock, 8 or 9 feet above the path, with an opening above 30 inches in height, into which we crawled and with the aid of flashlights explored its depths. The entrance chamber extends back about ten feet and turns a sharp right angle to the right, into another chamber which is probably 15 feet in length. On account of the lowness of the ceiling we were unable to see the end of the cavern, which continues for some unknown depth. The cave has apparently been filled in. In many ways it answers the description of the cave in "The Riverson's", inasmuch as there is a huge poplar that extends heavenward, halfway up the hill above the road. There is also a small stream of water trickling down the rock, but a slight drip inside, but in more volume outside. Just above where the cave is located, is the old creek road and branching off from it can be traced the lines of the old Cherry lane. This is in close proximity to the old "Greenwood Mill", the masonry of which can be seen farther up the bank.

3-22-27

The belt of Orion was very distinct this evening, about nine o'clock, as we wended our way back from "The River-son Cave", as was also the Great Bear and the Little Bear. The North Star was in its accustomed place and of little brilliance as usual.

The ~~spring~~ spring in back of the Log Cabin Pavilion ~~was~~ was noticed for the peculiarity it has of spurting and slowing up, then spurting again. There is probably a small hole, or well, in back of the wall, which fills and then spills over, the water slowing up as the well fills again.

The flat construction of the arch of the Hermit Lane Bridge was observed and we learned that in its erection the arch was twice washed away, because of a rise in the water of the stream. This was finally overcome by the engineers, spreading out the abutments, which makes a very flat arch in the bridge. Erected 1903

Bridge at Paper Mill Run & Wessaleben
Creek - a County bridge erected in 1830

C. A. Rudolph notes:

Davis Brothers--volunteers from Manayunk. Left West Manayunk without arms, during Civil War. The absence of arms as they drew near the battle front in southern central Pennsylvania, impelled some one in the company to remove the coupling pin, from the train and the forward part of the train went on leaving the car with the local men behind. They were assigned to guard duty at Carlisle while that town was a fire. The Davis brothers names were Ferdinand and Benjamin.

Gallati shanty washed away in frshet, of the Schuylkill, in 1869--Oct and 4th, /to be exact, it was on a Monday. At the same time a canal boat broke loose, with a boy upon it, and went tearing down the river. The river was a raging torrent and the boy lost his, life.

lost through old lattice bridge on north of pay bridge earned by my father

The mill, at thw west end of the "Pay Bridge" was originally the Ashland Dyewood Mills and afterwards the paper mill of Heff, Rudolph and Dixon. It was in this paper mill that they used to seel 80 reams a day to William Singerly for the Philadelphia Record which was at that time located at 3rd and Chestnut Streets. These Manayunk paper-makers also supplied the first roll paper for the Record. The first one, turned, out, measured 4½ miles.

of West Manayunk. Sebastian H

Mr. C. A. Rudolph is the son of ~~Augustus S~~ Rudolph, and is the father of ^{eight} nine children and 27 grandchildren. He is a most interesting character with a wide variety of experiences and is an ~~omnivorous~~ omnivorous reader. He holds the degree of LL D. from LaSalle College and is at present studying medicine, not for practice, but simply to have a knowledge of the subject.

BOOKS IN STEPHENS LIBRARY.

~~XXXXX~~ "Miss Shoemaker's Clippings"

Containing

"A miscelleaneous Collection of Facts in the vicinity of Manayunk and Roxborough."

Levering School and its history.

A history of Manayunk Schools,

Stephens Library

First Presbyterian Church

"The Needle",

Clippings of "Secaff" writings.

The Hills and the Mills.

Roxborough Trust Company,

Robert Shronk's writings.

Valley Green.

Miss Kelso, Librarian of Manayunk Free Library, has in her possession the files of "The Manayunk Sentinel"

Charles Thompson Jones-----371 Green Lane Roxborough.

did not leave any issue 10-9-27

A ~~direct~~ ^{linear} descendant of Charles Thomson the secretary of the Continental Congress.

Mr. Jones has in his possession a snuff box which was presented to his ancestor which was presented to him by the members of the Continental Congress. At the time of the Centennial Exposition in 1876 Mr. Jones's father had the snuff box filled with the finest snuff that could be procured and when President Grant was planting a memorial tree in Independence Square, the box was tendered him and he, with Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, each took a pinch from the historical relic.

The general's commission, of one of Mr. Jones's ancestors is also in his possession *signed "Sam Huntington"*

He spoke of Leverington Hotel---at Ridge Ave and Leverington Ave. Now owned, I believe by John Gaiser.

It was originally known as "Three Tuns Tavern" and was built by William Levering in 1739. Remodeled by Nathan Levering in 1780, passed ~~into~~ into the hands of Horatio Gates Jones---a minister of the Gospel--who sold it in 1858 for \$5800 to Arnold Hiley. The property at its last sale brought \$175,000.←

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

DAVIS GRANDPARENTS WHO ARE ALSO BURIED IN LEVERINGTON CEMETERY

David S. Davis---Nov. 9th 1852--(inscription on gravestone)

and B. Davis wife of D. Davis ---no date

these are in the very extreme southeast corner of the cemetery. ^{wife "} ^{his}

----- Stone of LCD reads 1834--1904"and L. Clarke Davis, the father of Richard Harding Davis was originally buried near his parents in the southeast corner, but was later moved at the request of his wife, Rebecca Harding Davis to a plot near the rear center of the cemetery. Mrs. Davis was later buried in this spot and here it is, also, that Richard Harding Davis lies, in an unmarked grave, beneath a lone pine tree.

Charles Thompson Jones, the aforementioned old time resident of Roxborough recalled having seen "Dick" Davis come to the cemetery, with his father L. Clarke Davis, to visit the graves of his grandparents, and while the father busied himself in looking after the graves, "Dick" would sit upon the wall, which formerly ran along the Martin Street side of Leverington, gazing with far-seeing eyes, out across the valley of the Wissahickon, always it seemed, to be thinking of some distant subject.

Robert Keely Caretaker of cemetery.

Charles B. Davis, Willingsford, Pa. R.H.Davis's brother.

Elizabeth Van de Walle, who was born in Wesel. In the 23rd year of my age, I was married to my beloved wife, Magdalena ~~Baker~~, who was also born at Leyden." *Boecker*

Gerhardt and Wigard, the brothers, who came to America.

They purchased the present site of Roxborough from Pastorius.

Wigard and Gerhardt Levering were fresh accessions to the ranks of the followers of Pastorius---of the Frankfort Land Company-- in 1684-5, having arrived before the month of August 1685.

Among the papers, willed by Horatio Gates Jones, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is a written contract for transportation of Wigard Levering and family to Philadelphia, dated March 1685. The instrument stipulates that, "We, the subscribers, do acknowledge and confess by these Presents, that we have contracted and agreed together, that Doctor Thomas Van Wylich and Johannes Le Brun, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Company, in which they, and other friends of Frankfort and other parts, are engaged, to except or receive me, Wigard Levering, old 36 or 37 years, and Magdalena Boeckers, old 36 years and four children, Anna Catherine, William, Amelia and Sibella, respectively 1/2, 2 1/2, 5 and 9 years, to and for the service of the aforementioned Company, to transport by shipping out of Holland or England, to Pennsylvania, upon their cost, etc."

On arrival in Pennsylvania, they agreed to report themselves to Francis Daniel Pastorius, who was general agent for the Company.

A deed ~~xxx~~ recorded in August 1685 stated, "On the 10th of that month and year, Francis Daniel Pastorius, as the attorney of Jacob Van de Walle and others, forming the Frankfort Land Company, conveyed to Wigard Levering a lot in Germantown, containing 50 acres of land" The deed is in the German language, and ~~xxxx~~ closes as follows: 'So done in Germantown, on the 10th day of the 6th month (August), in the year of Christ 1685, in the sixteenth year of the reign of King James the Second of England, and in the fifth year of the reign of William Penn.'

Gerhardt Levering also purchased a like area of land.

Letur Both Wigard and Gerhardt Levering, ~~xx~~ became free men and exercised their rights, as Wigard acquired 500 acres by purchase and Gerhardt bought 100 acres adjoining. These tracts reached from the Wissahickon Creek to the Schuylkill River, and embraced a ~~xxxx~~

a considerable portion of Roxborough (formerly known as Leverington) The old Leverington ~~?????~~ being preserved and conducted Leverington Cemetery, so known under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

These ownerships also embraced the manufacturing town of Manayunk also Wisshickon, and Manatawny and reached down to the Falls of Schuylkill, taking in a great portion of the grand Fairmount Park, the pride of Philadelphia.

Leverington Cemetery occupies a portion of Wigard Levering's purchase of more than two centuries ago and is upon or near to

the spot occupied by the old pioneer as a dwelling place. His ~~name~~ remains repose in the oldest portion of the cemetery, set apart by himself. *note*

How long Wigard Levering remained in Germantown cannot be ascertained with certainty, but it is probable that he removed to Roxborough, in 1691, or 1692, as on the 24th of February 1691, he bought from Thomas Hill, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant and Rachel his wife, for the sum of 68 pounds, a tract of two hundred acres of land situated in Roxborough. In this deed he is designated as "Weekhard Libering, of Germantown" the land is described as follows:

"All that tract of land situate, lying and being upon
 "Schoolkill, beginning att a ~~copper~~ marked Hickory
 "tree thence by the lands of John Jennett five hundred
 "and thirty perches, east, Northeast to a post for
 "Corner standing on the east side of Wischikon Creek,
 "Thence by the lands of Germantowne township northwest
 "and by north, seveanty perches to a post standing by
 "a large White Oak, markt for another corner; thence
 "by the land of Mary Fincher, west south west, five
 "Hundred and fifteen perches to a White Oak standing
 "By the Schoolkill; thence by the Schoolkill, the
 "Several courses thereof to the first mentioned marked
 "Hickory tree" containing by estimation two hundred acres (a
 little more or less) "Together with a mansion house and all
 other buildings, orchards, gardens, apple trees, etc, etc"

It is highly probable that this was the period of his settlement in Roxborough, as his name does not appear in Germantoen after this date.

On the 5th of July 1697, Wigard Levering made another purchase of 300 acres adjoining his former tract.

Conveyed by "Christopher Libthorpe, of Philadelphia, Brazier and Mary, his wife, late widow of Francis Fincher."

By this later purchase Wigard Levering became the owner of 500 acres of land in one entire body. This had originally been patented by William Penn to Francis Fincher, by a warrant dated April 25th 1684 and confirmed by Fincher, through a deed from Penn's commissioners, dated November 4, 1691.

In the Large Book, "The Levering Family" there follows the genealogy of the familysand there are surnames which begin wt with every letter in the alphabet.

used

BOOKS, PHAMPLETS, NEWSPAPERS
AND PICTURES

29

Presented to A. C. Chadwick, Jr,
by The Germantown Site and Relic Society,
through its librarian, Edward W. Hocker.

August 21st 1926.

9 Old Newspapers

Printed at	Name	Date
Philadelphia (German)	Pennsylvania Correspondence	May 28th 1799
Philadelphia (German)	Pennsylvania Correspondence	Aug 6th 1799
Philadelphia (German)	Pennsylvania Correspondence	Oct. 18th 1800
Allentown, Pa (German)	Der Unabhangige Republicaner	Sept 1st 1821
Philadelphia	The United States Gazette	Apr 24th 1833
New York City	The New York Herald	Apr 15th 1865
Philadelphia	The Daily Evening Bulletin	Apr 17th 1865
New York City	The National Anti-Slavery Standard	Apr 22nd 1865
New York City	The New York Tribune	May 3rd 1865

BOOKS, PHAMPLETS, ETC.

Subject	Name	Author	Date
Civil War	Harpers Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion I & II		1866
Civil War	The Seventy-Seventh at Shiloh		1905
Civil War	History of the 118th Vol. Regiment--Corn Exchange		1905
Civil War	Second Brigade, Penna Reserves at Antietam	A.F. Nicholas	1908
Civil War	The Battle of Chancellorsville	A. G. Hamlin	1896
Civil War	Campaigns of 1862 and 1863	Emil Schalk	1863
Civil War	The American Volunteer	Mulholland	1909
Civil War	The Campaign and Capture of Vicksburg	H. G. Hicks	1903
Civil War	Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment		1903
G.A.R.	Memorial Sevices at the Graves of Our Soldiers	Moore	1869
G.A.R.	The National Memorial Day	Fachtz	1870
G.A.R.	Memorial Services of Geo. C. Meade	Post #1	1880
G.A.R.	Commandery of Pennsylvania to Liet Col.	Nicholson	1905
G.A.R.	Grand Army Blue Book	Beath	1884
G.A.R.	Dr. Stephenson, Founder of the G.A.R.	Stephenson	1894
G.A.R.	Blue and Gray	Frazier	1906
G.A.R.	Medal of Honor Legion		1902
G.A.R.	The Grant Banquet at the Union League		1892
G.A.R..	Society of the Army of the Potomac	29th annual Reunion	1898
G.A.R.	Society of the Army of the Potomac	39th annual Reunion	1910
G.A.R.	Decisions and Opinions	Carnahan	1884
Natural His.	American Natural History Vols. I and II	Godman	1831
Centennial	Leslie's Historical Register of the U.S.	Centennial Ex.	1877
Centennial	Report of Women's Centennial Committee	2nd Ward	1877
Centennial	" " " " " "	12th Ward	1877
Centennial	" " " " " "	15th Ward	1877
Centennial	" " " " " "	27th Ward	1877
Girard College,	Benjamin B. Comegys, LL.D	1819-1900	1900
Girard College,	Unveiling of Stephen Girard Memorial Tablet		1896
Girard College,	Inventory of Instruments, books, models, etc		1842
Girard College,	A Sketch of the College		1884
Girard College,	William B. Mann,	1816--1896	1897
Gettysburg	Gettysburg National Military Park Commission Reports		1893-1901
Gettysburg	" " " " " "	" " " "	1893-1904
Gettysburg	The Peach Orchard	Bigelow	1910
The Unveiling of the Statue of Gen. G.K. Warren			1888

Gettysburg	Annual Report of the Park Commission for 1900	1900
Gettysburg	Location of Monuments, Markers, etc 1898-1903-1907-1912	
Gettysburg	Annual Report of the Park Commission for 1906	1906
Misc.	Ritual of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Avery	1903
	Diary of John Comer Barrows and Wilmarth	1892
	Parkiana---Volume #2 (hand written)	1802
	The Comic Almanac for the year 1868	1868
	Historic Life of Philadelphia	1895
	Constitution and By-Laws of the Franklin Literary Society, of Germantown	1857
	James Wilson, Patriot. Alexander	1906
	Narrative of the Passmore-Williamson Slave Case	1855
	Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia	1885
	Pictures of Philadelphia date probably in the 90's	
	Legendary and Myth-making Process in Histories of the American Revolution Fisher	
	Alexander Hamilton's letter to Robert Morris, Birch's Views of Philadelphia in 1800	1908
	The Will and Biography of Stephen Girard	1832
	Catalogue of Drawings of General Washington and Colonial Life, at Drexel Institute	1897
	Little Journeys to the homes of Great Business men-Girard	
	The Life of Charles S. Smith Turnbull	1885
	Recollections of Troop March of 1882 Hance	1910
	Address of Anthony M. Hance, July 4th 1911	1911
	A copy of "The Temple" Masonic literature	
	The High-Caste Hindu Woman Ramabai	1887
	Sketch of House of Industry	1895
	An invitation to attend 100th anniversary House of Ind.	1895
	An invitation to attend opening of House of Refuge	1854

ANOTHER WAYSIDE INN EXPECTED TO DISAPPEAR SOON

Leverington House on Ridge
Avenue, About Two Centuries
Old, Sold Last Week

OLD HOTELS GIVING WAY TO MARCH OF PROGRESS

*January
1927*

The sale last week of the old Leverington House, at the southeast corner of Ridge avenue and Leverington street, in Roxborough, by Sarah Mayer to Fred D. and Abraham Felt, presages the early disappearance of one of the largest of the old wayside inns, which almost two centuries ago served with hotel accommodations the travelers by stagecoach and private conveyances in and out of Philadelphia.

The Leverington House, as it has been known for more than a century though its original name was The Three Tuns, is the best preserved of these old structures, which have disappeared one by one during the last twenty years. The report is that it will shortly give way to a large moving-picture theatre, and as the lot is 153 by 184 feet, it is large enough for that purpose. No definite announcement as to the use to be made of the lot has yet been made by the purchasers.

The old structure is not far short of two centuries old. It was owned by one William Levering for almost forty years previous to the year 1773, in which year he conveyed it to his son, Nathan Levering, in a deed recorded in Deed Book No. 13, page 532. The conveyance was made for a consideration of "natural love and affection" and on the condition that the grantee, Nathan Levering, should provide "a genteel and proper maintenance for him, William Levering, during the balance of his natural life," the maintenance to be provided, presumably out of the proceeds of the hotel business.

With Forty-one Acres

The inn was then surrounded by a tract of forty-one acres owned by William Levering. Nathan Levering conducted the business all his life and during the Revolutionary War narrowly escaped serious troubles with the military force of Lord Howe, due to his well-known Revolutionary sympathies.

The property was divided up by his will, much of the ground passing into the ownership of the Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, his son-in-law, and Michael Riter, another son-in-law. Both of them took the old inn and thirty-one acres of ground in the year 1818 for \$10,000. In March, 1858, the heirs of the Rev. Horatio Gates Jones sold the building with the lot reduced to its present dimensions, 153 by 185 feet, to Arnold Highly for \$1750. In the deed the property is described as "the Leverington House, formerly known as The Three Tuns." Highly's heirs sold the inn to John Gaiser in 1884 for \$12,500, and the latter's son, Joseph H. Gaiser, on the partition of his father's estate in 1922 took the inn at a valuation of \$60,000. In July of last year, Joseph F. Gaiser sold the premises for \$120,000 to Sarah Mayer, who sold the inn last week to Fred and Abraham Felt at a large advance on the price paid in July, 1922.

E X C E R P T S F R O M

VOLUME #2 of

ANNALS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA

In the Olden Time;

being a collection of

MEMOIRS, ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS

of the City and its Inhabitants,

and of the

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS OF THE INLAND PART OF PENNSYLVANIA

From

The Days of the Founders.

Intended to preserve the recollections of olden time, and to exhibit Society in its changes of manners and customs, and the City and Country in their local changes and improvements.

Embellished with engravings, by T. H. Mumford.

BY JOHN F. WATSON,

Member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

In Two Volumes.

Volume II

1844

"Oh! dear is a tale of the olden time!"
Sequari vestigia rerum.

"Where peep'd the hut, the palace towers;
Where skimm'd the bark, the war-ship lowers;
Joy gaily carols, where was silence rude;
And cultured thousands throng the solitude."

PHILADELPHIA

Printed and published for the Author and for sale by
John Pennington and Uriah Hunt--New York--Baker & Crane.

The Germantown settlement was first taken up by Francis Daniel Pastorius, the 12th of the 8th month, 1683, by a purchase from William Penn, and was surveyed and laid out by the surveyor general, 2nd of 3rd month, 1684; under a grant to him for himself and others for 6000 acres. It proved, however, to contain but 5700 acres. It was a part of Springetbury Manor, and was distributed among the proprietaries as follows: viz;

200 acres to Dr. Francis D. Pastorius, himself, on Chestnut Hill,
 150 acres to Jurian Hartsfielder (the same who in 1676 owned all
 Campington,)
 5350 acres to Pastorius, as agent to German and Dutch owners, called
 the Francfort company.

5700 acres.

Pastorius and Hartsfielder were to pay yearly 1 s. per 100 acres, quitrent: and all the others at the rate of 1 s. per 100 acres, ("they having bought off the quitrents") forever to William Penn and heirs.

The patent for all the preceding land from Penn is executed by William Markham, secretary for Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the 3rd April 1689, and it therein specifies "the purchasers", as follows.

Jacobus Vandewalle	535 Acres
John Jacob Sheetz	428 do
Daniel Spehagel	356 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres
John W. Uberfeld	107 Acres
George Strauss	178 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres
Jan Laurens	535 acres
Abraham Hasevoet	535 acres
	<hr/>
	2675 acres

All the above 2675 acres were sold in 1708, for 3000 pounds sterling, to one Sprogel, by Daniel Faulkner, as agent to the Frankford Company, but as it was contrary to the wish of the principals, it was always deemed a fraud, and did not convey a transfer.

Jacob Tellner	989 acres
Jan Strepers	275 "
Dirk Sipman	588 "
Gobart Renckes	161 "
Lenert Arets	501 "
Jacon Isaacs	161 "
	<hr/>
	2675 acres

The distribution of the lands was made as follows:

Germantown(proper) contained	2750 acres
Cresheim	884 acres
Somerhausen	900 acres
Crefelt	1166 acres

Germantown was incorporated as a borough town by patent from William Penn, executed in England, in 1689. Francis Daniel Pastorius, civilian, made first bailiff; and Jacob Tellner, Dirk Isaacs op den Graff and Herman op den Graff, three burghers, to act ex-officio as town magistrates, and eight yeomen; the whole to form a general court to sit once a month. They made laws and laid taxes.

The town lost its charter for want of a due election, officers not being found willing to serve; somewhere about 1706. In a letter from Pastorius to William Penn, dated 1701-1702, he states his concern that he should not be able to get men to serve in the general court for "conscience sake"; and he trusts, for a remedy, to an expected arrival of emigrants. This difficulty probably arose from the oaths used in court proceedings.

All the settlers in Cresheim built on the Cresheim road, before settling a house on the Germantown road, through Cresheim. There is an old map, made in 1700, in which all their residences and barns at that time are marked.

The Germantown "town" lots (55) were located in 1687, and were drawn for by lot in 1689, being 27½ lots on each side of the road. Their side lots up town began from Abington lane (at Samuel Johnson's) and went up to the foot of the hill by Liebert's board yard. The original price of the township of Germantown was 1 s. per acre.

The original of the following curious paper is in the hands of John Johnson, Esq.

"We whose names are to these presents subscribed, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern, that sooj after our arrival in this province of Pennsylvania, in October 1683, to our certain knowledge, Herman op den Graff, Dirk op den Graff, and Abraham op den Graff, as well as ourselves

in the cave of Francis Daniel Pastorius, at Philadelphia, did cast lots for the respective lots which they and we then began to settle in Germantown; and the said Graffs (three brothers) have sold their several lots, each by himself, no less than if a division in writing had been made by them. Witness our hands this 29th day, Nov. A.D. 1709.

Lenert Arets	Thomas Hunder	Abraham Tunes
Jan Lensen	William Steygert	Jan Lucken
	Reiner Tyson.	

The Frankford Land Company gave titles to much of the lands on each side of Germantown Main Street. The company at first consisted on ten gentlemen living in Francfort, on the Maine, in Germany; their articles were executed in that city on the 24th of November 1686. They bought 25000 acres of land from William Penn. The Germantown patent for 5350, and the Manatawney patent for 22,377 acres. F. D. Pastorius was appointed the attorney for the company, and after his resignation Dan. Faulkner was, in 1708, made attorney.

Most of the old houses in Germantown are plastered on ~~the~~ inside with clay and straw mixed, and over it is laid a finishing coat of thin lime plaster; some old houses seem to be made with log frames and the interstices filled with wattles, river rushes, and clay intermixed. In a house of ninety years of age, taken down, the grass in the clay appeared as green as when cut. Etc etc.

The Germans who originally arrived, came for conscience sake to this land, and were ^avery religious community. They were usually called "Palatines" because they came from a Palatinate, called Cresheim and Crefelt. Many of the German Friends had been convinced by William Penn in Germany. Soon after their settlement, in 1683, some of them ^{who} were yet in Philadelphia, suffered considerably by fire, and were then publicly assisted by the Friends.

The original passports of the first inhabitants coming from Germany to Germantown, were written with golden ink on parchment, and were very elegant.

Wishert Levering, a first settler, lived to the age of 109 and died at Roxborough, in 1744.

Jacob Snyder lived to be 97.

Francis Daniel Pastorius was a chief among the first settlers; he was a scholar, and wrote Latin in a good hand, and left a curious manuscript work called "The Bee", containing a beautiful collection of writing and various curious selections. He once owned all Chestnut Hill, on both sides of the road. He was a member of assembly in 1687; and attorney for the Frankfort Land Company. He died about the year 1920. I have been indebted to the kindness of James Haywood, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, for an explanation of the old German pamphlet, 12 mo. in the Cambridge Library, done by F. D. Pastorius, as a "Description of Pennsylvania". It consists of sundry subjects, printed in Holland, viz:

A voyage from London to Pennsylvania in 1683

Pastorius account of the condition of Pennsylvania in 1683

The Charter by Charles II, to William Penn, of March 1681--Penn's Constitution,--a Geographic Description of the Country, its Trade, and a History with some account of the Aborigines,-- and Extracts of several letters of Pastorius to his friends in Germany--An Extract of William Penn's account of Pennsylvania, in a letter to his friends in London, & c.

Page #20 As early as 1700 there were four hermits living near Germantown, ---John Seelig, Kelpius, Bony, and Conrad Mathias. They lived near Wissahickon and the Ridge. Benjamin Lay lived in a cave near the York Road, at Branchtown.

John Kelpius the hermit, was a German of Sieburgen in Transylvania, on an eminent family(tradition says he was noble), and a student of John Fabritius, at Helmstadt. He was also correspondent of Maecken, chaplain to the Prince of Denmark in London. He came to this country in 1694, with John Seelig, Barnard Kuster (Coster), Daniel Faulkener, and about forty two others, being generally men of education and learning. to devote them-

selves, for piety's sake to a solitary or single life; and receiving the appellation of the "Society of the Woman in the Wilderness". They first arrived among the Germans of Germantown, where they shone awhile "as a peculiar light", but they settled chiefly "on the Ridge", then a wilderness. In 1708, Kelpius, was regarded as their leader, died in the midst of his days" (said to be 35) --after his death the members began to fall in with the world around them, and some of them to break their avowed religious intentions by marrying. Thus the society lost its distinctive character and died away; but previous to their dispersion they were joined about the year 1704, by some others, among whom was Conrad Mathias, (the last of the Ridge Hermits) a Switzer, and by Christopher Witt, (Sometimes called Dr. Witt, of Germantown) a professor of medicine, and a "magus" or diviner.

After the death of Kelpius, the faith was continued in the person of John Seelig, who had been his companion, and was also a scholar. Seelig lived many years after him as a hermit, and was remarkable for resisting the offer of the world, and for wearing a coarse garment like that of Kelpius. This Seelig records the death of his friend Kelpius in 1708, in a MS hymn book of Kelpius', (set to music) which I have seen--saying he died in his garden, and attended by all his children (spiritual ones, and children ~~xxx~~ whom he taught gratis) weeping as for the loss of a father. That Kelpius was a man of learning is tested by some of his writings; a very small-written book of one hundred pages, once in my possession. It contains his writings in Latin, Hebrew, Greek, German and English; and this last (which is remarkable, he being a foreigner) is very free and pure. The journal of his voyage to this country, in sixteen pages, is all in Latin; some of his letters (of which there are several in German and two in English) are in Latin; they are all on religious topics, and saving his peculiar ~~xxxx~~ religious opinions, reason very acutely and soberly. From venturing with the thousands of his day to give spiritual interpretations to Scripture, where it was not so intended, he fell upon

a scheme of religion which drove him and other students from the Universities of Germany, and under the name of Pietists, & c. to seek some immediate and strange revelations. He and his friends therefor expected the millennium year was close at hand--so near that he told the first Alex. Mack(the first of Germantown Tunkers) that he should not die till he saw it! He belived also that "the woman of the Wilderness", mentioned in the Revelations, was prefigurative of the great deliverance that was then soon to be displayed for the church of Christ. As she was "to come up from the wilderness, leaning on her beloved", so the beloved/^{in the}wilderness laid aside all other engagements, (i.e. being hermits and trimming their lamps, and adorning themselves with holiness, that/^{they}may be prepared to meet the same with joy) "Therefore they did well to observe the signs of the times, and every new phenomenon (whether moral or preternatural) of meteors, stars, or colours of the skies, if peradventure the harbinger may appear." He argued

too, that there was a three-fold wilderness, like state of progression in spiritual Holiness; to wit: "the barren, the fruitful and the wilderness state of the elect of God". In the last state, after which he was seeking, as a highest degree of holiness, he believed it very essential to attain it by dwelling in solitude or in the wilderness; therefore he argues Moses' holiness by being prepared forty years in the wilderness--Christ's being tempted forty days in the wilderness as an epitome of the other--John the Baptist coming from the wilderness & c. He thought it thus proved that holy men might be thus qualified to come forth among men again, to convert whole cities, and to work signs and wonders. He was much visited by religous persons. Kelpius professed love and charity with all--but desired to live without a name or sect. The name they obtained was given by others. There are two of Kelpius' MS. Hymn Books, still extant in Germantown; one of his own composing, in German, is called elegant; they are curious too, because they are all translated into English poetry (line for line) by Dr. C. Witt, the diviner or magus. The titles of some of them may exhibit the mind of the author:

"Of the wilderness--or Virgin-Cross love"

"The contentment of the God-loving soul"

"Of the power of the new virgin-body wherein the Lord revealeth his mysteries"

"A loving moan of the disconsolate soul"

"Colloquium of the soul with itself"

"Upon Rest after he had been wearied with Labour in the Wilderness"

Although he looked for a qualification to go forth and convert towns and cities in the name of the Lord, it is manifest, that neither he nor his companions were enthusiastic enough to go into the world without such endowment. They often held religious meetings in their hermitage, with people who solicited to come to them for the purpose. Kelpius hut or house stood on a hill, where the widow Phoebe Riter, now lives. Her log house has now stood more than forty years on the same cellar foundation which was his ~~site~~; it is on a steep descending ~~hill~~ grassy hill, well exposed to the sun, for warmth in the winter and has a spring of the hermit's making, half down the hill, shaded by a very stout cedar tree. After Kelpius' hut went down, the foxes used to burrow in his cellar; he called the place the "Burrow of Rocks, or Rocksburrow"---now Roxborough.

Doctor Christopher Witt was born in England (Wiltshire) in 1675, came to this country in 1704, and died in 1765 aged 90. He was a skillful physician and a learned man; was reputed ~~to~~ a magus or diviner, or in grosser terms a "conjurer"; and was a student and believer in all the learned absurdities and marvellous pretensions of the ROSICRUCIAN philosophy. The Germans of that day, and indeed many of the English, practiced the casting of NATIVITIES--and as this required mathematical and astronomical learning, it often followed that such a competent scholar was called a "fortune teller". Doctor Witt cast NATIVITIES, and was called a conjurer; while Christopher Lehman, who was a scholar and a friend of Witt, and could cast nativities, and did them for all of his own nine children, but never for hire, was called a notary public, a surveyor and a gentleman.

TUNKERS: In 1709, the Tunkards from Germany and Holland emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled first at Germantown. Their first collected meetings, were held in the log house in front of their present stone church in Beggarstown. Alex Mack was then their principal leader. He was a very rich miller in Cresheim, gave all his property in common, and came with 8 or 10 to Germantown in 1708. He died old. and his son Alexander lived to be near 91 years of age. That loghouse was built in 1731, by John Pettikoffer, for his dwelling, who procured his funds by asking gifts thereof from the inhabitants. Because it was the first house in the place, and procured by begging, it was called "Beggarstown".

The German Reformed erected their first meeting house, opposite to the market house, about the year 1733. It's first minister came from Holland. Among its recollections was that of its being the place in 1793, where General Washington and his family regularly went, as often as they had English preaching, which was sometimes done by Doctor Smith, from the Falls of Schuylkill.

The first paper mill in Pennsylvania was built by Garrett Rittenhouse. It stood about a hundred yards higher up the stream than where old Martin Rittenhouse now lives, at C. Markle's. It was carried off by a freshet. William Penn wrote a letter soliciting the good people ~~xxx~~ to give some aid in rebuilding it with their money. The grist Mill, now Nicholas Rittenhouse's, on Wissahickon, below Markle's, was built without the use of carts, or roads, or barrows.

?
X

(Excerpts) The Records of the Courts of Records held in the Corporation of Germantown, from the 6th day of 8th month, anno 1691, (the year of their getting their charter from William Penn) and thenceforward from

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time to time;--thus transcribed by order of a general court held at the said Germantown, the 26th day, of 10th month, in the year 1696.

1692-3, the 21st day of 12 month. By reason of the absence of some, for religious meeting over Schuylkill, this court was adjourned till the 4th day of 2nd month 1693. (How considerate and accomodating)

1693, the 8th day of 6th month. Francis Daniel Pastorius, as attorney for the Frankford Land Company, delivered unto Wigard Levering, a deed of enfeoffment containing fifty acres in Germantown. etc etc

Page 36.

John Seelig predicted men's lives when requested, by the rules of nativities; and he had a mysterious cane, or rod, which he commanded to be cast into the Schuylkill in his last sickness, and which as tradition goes exploded therin! Kelpius too, kept his diary by noting the signs of the Zodiac.

Page #36
(Battle of Germantown Oct 4th 1777.) Gen. Armstrong, with the Pennsylvania militia, attacked the left and rear, near Schuylkill.

Page 41.

In 1793, when Gen. Washington dwelt in Germantown, the town was held as the government place of the state of Pennsylvania and of the United States and this was because of the necessary retreat of the offices, from the city of Philadelphia, where the yellow fever was raging with destructive effect. At that time the office of states, etc, of Pennsylvania was held in the stone house, next above B. Lehman's. There you could see, every day, Governor Thomas Mifflin, and his secretary of state, A. J. Dallas.

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Intimately connected with the fame and reputation of Germantown, is the now frequently visited stream, the Wissahickon, made attractive by its still

native wildness, and rugged, rocky, woody character; there is also there, under the name of the "Monastery of the Wissahickon", a three-storyed ancient stone building of an oblong square, situated on a high hill, near a woody romantic dell, through which the Wissahickon finds its meandering way. About this house, so secluded and little known to the mass of the people, there have been sundry vague and mysterious reports and traditions of its having been once occupied as a monastery. A name, and purpose of use, sufficiently startling, even now, to the sensibility of sundry protestants.

The place was last owned and occupied by Joshua Garsed--a large manufacturer of flax thread, twine etc--who has shut up many of the windows, which were formerly equal to four to every chamber, making two on every front or angle of the square. Those who saw the structure 60 years ago, say that it then had a balcony all around the house, at the floor of the second story. The tale told in the early days of the present aged neighbors, was that it once contained monks of "the Seventh Day Baptist Order", and that they used wooden blocks for pillows (like those at Ephrata) scalloped out so as to fit the head. Some have also said that they remembered to have seen, near to the house, small pits and hillocks which indicated a former burial place, since turned into cultivation.

With such traditionary data for a starting point, it has become matter of interest to many, who are curious in the history of the past, to learn what further facts we can produce, concerning the premises. If the house should have been built as early as 1708--when Kelpius, the hermit died, "at the Ridge", it may have been constructed by the forty students from Germany--the Pietists who came out in 1694, with Kelpius, to live a single life in the wilderness; but if it was built, as is most probable, and as has been said, by Joseph Gorgas, a Funker-Baptist, who intended it as a branch brotherhood established at Ephrata, near Lancaster, and to whom he afterwards moved and joined himself--then he must have built it before the year 1745, when Conrad Matthias, "the last of the Ridge Hermits died". It is known, by "the Chronica Ephrata"--a folio that there

was a brotherly affinity between "the Ridge hermits" (of Roxborough) and those of Ephrata. After Joseph Gorgas had gone to Ephrata, the premises with a farm of seventy acres and a grist mill, fell to his son John Gorgas; ~~from~~ ^{Edwin Milner?} him it was sold about the time of the Revolution, to Edward Miller; thence to Peter Care, fifty years ago, who held it till about the year 1800. Then it was bought by John Livezey, Miller,; next by Longstreth, who made it into a paper mill; and lately and lastly by Joshua Garsed & Co. Since their possession of the premises, they have considerably increased the numbers and size of the buildings along the creek; and the Monastery House they have converted into an agreeable dwelling, changing and modernizing the internal forms of the rooms--taking out all the corner chimneys, etc.

The scenery from this house, and from the dell below, is very romantic, rugged, and in nature's wildest mood--presenting. particularly, very high and mossy rocks, studded with stunted trees-- the whole standing out very perpendicularly into the line of the Wissahiccon, and turning it off very abruptly in another direction.

It was in the year 1732, that the religionists of Ephrata first agreed to quit their former solitary life, and to dwell together in monastic society as monks. This they did first, in May 1733. Their book of chronicles says, that "the society was enlarged by members from the banks of the Wissahiccon". Of course intimating and confirming the idea already advanced that there was a brotherhood of their order, dwelling at or near the place now called the Monastery.

The most of the conflict (Battle of Germantown) was on the northeastern side of Germantown. That part of our troops which encountered the Hessians and British, near the junction of the Wissahiccon with the Schuylkill, had defiled for that purpose, after they arrived at Chestnut Hill, going thence, as led by two guides of whom George Danenhower, lately alive, was

one.

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Sundry of the whig persons, engaged with the army, used to make occasionally, hazardous excursions to visit their families stealthily, by night, etc. On one occasion Mr. Denny, who was a militia lieutenant came to his father's, near the market house, and when going away on horseback ~~back~~ (from Germantown) at midnight, he chanced ~~as~~ he was intending to turn into the church lane, to encounter the advance of a secret silent detachment going against La Fayette's, at Berren Hill.

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It may afford interest to some, to learn ~~that~~ some of the local facts incident to the management and retreat of La Fayette, at Barren Hill, where he was intended to be surprised and broken up by General Gray, such as I learned them to be, from Samuel Maulmsby, a respectable Friend dwelling then and since at Plymouth Meeting-house.

He was at that time, an active and observing boy. The whole British force arrived early in the morning, at the meeting house, in the rear of La Fayette, and halted in the public road, remaining there about an hour and a half, seemingly perplexed and disappointed; and it is believed, debating between the choice of going ~~either~~ to Spring Mill, or Madson's Ford. The men seemed unwearied, but chagrined and angry.

He had then an uncle-- a Capt. Davis, of the Pennsylvani militia, who being then with the American army, and familiar with all the localities of the country, was much consulted and often ~~xxxxx~~ used as a guide etc. From him Mr. Maulmsby learned many facts concerning the retreat of La Fayette across the Schuylkill at Madson's Ford. Such as that the British made their approach with all possible quietness and secrecy, in the night, They turned at Mather's mill, to go on to Plymouth. At that mill lived a Capt. Stoy, who having occasion to get out of bed chanced to see the army passing his door. He immediately ran across the fields and high cuts, to

give La Fayette the alarm, but his breath failing him, he called up one Rudolph Bartle, who ran on to Barren Hill and gave the intelligence. La Fayette immediately sent off his artillery to the other side of the Schuylkill, at Madson's Ford, and going himself to the same place by way of Spring Mill. There were Oneida Indians attached to his command, who took their own course and had to swim the river. In doing this, they left behind them a young prince of twelve years of age, whom they there lamented in strong cries and yells of distress, as being captured or drown~~ed~~. He soon after appeared, when they all kne~~el~~^ed in solemn praise and thanksgiving to the Great Spirit, for his safety. The force of LaFayette moved on to Valley Forge to join Washington's army, then there.

Mr. Maulmsby saw among the British several refugees, who seem~~d~~^e to be ver active advisers. Some of them had been his neighbors. They were dressed in grennish uniforms.

He told me a fact, which should be remembered, as it helps to illustrate many cases, I presume, of alleged cruelty and plunder. A party, from the force in the road, came into his mother's house under pretense of getting water. They seem~~d~~ to be highlanders; these immediately ran over the house and up stairs, forcing open chests/^{and drawers} with their bayonets, and taking off what they liked. Had the matter rest~~ed~~ there, the~~re~~ whole might have been deemed a common violence; but an accident showed another system. An officer came in to ask ~~for~~ if they could spare a pair of swingle~~tr~~ees which when young Maulmsby has found, the price was asked and none~~be~~ing required the ~~xxxxx~~ officer gave him a guinea. At this time, a soldier was observed running to the house for his musket which he had forgotten, and out of this fact grew an explanation of the previous plunder. The officer forthwith entreated thw widow to come out to the men to designate the depredators, assuring her the property should be restored, and the men punished before her face; he saying, they had already been threaten~~d~~ with death, if they attempted to plunder.

There has been an opinion prevalent about Frankford village, that it derives its name from FRANK, a black fellow, and his "ford", where he kept a ferry for passengers on foot; but besides its looking too artificial to be true, there are obvious reasons against that cause of its name, It is called Franford creek in Holme's map, in 1682. I see it, as early as 1701, referred to in a public petition concerning a road under the name of Franford; besides it lies on the creek, the Indian Wingohocking, which comes from the "Frankford Land Company's land" in Germantown. It was their proper water ~~way~~ passage to the river. (Delaware)

Page #80

(Norristown) It was on the river bank, at Norristown, that the first spade was set to excavate the first public canal attempted in the United States! This should be remembered.

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Doan (doane) Brothers-five of them, from Bucks County--Fine looking men and expert horsemen. Great ^ewards were offered for them. Two were finally shot in combat, and two were apprehended and executed. No mention of 5th brother. Were above ordinary robbers, being generous and humane to all moderate people.

Page ~~XX~~ 99

Hatboro was known as "Crooket Billet" The name derived from the first house built there, it being used as a public inn, with the sign of a crooked billet of wood hung out as its token. The name Hatboro was later bestowed on the town from the fact that the first settler, John Dawson was a hatter that emigrated from London, in the 17th century.

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Tedyuscung: A Delaware chief, a frequent visitor to Philadelphia, from 1750 to '60. By this means, and his frequent intercourse with the whites

he had acquired a competent knowledge of our language; he was a tall, large figure of a man--always regarded himself as at home in the Norris family, where he was always welcomed; he generally had some retinue with him, and affected the character of something superior as a sovereign; he was addicted to occasional excess in drinking. On one occasion, he went with a dozen of his train to Norris's country house at Fairhill--the male part of the family being absent, the females hid themselves from terror; he however, entered and blustered about; one of the hired girls fearing that some mischief might be done to the property, for they were searching the closets for food and drink, she took up courage and went in to restrain them; Tedyuscung affected to frighten her, saying they would kill her if she did not provide them something good; she vapoured in return---but to make the best of it, she laid them a table and refreshments, and by some finesse succeeded to hurry them off; they had much noisy mirth before going. Mr. Norris used to talk of this afterward, good naturedly to the chief; and he used to promise no more to take possession where there were none but women about to receive him.

Governor Dickinson used to relate, that he attended a treaty, at Albany, where Tedyuscung was a negotiator; while there, at a time when the chief was making an ill-timed speech, being excited by a surplus of strong drink, his wife, who was present, was heard to speak in the most modest and silvery tones imaginable in the Indian tongue; the melody of her tones enchanted every ear, while she spoke, she looked steadfastly and with much humility to the ground; everybody was curious to inquire of the chief what she said, he answered rudely---"Ho! she's nothing but a poor weak woman! --she has just told me it was unworthy the dignity and the reputation of a great king, like me, to show myself ~~xx~~ drunken before the council of the nation."

Isaac Still: was a celebrated Indian of good education, a leader of the last remains of the Delawares adjacent to Philadelphia. He was a Christian

man of fine morals and much good sense; and was therefore employed as agent and interpreter, in French as well as English, in many important missions to distant Indians; he was said to have travelled further over the surface of our country to the unknown wilds of the west, than any other individual, and having seen, as he said, the Rocky Mountains and the white Indians; his journal of observations was deemed important and was therefore taken down by someone for publication, but where it is now is not known.-----In 1771 he moved from Germantown to Buckingham, purposing there to collect his scattered tribe and to move them off to the Wabash, "far away" as he said, "from war and rum". This he effected in the fall of 1775, having with him about forty persons, chiefly females, as the men and the young and active (about twenty) had gone on before. Mr. Samuel Preston who witnessed their departure, described Still as a fine looking man, wearing a hat ornamented with feathers, the women, all bareheaded, each loaded with a large pack on her back, fastened with broad straps across their foreheads, thus making their heads bear much of the burthen, they proceeded in regular form of march. Thus ended in the year 1775, the last vestige of the Lenni Lenape from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and from Bucks County and Jersey!

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Bucks County is also identified with another Indian, of greatest fame, even of the Tamanend, (or Tamane) as Penn spells his name) the tutelary saint of our country! His remains repose ~~xxxxx~~ by the side of a spring, not far from Doylestown. A letter now before me, from my friend, E. M. says, "I have just returned from visiting the identical spot in which the celebrated Indian chief, St. Tamane was buried. It is about four miles from this village, in a beautiful situation, at the side of an endless spring, which after running about a furlong, empties into the Neshaminy,--the spot is worth visiting and the reflections it awakens are worth a league's walk".

There is some tradition existing that king Tamenend (Tamane) once

had his cabin and residence on the meadow near the Ridge road, situated under a great elm tree on Francis Farm. The character of Tamanend is told at length in the interesting work of Heckewelder.

Page 173.

In 1728 , some ten or twelve Indians in Manatawna, on the Schuylkill, fell into a quarrel with the whites, and several were killed. Governor Gordon, in consequence visits the Indinas at Franch creek, and at "Indian Town" at Conestogoe", to incite them to peace, and he porclains, that no molest- ation shall be offered to any of the Indian nations then in our borders, to wit: "Delawares, Conestogoe, Ganawese, Shawense, Mingoese."

Page 175.

In July 1700, there was a survey line, from Philadelphia direct to Sus- quehanna, coming out nigh the mouth of the Conestoga creek, a little more north , (about four miles) near to "an old fort, demolished". This was in consequence of surveyor-general Holme's purchace of all the lands from Upland creek to Pemapecka (Pennypack) creek, and so backward to Sus- quehanna, two days' journey. The whole is said to have neem bought of the Indian kings and sakamackers, for the use of William Penn--bought of Shak- hoppah, Secaming, Malabore, Tangoras, Indian Kings; and Maskecasho, Wawarrin, Tenoughan, Tarrecka, Nesonhaikin, Indian sakamackers. I notice that in the map of the line of survey, two Indian paths traverse it obliquely, northwest by north--the first from Philadelphia, is at Rocky Run, (15 miles) between the head waters of Ridley and Chester creeks, and again at 38 miles, two miles beyond Doe run. These facts I found recorded in a survey Book #14, in the land office, and the above extracts are from the warrant of survey, by Holme. Below follow other facts on the same subject all tending to show the treaty by which the lands of Philadelphia city and county are held.

Philadelphia.

To my very loving ffriends, Shakhoppah, Secaming, Malebore, Tangoras---

---Indian kings; and to Maskecasho, Wawarrin, Tenoughan, Tarrecka, Nesonhaikin---Indian Sakamackers, and the rest concerned:

Whereas I have purchased and bought of you, the Indian kings and sakamackers, for the use of Governor William Penn, all your land from Pemapecka (Pennypack) creel to Upland creek, and so backward to Chesapeake bay and Susquehanna, two days' journey; that is to say, as far as a man can go in two days, as under the hands and seals of you the said kings may appear; and to the end I may have a certain knowledge of the land backward, and that I may be enabled and be provided against the time for running the said two days' journey, I do hereby appoint and authorize my loving friend, Benjamin Chambers, of Philadelphia, with a convenient number of men to assist him, to mark out a westerly line from Philadelphia to Susquehanna, that so the said line may be prepared and made ready for going the said two days' journey backward hereafter, when notice is given to you the said kings, or some of you, at the time of going the said line; and I do hereby desire and require, in the name of our said Governor, Penn, that none of you, the said kings, sakamackers, or any other Indians whatsoever, that have formerly been concerned in said tracts of land, do presume to offer any interruption or hindrance in making out the said line, but rather I expect your furtherance and assistance, if occasion be herein; and that you will be kind and loving to my said friend, Benjamin Chambers, and his company, for which I shall, on the governor's behalf, be kind and loving to you hereafter, as occasion may require. Witness my hand and seal, this 7th day, of the 5th month, called July, being the fourth year of the reign of our great king of England, and the eighth of our proprietary, William Penn's government. Tho. Holme.

A true copy from the original, by Jacob Taylor.

With the foregoing paper is a diagram of the ground plot of the survey. It goes direct from Philadelphia city to a spot on the Susquehanna, about three miles above the mouth of the Conestoga, near to a spot marked, "fort

demolished".

In the book of "Charters and Indian Deeds", (secretary of state's office and recorded 30 years ago) (1814) page 62 is given the deed of the foregoing granted lands, to wit:

We, Shakhoppah, Secane, Malebore, Tangoras, Indian sakamackers, and right owners of ye lands lying between Macopanacken, alias Upland, now called Chester River, or creek, and the river or creek called Pemapecka, now called Dublin creek, beginning at a hill called Conshohockin, on the river Manaiunck, or Schoolkill, from thence extending^a/parallel line to the said Macopanackan, (alias Chester creek) by a southwesterly course and from the said Conshohockin hill to the aforesaid Pemapecka (alias Dublin creek) by the said parallel line northwesterly, and so up along the said Pemapecka as far as the creek extends, and so from thence northwesterly back unto the woods, to make up a full two days' journey, as far as a men can go in two days, from the said station of the said parallel line at the said Macopanackan, alias Chester creek---FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION Of 200 fathoms of wampum, 30 fathoms of duffells, 30 guns, 60 fathoms of strawd waters, 30 kettles, 30 shirts, 20 gun belts, 12 pairs shoes, 30 pairs stockings, 30 pairs scissors, 30 combs, 30 axes, 30 knives, 21 tobacco tongs, 30 bars lead, 30 llbs powder, 30 awls, 30 glasses, 30 tobacco boxes, 30 paper beads, 44 llbs red lead, 30 pairs hawks' bells, 6 drawing knives, 6 caps, 12 hoes,-----To us in hand well and truly paid by William Penn, proprietary and governor of Pennsylvania and territories--Do these presents GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL AND ETC, all right, title and interest THAT WE OR ANY OTHERS SHALL OR MAY CLAIM in the same--hereby renouncing and disclaiming forever any claim or pretense to the premises, FOR US, OUR HEIRS, AND SUCCESSORS, AND ALL OTHER INDIANS WHATSOEVER-----In witness whereof we wet our hands and seals, & c., this 30th day of the 5th mo., called July, and in the year 1685. (Signed)

Shakahappoh
Malebore


✓
3

Secane
Tangoras

Sealed and delivered to Thomas Holme, president of the provincial council, in the presence of us-----

GREAT MEN OF THE INDIANS.

Tareckhoua	⚡	Lasse Cock
Penoughant	3	Mouns Cock
Wesakant	25	Swan Swanson
Kacocahahous	⚡	Ism Franpton
Nehallas	~	Saml. Carpenter
Toutamen	4	Will Asley
Tepasekenin	⚡	Arthur Cook
		Tryall Holme

Note: King Tamanend and Metamequan mad a treaty with William Penn on 23day, 4th month, 1683, forlands near Neshamineh (Neshaminy) creek and thence to Pemapecka. Tamenend's mark is thus 

Indian Names of Places, by Heckewalder. (page 180)

- Schuylkill (Ganshowehanne) meaning the "noisy stream" becuse of its falls and ripples.
- Little Schuylkill (Tamaquon) "the Beaver stream" or place where they abounded.
- Manayunk (Meneiunk) "our place of drinking" or to asemble to drink.
- Delaware River (Makerish Kitton) originally must have meant in referenece to Trenton falls, meaning "strong", "rapid" like the falls.
- Wissahickon 'Wisamekhan) "catfish creek" of (Wissuchsicau, "stream of yellowish colour"
- Shakamaxon (Schachameksink) "a place of eels"
- Cohocksink (Cuweuhackink) "pine lands"
- Wingohocking (Wingehacking) "fine land for planting" or "favorite spot"
- Manatawny (Menhattanink) "where we drank"
- Tulpehocken (Tulpewihacki) "the land of turtles"

Wyoming (same). "a river having large flats on it".

Wisaukin. (Wisachgin) "grapes" of they place where they grow in plenty
Pittsburg (Called Menachkink, by the Indians meaning "a secured place",
"a fort".

Juniata, is an Iroquois word thats meaning is now lost.

Pennsylvania they called Quoekelink, "the country of Quakers" }

Hoboken (Hopoken) " a tobacco pipe"

Burlington (Tschichohacki) "ancient" or"oldest planted land"

Potomac (Pedhammock) "they are coming by water"

Chesapeake Bay (Tschsickwaweke) "great saltish bay"

Powhatan - a chief and also the name given to the James River.

Pocohantas "a run between two hills"

Rappahannock (Lappihanne) " where water ebbs and flows"

Susquehanna--Hanna means"river"and susque means"muddy"

Temanen, probably Tamenend, the chief, "the affable"

Heckewelder states that Tedyuscung was burned in his house on the
Susquehanna.

Page 219.

In refering to pirates in local waters:

A some incidental proof of the "assistance on shore" from pirates,
holding their place among us under the former Act of Oblivion and Pardon,
we may add, to wit: Isaac Norris, writing to his friend in October 1718,
says, "My son Harrison, moving from Maryland, had all his household goods
and a value of English goods and stores, on board of G. Grant's shallop,
taken between Apoquiminy and New Castle, and carried off, with two
valuable negro men, by eight or ten pirates, in an open boat---rogues
that lately came in on the king's proclamation! Grant, (the owner of the
shallop!) is suspected to be in the confederacy, and is in prâson----
having secreted goods belongin to R. Harrison, found with him, to the

value of forty or fifty pounds. #

This is the same family into which the Hon Charles Thomson married; they settled at Harriton, in Merion, where C. T. lived and died.

~~XXXXXX~~.
Page 227.

The Swedes:

The arrival time of the Swedes on the Delaware has hitherto been a difficult subject to settle with certainty. I shall herein endeavor to SETTLE the date as the year 1637, for the reasons which will be found below.

I had, in my former edition of Annals, set it down at the year 1631 taking my date from Campanus. But he was not so good an authority as the Rev. Mr. Rudman's MS account, since made public by the Rev. Mr. Clay, in his late publication, "the History of the Swedes on the Delaware". Thomas Campanus Holm, who wrote the history which he published in 1702, derived it all from his grandfathers MS notes and papers, and may have easily mistaken 1631 for 1637; or the difference may have been a printer's error, easily made. From the same cause, Proud, who used the time 1627, may have written 1637, and been misprinted by ten years; just as ~~next~~ his printer printed the 24th of October instead of the 27th October as the landing day of Penn at New Castle.

The Rev. John Campanus, who came out with Governor Printz in 1642 must have known, and have written the true date, if he had had occasion to have intended to mark THE TIME. This history by his grandson, Thomas Campanus Holm, however, only speaks incidentally; for when speaking of the subscription and sanction of the public men to the colonization, as done in 1627, he says, "SOON AFTER the Swedes and Finns went to the South River"---the Delaware. At another place he says, "the Christina fort was first built WHEN the Swedes ~~next~~ arrived in 1631". From such authority, many of the subsequent writers may have been misled. First, Campanus Holm, may have copied wrongly, and from him Smith and Proud

take the time of 1627; and others, like Holmes, in his American Annals,--
the time OF THE FORT, in 1631. Etc Etc Etc

Page 229.

(Delaware)

The banks of the river, are inhabited by a great number of Indians of
DIFFERENT nations. Their principal towns are SIX. Poatquissing,
Pemiackpacka, (Pennipac) Wequiquenske, Wickquakonich (Wiccaco) Passyunk,
and Nattabakonck(Schuylkill) In each town there is a sachem or chief.
The Schuylkill is, (we think, the same) called "Menejeck"(Manayunk) a
large creek.

Calabash is a plant growing in vines all along the river.

He asserts that the Swedes made the first settlement in the reign
of Gustavus Adolphus, at the instance and publication of William Uss-
aling, a Dutchman. He INFERS that it must have been in 1627, (the time
given by Proud) because all the preparation for it was madd in 1626,
by the king's proclamation and grant of license to such a settlement
IN THAT YEAR; the people of Sweden WERE TO EMBARK in the month of
March; and those from Livonia and Finland, in May, of the year 1627.
(This is the year of the birth of Queen Christina, who began, at six
years of age, in 1633, to reign)

Notes from "The Swedes" Page 239

A letter from Gov. Andross, of the date 14th August 1677, is received
read and recorded, authorizing the directing THE PURCHASE of the Indians
of a small tract of land, NOT YET PURCHASED, "it is said," of about two
miles in length, along the river, between the late purchase up to the
Falls---to the end that the same may be sttled. He also requires that
returns be made of all lands, heretofore possessed, unto the clerk of
the court.

Page 242.

It being taken into consideration that it is very necessary that a mill

should be built ~~on~~ the Schuylkill (at the present falls of Schuylkill) "and there being no fitter place than the falls, CALLED Captain Hans Moens 'falls"--the court decides that either the captain ought to build a mill there, (as he says he will) or else suffer another to build there for the common good of the parts.

And upon the request of Jan Shoetan, "the court grants him a small tract of marrish(marsh) lying at aforesaid great mill fall, at the end thereof; that is to say, so much as is for to mow four stacks of hay--- and the said mill fall being a RUN that comes in the Schuylkill" (The same running by Redingers and Hagners mills The writer has in his possession the deed to Capt Moens.)

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Hans Moensen and Peter Jocum vs Peter Rambo, Senior, complains that Rambo holds his marsh land, and asks restitution. Witnesses declare that they knew Captain Hans Moens, to have mowed the hay on some part of that "FLY." The court orders the first patent under Governor Lovelace to possess title, and that the defendant shall possess (This was at Schuylkill, falls and I have the deed).

Page 249.

An individual at the Falls is fined 4 pounds for selling liquor to the Indians. Adjourned to second Tuesday of September 1681, and in mean time, the government is changed and transfered to William Penn, by an order, RECORDED, from Anthony Brockholls, acting governor of New York, under date June 21, 1681, and commanding the people to OBEY "William Markham, deputy governor", under the new government of Pennsylvania.

John Mattson, Swen Lom, Lase Dalboo, 100 acres each, at Weissakitkónk, now Wissahiccon. (Lands granted Gratis by the court of Upland acting under the government of Sir. Edmund Andross, from 1676 to 1681)

court of 11, Sept, 1677

Lands Granted under government of Sir Edm. Andross in the years stated above in brackets) Court of 11, Sept. 1677

Captain Hans Moens, 300 acres up Pennepak creek.

Benjamin Goodman, 100 acres up Schuylkill, next to Richard Duckett's.

Lace Coleman, Pelle Laersen and Peter Erickson, 100 acres each, near the Falls of Schuylkill.

Andries J. Inckhoeren, 200 acres in the Schuylkill, just before Beaver Island.

Lace and Oele Dalbo, 200 acres in the Schuylkill, just before Beaver Island.

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It may be remarked that their names are often compounded, after the manner of the Welsh, by adding the word son. Thus Paulsson (Poulson) is the son of Paull; Lucasson is the son of Lucas, (Luke) and Goran Erricsson, is the sone of Eric, And Eric Goransson is the son of Goran, Svenson, is the son of Sven i. e. Swanson, etc.

1844
60
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Many Swedes settled along the western side of the Schuylkill. Matthias Holstein, a primitive settler in Upper Merion, took up, one thousand acres there. Mauntz Rambo, an aged Swede, alive about sixty years ago, born near the Swede's Ford, was a celebrated hunter in his day; he killed numerous deer in the neighborhood in his time--once he shot a panther which he found attempting to attack his dog. He remembered many Indians still among them, in his younger days.

Page #257

A writer about the year 1755 says "in connection with an article concerning the Germans in Pennsylvania, " The Rev. Mr. Schlatter is made visiting and traveling inspector and agent, and the Rev. Dr. Smith, our provost, was charged with the publication of a German newspaper."

The Stamp Act, resisted. Page 270.

Dr. Franklin, who was afraid his countrymen would show too much exultation and triumph, writes in his letter of the 27th of February 1766, to Charles Thomson, saying, "I trust the behavior of the Americans on this occasion will be so prudent and grateful as that their friends here (in London) will have no reason to be ashamed; and that our enemies, who predict that the indulgence will only make us more insolent and ungovernable, may find themselves false prophets.

Page 271

Another letter of B. Branklin's to Charles Thomson, of the 11th of July 1765, says, "I did all I could to oppose the act, but the tide was too strong. The nation was provoked by American claims of independence, and all parties joined in resolving by this act to settle the point, "etc.

Page 277.

The following is a list of Governors as they served in succession from the origin of the province, to wit,

1682 Oct.	William Penn, Proprietor, acted as governor till
1684 Aug	Thomas Lloyd Esq president of council till
1688 Dec	Captain John Blackwell, deputy governor till
1690 Feb.	President and council
1693 April 26th	Benjamin Fletcher, governor
---- June 3rd	William Markham Esq. Deputy Governor
1699 Dec 3rd	William Penn acted as governor again
1701 Nov 1st	Andrew Hamilton Esq. deputy governor (a Scotsman)
1703 Feb	President of council, Edward Shippen, till
1704 Feb.	John Evans, deputy governor till
1709 Feb.	Charles Gookin, deputy governor till
1717 March	Sir. William Keith, Bart, Deputy Governor till
1726 June	Patrick Gordon, deputy governor till
1736 June	James Logan, president of council till
1738 June	George Thomas, deputy governor till
1747 June	Anthony Palmer, president of council till, (an American)
1748 June	James Hamilton, deputy governor till June (an American)
1754 Oct.	Robert Hunter Morris, deputy governor till
1756 Aug. 19th	William Denny, deputy governor till
1759 Nov. 17th	James Hamilton till
1763 Oct 31st	John Penn, son of Richard, till
1771 May 6th	James Hamilton, president of council till
1771 Oct 16th	Richard Penn succeeded.
1773 Aug	John Penn, a second time governor, till
1776 Sept	
1777 March	Thomas Wharton Jr. Esq. President of the Supreme Exe.

	cutive Council,				
1778 Oct	Jane Reed	President of Supreme Executive Council			
1781 Nov	William Moore	"	"	"	"
1782 Nov	John Dickinson	"	"	"	"
1785 Oct	Benjamin Franklin	"	"	"	"
1786 Oct	Thomas Mifflin	"	"	"	"

. Then succeeded the New Constitution, and the first Governor-say,

1790 Oct was Thomas Mifflin, who served three terms of three years each, to October 1799, after which Thomas Mc Kean was governor for three consecutive terms of three years each.

Page 299.

I give, from an original bill of my friend, Col. Allen McLane, a purchase of 1781---to wit:

Capt A. McLane,

January 5 1781

Bo't of W. Nicoll,

1 pair boots	\$6000
6½ yds calico, a \$85 per yard	752
6 yds of chintz, at \$150 do	900
4½ yds moreen, at \$100 do	450.50
4 handkerchiefs, at \$100 do	400
8 yds quality binding at \$4 per yard	32
1 skein of silk	10

If paid in specie ~~18~~ 10s
Received payment in full

~~\$3,144.50~~
For Wm. Nicolls,
Jona. Jones.

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Colonel Allen McLane: McLane, at the beginning of the war, was a man of property, all of which he sold, and freely used his money to enlist and clothe a company at his own charge. His continental money went down to almost nothing in his hands; but he cared for none of these things while he could so usefully serve his country. Such a man--so dashing and valorous in his enterprise, lived to become a grave and religious character. He was the father of Secretary McLane, who was also for some time our resident minister at London.

Page 366

1822 February 21 The ice and water came over Fairmount dam to a depth of nine feet, and brought with it the Falls bridge entire, which passed over the dam without injuring it, and went between the piers of the Market-street bridge. At this fresh, the general body of water far exceeded the fresh in 1804; as the rising to much then, was owing to ice gorging above. The fresh of 1822, from Reading down, is considered to have possessed the greatest body of water and ice ever known at that place the river was twelve feet high.

1824, April 7th: During the last four months twenty freshets have occurred

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in Schuylkill.

In 1824, July 29th: "The bridge at Flat Rock, on Schuylkill and Poole's bridge in Front Street were considerably damaged. A large quantity of lumber and rift wood was carried down the stream from the borders of the Schuylkill, and a man who was endeavoring to collect a portion of it was unfortunately drowned yesterday morning, below Fairmount dam.

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It was probably about this period of time that Thomas Jefferson (say about 1760) came to Philadelphia, on purpose to get inoculated for the smallpox, and was placed in a cottage house, back from the ~~Schuylkill~~, city, near the Schuylkill. It was then that Charles Thomson first became acquainted with him, and from him I derive this fact.

Page 401

Newspaper subscribers: In looking at their names, they manifestly present the elite of the city, and the men of prosperity among the tradesmen. They besides present ~~xxx~~ to our present view their "whereabouts" then.

I observe that High Street then presented by very few names--but among them I see Charles Thomson, secretary, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, John Biddle. Water Street is filled with the name of the gentry, such as, Reese Mededith, many of the Whartons, Sharp Delany, George Clymer, Robert Morris. Front Street, too, was then a gentry place-- having such as Nathaniel Allen, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Mifflin, James and Clement Biddle, William Peters, several Fishers and Whartons, Fishbournes, and Alexander ~~Whitlock~~ Wilcocks. In Second Street, Richard Penn, James and William Logan, James and John Pemberton, Thomas Bond, several of the Morris family, Benjamin Levy, Blair McClenaghan. Etc

Page 459

Mentions anthracite coal experiments at Falls of Schuylkill and on

page 460 mentioned Hazard and White and their wire mill at Falls.

Page 467

Canals: If our information be correct we may attribute to David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and to Doctor William Smith, provost, the credit of being the first laborours in this important measure.

We believe in the year 1762 David Rittenhouse and Doctor William Smith at the same time, surveyed and levelled a route for a canal to connect the waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers, by means of the Swatera and Tulpehocken creeks. The Union Canal, which has since accomplished this object, passes over a portion of this route, which was surveyed for a canal at the time of the colonies.

Page 467.

As soon after the war of Independence, as circumstances would permit the scheme was begun. On the 29th of September, 1791, a company was incorporated to ~~xxx~~ effect a portion of the plan, of whom Robert Morris, David Rittenhouse, William Smith, Tench Francis and others were named as commissioners. They were authorized to connect the Susquehanna and Schuylkill by a canal of slack water navigation.

Page 475
River Schuylkill.

This name, given it by the Dutch, is said to express, "Hidden River", it not being visible at the mouth as you ascend the Delaware. From the Indians it bore the name Manajung, Manaiunk, and in Holmes' map it is called the Nittabaconck. It is told as a tradition that the Indians called the river the mother, and that what is called "Maiden creek", a branch of the Schuylkill above Reading, was called "Ontee-launee", meaning the little daughter of a great mother. The letter of Governor Stuyvesant, of 1644, to Colonel Nicolls, says they discovered the Varsche Rivierte--the little freshwater river, in 1628.

I have heard it conjectured that the flat ground of Pegg's marsh, and the low ground of Cohocksink swamp, are the beds of the Schuylkill, which may have passed there before Fairmount barrier gave way--one channel having come from Fairmount to Pegg's swamp, and the other from the Falls of Schuylkill by Cohocksink. The particulars, of this theory may be read in my MS annals, P 352--353, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1701, William Penn writes to James Logan, saying, "Pray see the utmost of poor Marshe's project navigating flats up Schoolkill and Susquehanna above ~~falls~~ the falls; he assuring me he could make the experiment for 40s. be it 50 s. or £3, it were mighty advantage."

In 1722, the common council this year appointed a committee to examine a route to Schuylkill through the woods, and to fix upon the site of a ferry at the end of High Street, whereupon it was resolved to address the assembly for an act ~~for~~ for the same.

The same year the corporation of Philadelphia made a causeway on both sides of the ferry, and appointed boats, etc. ~~XXXXX~~ The ferry-men were to dwell on the western side, and to ferry persons over at one penny, horses 1d., cows and oxen 1½d. cart or wagon 6d. to 1s. sheep ½d. and etc. The upper and lower ferries were then called Roach's and Blunston's on private account. This one became of ~~the~~ course the "middle ferry" (This refers to the High or Market Street ferry)

In the year 1762, we see by a minutes of the council that they then leased "the middle ferry" for three years, at 200. per annum.

I am not able to say when the floating bridges were first introduced; but we know the British army made one across the Schuylkill when they held the city, which I believe they destroyed when leaving it, as it is known that Joseph Ogden built and kept a new bridge at the middle

ferry, soon after they were gone.

Mr. Kalm, states, that at the first building of Philadelphia, they erected sundry houses upon the Schuylkill side, which they afterwards removed to the Delaware side, on ^{the} fishing settlements there did not take.

The river scenery and banks of Schuylkill were once picturesque and beautiful---such as I have seen ~~xxxxxxx~~ elsewhere described the "Baptisterion", at the end of Spruce Street. Benjamin Franklin, too, said it was his custom when young to go out there with his companions, Osborne, Watson, Ralph etc, to take a charming walk on Sundays in the woods then bordering the river. There they used to sit down and read and converse together; now how changed the scene to a busy, bustling coal mart!

"Receding forest yield the labourers room,
And opening wilds with fields and garlands bloom!"

It is even now with the memory of aged men, when it was a great fishing place. Old Shrunck (Godfrey; of Falls of Schuylkill) assured me he had caught as many as 3000 catfish of a night, with a dip-net, near the Falls. Penn's letter, of 1683, speaks of Captain Smith, at Schuylkill, who drew "600 shades at a draught"

In the year 1759, there appeared in the Gazette, a writer from Berks, who greatly urges the advantages to be produced by clearing and opening the river channel. Some of them were then set upon by subscription.

The 4th of July, 1824, being Sunday, the long desired era arrived of opening the canal from Reading to Philadelphia. Many witnessed the operations near Reading with great satisfaction. This is "the consumation devoutly to be wished!"

A fact occurred in November 1832, which goes to confirm the theory before advanced that the Schuylkill once passed from the Falls BY THE WAY OF THE COHOCOSINK CREEK. In making a coffer dam, (the first one on the eastern side) to form the foundation of the railway bridge *shown*

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Peter's island, they came at the depth of thirty feet of excavation to THE STUMP of a tree completely embedded in the soil, thus evincing that THE Course of the river has been CHANGED from its original channel.-- See Poulson's gazette, of November 26th 1832.

I have in my possession, a copy of a curious deed of the 2d of May, 1681, from Peter Peterson Yocum, a Swede, to Niels Jonason, for two hundred acres of land to begin at a creek on the west side of the Schuylkill, above ARROMINK, called the little QUARNES fall, and thence up along the river to the GREAT-HILL, being part of the original tract of 1100 acres granted by patent of Governor Lovelace at NEW YORK to Captain Flans Modens, i. e. Moens. (The GREAT-HILL may be understood to be Conshohockin now--and the QUARNES,---Quarries-- the Little falls.

The place called Swedesford, had a work of defense cast upon its margin by the Americans, in the time of the Revolution. It was the crossing place then of the army.

Near there was the Swede's church, since rebuilt by the Episcopalians; the grave ground is well filled with Swedes, who very much settled along the Schuylkill. The Swedes used to go to the old church in considerable numbers, in antiquated and rude style of dress. The men went on foot, or in canoes, the women on horseback, often riding double, and always with coarse outside petticoats, which could be seen hung along the fences in dozens, while the owners were in church--their descendant daughters since scarcely know it.

Page 477
Country Seats.

BEDMINSTER was a neat country place, having a fine collection of fruit trees at the N. E. Corner of Brewer's Alley and Fourth Street.-----
-----Its proper front was upon the present Wood Street, formerly called Brewer's Alley, because of a brewhouse once on that street, below Third.

SAMUEL BERGE had a country seat--the house still standing, with

two corresponding out-houses, fronting westward, and themselves now a little west of New Fourth Street, near Poplar lane.

THE ROBIN HOOD INN, in Poplar lane, new New Forth Street was the summer ~~xxxxxx~~ residence of Abram Mitchell etc etc.

WHARTON MANSION, IN SOUTHWARK, fronting the river, back from the present Navy Yard (not League Island) was a country house of grandeur in its day. This is where the Meschianza was held by the British officers of Howe's army.

TREVESKIN was the seat of Governor Gordon, down the Passyunk road, about a mile and a half below South street. It became the place of Israel Pemberton, and descended by his daughter, Mrs. Pleasants to her family.

JUDGE KINSEY'S COUNTRY SEAT, out South Street, near to the Schuylkill was a very ~~fine~~ superior place. The respectable looking house, surrounded by ~~xxxx~~ big cedars was standing till lately, on the premises of the Naval Asylum. Ut was when built, the only good house between the city and Gray's Ferry. It afterwards became the property of James Pemberton. On the other side of the road is now a similar country seat built for Israel Pemberton, now the property of Mrs. Marshall, the daughter of Joseph Cruikshank, containing 32 acres, and used as a milk farm by Mr. Webster. Etc Etc.

WILTON, the place once of Joseph Turner, down in the neck, was the Nonpariel of its day. Etc Etc Etc. The property, now belonging to the ~~xxxx~~ heirs of Henry Hill, has long been used as a rented grazing farm, etc etc etc.

SPRINGETTSBURY, called after the name of William Penn's first wife, was once cultivated in the style of a gentleman's seat, and occupied by the Penn family. It was built, I believe, for Thomas Penn, about the year 1736 to '39, on a fine commanding situation, a little southwest of Bush-Kill.

Celebrated as it was, for its display ~~and~~ and beauty, now almost nothing remains. The Preston Retreat is now on the premises, near the former house and gardens. Etc Etc Etc.

BUSH-KILL, the country seat of Andrew Hamilton, Esq. near to the former place, on an elevation, commanding a fine view of the then distant city, was once kept up in fine style as a distinguished country seat--built in 1740 for Andrew Hamilton. In the rear were avenues of stately cedars---some few still remaining; and in the front was a charmingly graceful descending green lawn, gradually sloping down to Vine street. (Afterward used by Mr. McCauley as a carpet manufactory.)

A FEW COUNTRY SEATS were located along the Ridge road, having the rear of their grounds extending back to the beautiful banks of the Schuylkill. Among such were Mifflin's place, Francis place, Peale Hall and others. Those named were all set afire, at the same time, by the British--saying as their excuse that they could or did serve for look-out shelters for their enemies.

Two country seats on Germantown road were also burned--say Norris' place at Fairhill and Charles Thomson's at Sommerville.

STENTON, NEAR GERMANTOWN, the residence of the Logan family, was originally taken by James Logan, secretart etc of William Penn. The family mansion was built in 1727 etc etc etc.

Page 483.

Miscellaneous Notes: 1738 Peter Poole, of Manatawna, hearing anoise in the brook near his house, supposed it was a deer in the water and shooting at it, killed his own mother, Anna S. Poole! The family probably gave name to Poole's shipyard and bridge.

Page 485.

In 1719 Jonsthan Dickinson, in his letter, speaks of "several around Philadelphia who planted and raised tobacco with success" Much of Penn's

rents were paid to J. Logan in tobacco. It was cultivated at an early period on Logan's farm; also at Harriton, where Charles Thomson afterwards lived and died.

Page 487.

Charles Thomson, the secretary of Congress, said he well remembered the circumstances of the first introduction of broom corn into our country. Dr. B. Franklin chanced to see an imported whisk in the possession of a lady, and while examining it as a novelty he espied a grain of it still attached to the stalk. This he took and planted, and so we at length got it in abundance among us.

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The Seckel pear was cultivated first by Lawrence Seckel, and the original tree stands on the place in the Neck, once his, and afterwards Stephen Girard's (and now the Corporation's) say five miles from Philadelphia, and about one mile above the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

Page 499

The Pictures of the Annals: I have often been asked the question--how and where I became possessed of the pictures which illustrate the annals---and here it occurs to me to answer the question by stating the facts in the case, as being in itself something out of the usual track. One day, when riding for recreation and observation, about the hills of the Wissahiccon, I chanced to come across a Mr. W. L. Britton, carrying his port-folio. In entering into conversation with him, and asking him if he was not abroad in search of the picturesque, I was indulged to see some of his sketches. He was invited to my house, and from making his call from time to time, and showing me the productions of his pencil, I was very naturally led to invite him, in time, to make sundry sketches for myself. Etc Etc.

Battle of Germantown: General Wilkinson, in his Memoirs, gives his facts concerning the disposition of the troops, vol. 1 page 351. He says: "When he visited the camp at Whitemarsh, the battle of Germantown was then the prevailing topic and conversation, and there were many versions and opinions of the same, and much too many censures by subalterns, who could not know the facts which governed the conduct of their superiors and themselves. Some charging it to the tardy movements of the left; others to defective vigour on the right; but those who had been most warmly engaged ascribed it to the halt at Chew's house, which was imputed to the counsellors of the commander-in-chief among whom I perceived that General Greene was the most prominent object of jealousy, and yet a gentleman well able to advise and efficient to act, and positively the first captain of his day, a most worthy pupil of Washington, too."

He give General Armstrong's letter to General Gates, from Trapp, of 9th October 1777, saying:---"The British were encamped chiefly at Germantown, and the foreigners principally betwixt the Falls of Schuylkill and John Van Deering's mill. We COULD NOT take off, (as was designed), but beat the enemy's pickets, so that THE SURPRISE was not total, but PARTIAL. We attacked at the head of Germantown with VIGOUR and DROVE the British, who frequented RALLIED and were DROVE AGAIN AND AGAIN, about the space of TWO MILES, when some UNHAPPY SPIRIT OF INFATUATION seized our troops almost universally, whereby they began to retreat and fled IN WILD DISORDER, without orders from the general, and beyond his POWER TO PREVENT. (Note: Colonel Forrest told me it was caused by our drummers striking a beat for a parley, at Chew's house, which was understood by the men to mean a retreat, and that nothing could correct it) So that a glorious victory that was eight-tenths won, was shamefully and myster-

iously lost; for none NOW can give any GOD^O REASON for the flight! The conjectures are these--the morning was foggy and ~~dark~~ so far, unfavorable. It is said our men took the manoeuvres of part of our people for large reinforcements of the enemy, and thereby took fright at themselves or at one another! Some unhappy officer is said to have called out WE ARE SURROUNDED! The enemy, in their flight, a part of them, took into a church, and a large body into Mr^r Chew's house, where we made an ill-judged delay. There a flag was sent in and insulted, and the bearer, (Lieutenant Smith) was wounded. My destiny was against the foreigners rather to divert them with the militia, than to fight their superior body, which we did, until the general, seeing his men retreat, SENT FOR ME, with the division. I followed a slow cannonade several miles, but found him not---then fell in the rear of the enemy, still supposing them a vanquished party, and THAT WE HAD VICTORY. We gave them a brush but their artillery, well, directed, soon obliged us to file off, near TWO HOURS after our troops had left the field. I lost ~~but~~ three and nine were wounded."

Etc etc etc etc etc

General Wayne , in the mean time, continued to pursue the retraining enemy. General Armstrong was engaged with the Hessians near the Schuylkill, and a part of General's Greene's column had reached the church lane, and met the right wing of the enemy's front line. Etc etc etc