

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

JACOB CONRAD TAKES UP LOTS IN SUNBURY, PENNA., 1772.—

The third Day of July Anno Domini 1772 Jacob Conrad applies for, and is allowed to take up, the Lot No. 115 in the Town of Sunbury, for which he is to take out a Patent, and execute a Duplicate in the usual Manner, within Six Months from the Time of Application, otherwise the Application to be void, and the Lot free for any other Applier. A Clause to be contained in the Patent, That if the said Jacob Conrad his Heirs or Assigns do not, within Three Years from the Time of Application, build and erect, on the said Lot, a Dwelling-house, twenty Feet square at least, with a Brick or Stone Chimney, the Patent to be void, the Lot to be forfeited to the Proprietaries, and they at full and absolute Liberty, without Re-entry, to grant and dispose of it to any other Person or Persons whatsoever. The annual Groundrent of the said Lot to be Seven Shillings Sterling.

Jn^o Lukens.

A BLACKSMITH'S BILL OF 1754.—

| Thomas Pen Esquier | | Dr. | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|-----|---|
| 1754 | To Will ^m Clinton | £ | S | d |
| November 20 ^d | | | | |
| | to a Lorge Rosten Spit and } 25 Whurl } | 0: | 10: | 0 |
| | to a Set of Curten Rods 17½ foot at 10 per feet | 0: | 14: | 7 |
| | to a Lock and Cay and puting it on | 0: | 6: | 0 |
| | to a pitching ax | 0: | 7: | 6 |
| December 4 | to 2 Draw locks and putting them on | 0: | 4: | 6 |
| | to a key to a Draw Lock | 0: | 1: | 4 |
| 7 | to a Lock and key to a Chamber door | 0: | 4: | 6 |
| 9 | to a pare of Chamber tongs | 0: | 8: | 0 |
| 12 | to a Lock and key to a Stable Door | 0: | 7: | 0 |
| | to a key to a Lock to a Stable Door | 0: | 2: | 0 |
| 29 | to 2 Cays to 2 Locks and puting them on | 0: | 4: | 0 |
| 30 | to a key to a Celer Door | 0: | 2: | 0 |
| | to a key to a Cublert Lock | 0: | 1: | 4 |
| January | to 2 Cays for Locks for Chamber Doors | 0: | 3: | 6 |
| 1755 17 | to mending a Lock and 2 Bridges and } Collerwards to his Stable Door } | 0: | 1: | 4 |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | 3: | 17: | 7 |

Received the Contents of this Account the 3^d March 1756.

Will: Clinton

EXPENSES OF TWO-PROVINCIAL FUNCTIONS, 1736.—

John Penn Esq^r To Jn^o Shewbart.

1736, Dr. Augst 11, To a Private Company Eating &c., £1.6.0; Sep^r 16, To Cash pay'd for provision, &c., £8.16.6; To punch, £17.0; To Wine, £1.10.0. To Beer, £0.10.0; Sep^r 17, To Cash pay'd for Provision, &c., £10.12.6; To Punch, £2.10.6; To Wine, £2.2.0; To Beer, £0.18.6; To Club Book, £5.17.5. Total, £35.10.5.

Phi^{la} May the 17, 1736. Rec^d of M^r James Steel Thirty and five

pound Ten Shillings and five pence being the Contents of the Above Bill in full of all Demands—

Jn^o Shewbart.

James Steel

Pay this Bill and place to my Brothers Acc^t
Thos. Penn.

INN BILLS OF COLONIAL DAYS.—

While Jasper Payne was landlord of the Sun Inn, at Bethlehem, Penna., 1762-1766, that well known hostelry had as guests on more than one occasion Gov. John Penn, his brothers-in-law the Allens and their friends, either while on hunting trips to the Blue Mountains or to visit Trout Hall, on Jordan Creek, by invitation of the Allens. The following bills are for their entertainment on two occasions.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 2 D. Bowls Sangaree with Madeira, | 12. 0 |
| 4 do Punch, | 12. 0 |
| Smith for Horse Shoes, | . 8 |
| Tea for Mr. Allen, | . 6 |
| Cakes for the Servants, | .10 |
| 1 qt. Syder, | . 4 |
| 56 qts Oats, | 6. 3 |
| 14 Horses, Hay & Grass, | 4. 8 |
| 1 New Crupper, | 2. 0 |
| 3 qts Beer, | 1. 3 |
| 1 qt Madeira, | 4. 0 |
| Dinners, | 1. 4 |
| Gave Hostler, | 1. 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £3.10. 0 |
| | |
| Punch, | 4. 6 |
| 2 Bowls Sangaree, | 12. 0 |
| 2 qts Syder & 2 Beer, | 1. 6 |
| 1½ Bush & 4 qts Oats | 7. 6 |
| 1 qt Wine, | 4. 0 |
| Dinners, | 1. 6. 0 |
| 15 Horses, hay, | 5. 0 |
| Plaster for Governor, | 2. 0 |
| 1 B. Sang. Beer & Sup, | 13.10 |
| 1 Bush & 5 qts Oats, | 4. 8 |
| Pasture & Hay | 3. 4 |
| Lodging, | 1. 4 |
| Gave Hostler | 2. 0 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £4. 7. 8 |

LETTERS OF SALLY ARMITT TO SUSANNA WRIGHT, 1755.—

friday afternoon.

Dear Susy

I received thy kind letter with great Pleasure for I cant have a greater one then a letter from thee the asks if the is not to blame, dear Susy I am always glad of a letter from thee to see you have not forgot me, our Family are all well and desire to be kindly remembered to you all, the tells me to send the all the news, well then I begin a Monday night Miss nancy Willing is to be married to Tench Francies and there is to be great doings, she is to make her appearance in a white robe trim'd with silver—Joe Shippen is courting Peggy Oswald a niece of Joe Turners and they say it will be a match, Sam, Pleasents and Polly Pemberton will go I suppose

to next meeting, now about my Cousins they have full employment I tell them they have quite turned the Ladys heads nothing is fit to wear but what comes from them, but they expect a large cargo in the Spring and then we shall have ladys very fine so much for them oh. I had like to have forgot you know there is negro meeting once in three months it was last fourth day when a free negro stood up & spoke a few words amongst them, well I believe thou art tired by this time with my Nonsense so will leave of, I never thought of the Key till I got home but will send it by Jenny. Please to give my kind love to Rhoda and every body and accept the same
thyself from dear susy affectionate and obliged
Sally Armitt

Philadelphia November y^e 8 1755

Dear Susy

It is impossible to express the uneaseness that I am under on the account of your Family, I wish you would come to town, as it must be more dangerous on the river, dear Susy we have Several Spare rooms which you Shall be very welcome to and we shall take it as a favour. I know the would not chuse to be in a Family were the could not make free, dear Susy the shall be as if at home in our House, but if you chuse not to be with your Friends, and would take a house, we have a great deal of new furniture that was made before my daddy dye'd, which you Shall be exceeding welcome to while you are in town many of the people in town are much frightened and some think nothing about it, dear Susy Please to give my love to all your Family, I conclude with my Sincerest wishes for the Health and happiness of your kind Family, and am dear Susy thy very
Affectionate Friend
Sally Armitt

LETTER OF M. MOORE TO SUSANNA WRIGHT, 1771.—

Esteemed Friend

Being disappointed of a conveyance by thy Brother for a Letter which I had prepared while he was in Town I took the opportunity that offered a few days after of sending it pr. Ja^s Webb with some samples of the little success that has attended my attempts in the manufacturing way & particularly in the art of dyeing which I should not have been free to have laid before any other than a friend like thyself from whose partiality I might expect every allowance that such imperfect productions require. And as my Doctor has been since favour'd with an intimation from thee by Tho^s Minshall that he would chearfully take charge of any trifles of this sort I might have to send thee—I now give him the trouble of a p^r of silk garters rais'd, dyed & wove in our own House, of which I request thy acceptance, and shall take it as a favour if thee will wear them for my sake—I must also desire Sammy Wright to accept of a pair of Worsted of my own spinning which tho' no beauties may perhaps serve him (as my C. M. has laughingly told me) for Boot straps—at least till the Loom he pr[opo]s'd to make shall afford him [something] better.

Since my last I have been trying my Hand at shades for working with, & have sent thee a sample, but cannot promise that they will stand, they have all had several rincings in warm water, the scarlet (if I may so call it) & the Purple are both dyed with Brazillitto Salt Tartar & Allum, a very small matter of pot Ash dissolved in a cup of Water changed the scarlet when dip'd in it to a Purple—some of the same colour wash'd with hard soap turn'd to a pretty Crimson—the yellow is dyed with Barberry root, I never heard of its being made use of for this purpose, but as I was planting a Root of it last Summer I observed it to be of a very bright pritty

yellow, upon which I boll'd some of it with a little Allum, and was much pleas'd with the colour it produced, I have sent thee a few of these Chips, also a small Phial of my blue dye—two or three drops in a Wine Glass of Water will be sufficient for dyeing a small skein of silk of a light colour—it may be rinsed out in a few minutes, but if its wanted dark, must stay in a q^r of an hour, I am not sure that this will stand any more than the rest, & shall now give thee the History of it—thee must know the Ladies make use of something of this kind to dye their old White Ribbons, shades, &^c that are soll'd—it is brought from N. York & sold in some of our Shops here at a great price, I had seen some of it, & had a very great inclination to know of what it was made, ('tis pritty lucky for me that I have a Doctors shop so handy) I try'd almost every thing I could think of—at last hit upon some Sp^t Salt or Vitriol I'm not sure which & mix'd it very well with Prussian blue finely powder'd, this I found to have exactly y^e appearance of that I bought and seems to answer the purpose quite as well, it must be carefully used, as a single drop without Water will eat a hole in Silk or Linnen, but does not seem to rot the silk in the least when mix'd with Water, after the silk is dyed with this if dip'd in the yellow it turns to a beautiful Green. I shall be very much obliged to thee for the exact receipt for dyeing the colours thee sent me, particularly the yellow Cotton, my Sister has tried it, she thinks exactly as thy Brother directed, but cannot get it to fix in Cotton—I find an Orange colour the most difficult to dye, what I've sent thee was first a light yellow & then dip'd in the red dye—if I cou'd get an opp^o would send thee a pound or two of the Barberry root, it is very scarce here, my Sister got a friend of her's to write to N. England for some of it, where I'm told there's great plenty, [I]m almost afraid the colour will not stand, as I think such a pritty thing wou'd not have lain so long unnoticed had it been good for much.

My letter has run to such a length that it will bear no further addition than the offers of Respect from our familys to every one of yours

I am thy assured & obliged friend

M. Moore.

Philad^a 20th Feb^r 1771.

BANK AND WATER LOTS, PHILADELPHIA, 1733.—

Bank & Water Lotts, the Reversion bought off

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Alice Guest | 24 | } Bank & Water, the Crooked Billet |
| John Colly & W ^m Say | 16 | |
| George Guest and Rob ^t Yeldall | | } 65 the Bank only—opposite to y ^e Scales |
| Joseph Kirl | 51 | |
| Thomas Masters | 40: | Bank & Water, near A Morris Brewhouse |
| William Trent | 61: | Bank only, opposite to C. Plumsted |
| Sam ^l Carpenter | 62: | } The bank above Samuel Carpenters wharfs |
| Sam ^l Harriot | 70: | |
| Sam ^l Powell | 30 | } between High & Mulberry Streets where he dwells |
| Thomas Masters | 60 | |
| Nathan Stanbury | 25 | Bank & Water, Sam ^l Preston |
| Jonath Dickinson | 42 | the burnt houses |
| Rich ^d Anthony | 61 | now C. Plumsted & W ^m Fishbourn |
| Sam ^l Peres | 20 | W ^m Allen |

May it please the Proprietary

I soon found the above Acco^t in the Green Books under the Letter P. in the Alphabet—it may be depended on that noe more has been

Granted clear of y^e Reversion. I have sent herewith another Short preamble for Isaac Norris's Patent which is humbly Submitted by Thine &c

22^d: 12^m: 1733

J Steel

VOUCHERS FOR EARLY SURVEYS AT CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND CO., PENNA., 1751.—

The Hon^{ble} The Propr^s to Will^m Lyon D^r
To Extraordinary Services done by me in Surveying Laying out and Dividing the Propr^y Tract Eastward of the Town of Carlisle in Cumberland County into twenty Lots with a Plan thereof, and time Spent in Shewing the whole Lands at sundry times to the Differant applyers in order to Purchase &c. £25.0.
Received May the 8th 1751 of the Honourable the Proprietaries by the Hands of Richard Peters Esq^r the Sum of Twelve Pounds.
Nich^s Scull.

Two Journeys to Carlisle by order of the Governor to lay out the Lots. Reced 11th 8^{mo} 1751 of Mr Lardner.

R. Peters

CHARLES PETTIT, ACTING QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Moore Hall 9th May 1778.

Please refit the Team returned yesterday from Gen^l Larnard's Brigade, or supply its Place by another as it is represented there is not now one Team with the Brigade.

Cha. Pettit

Mr. James Thomson W. M. G.

A. Q. M. Gen^l

Moore Hall 9 May 1778.

Please to receive the Horse sent herewith & have him appraised, sending me a Certificate for him. He is sent by Cap^t M^o Lane from Germantown & it is not yet ascertained whose property he is.

Yrs

Mr. Thomson W. M. G.

Cha Pettit

A. Q. M. G.

TWO DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT THE DANCING ASSEMBLY, PHILADELPHIA. The Reminiscences of David Hayfield Conyngham, 1750-1834. Edited by Rev. H. E. Hayden, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., 1904., contains the following interesting record: "The present Duchess of Sussex was at an Assembly, then held in Lodge Alley, now by the present Bank of Pennsylvania; danced in the centre dance with them. Mr. John Ingliss was usher. She was the daughter of Lord Dunmore. Lady Dunmore was with her."

John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore, 1732-1809, Governor of Virginia, 1772-1777, married Feb'y 21, 1759, Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway. Their second daughter, Augusta de Ameland, married. Rome, Italy, April 4, 1793, Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, and was remarried to same Dec. 5, 1793, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. By an Act of Parliament the marriage was so far invalid as to cut off its issue from a right of succession to the throne.

Book Notices.

THE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BAPTISTS AND FIFTH MONARCHY MEN IN ENGLAND DURING THE INTERREGNUM. By Louise Fargo Brown, Ph.D., Instructor in History in Wellesley College. Prize Essays of the American Historical Association. Washington, 1913. 12 mo, pp. 258. Price, \$1.50.

The purpose of the present study is to set forth the attitude toward the English government of these two bodies. Twice, in a

period of six years, the men belonging to the two parties were in a position to affect the policy of the government; for part of the period one of them practically controlled Ireland, and throughout the Protectorate they were a serious problem to Cromwell.

In order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, a rapid survey is given of the position of the different groups of Baptists in England at the beginning of the Interregnum, and this is followed by a sketch of the rise of the Fifth Monarchy party. The second chapter deals with the part played by the Fifth Monarchy Men and Baptists in the Little Parliament, and the third and fourth are devoted to a study of the effects upon Cromwell and his government of the persistent opposition of the Fifth Monarchists, and of the attitude of certain Baptists, some of whom were at the same time Fifth Monarchists or Levellers. From a careful comparison of the testimony of Baptists themselves, and of outsiders concerning them, the conclusion is reached that they did not, as Baptists, hold any definite political views which led them to oppose Cromwell, until the time of the kingship proposal. Their opposition to kingship and to the state church of the second Protectorate seems to have led them to give a more favorable ear to the overtures of the Fifth Monarchy party, which was still active in spite of the imprisonment of its leaders and the failure of Venner's first plot. The chapter on Ireland shows that there Baptist opposition to Henry Cromwell took an opposite course; active in the early days of the Protectorate, it had nearly died out at the close. The final chapter shows how Baptists and Fifth Monarchy opposition helped in the overthrowing of Richard, and how the fluctuations of their policies during the period of anarchy were of substantial value to the Royalists in furnishing a cloak for their movements.

HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Samuel Smith. Edited by William M. Mervine, for the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1913. 8vo, pp. 231.

The History of the Province of Pennsylvania has been printed from the original manuscript of Smith, in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The author divided his work in two parts of which this is the first. The second part contains: "The introduction and some account of the religious progress of the people called Quakers therein [Pennsylvania], including the like account respecting the same people in New Jersey, as constituting one yearly meeting." This second part was printed by Samuel Hazard, in "The Register of Pennsylvania." Volumes VI and VII, 1830-1831, with the exception of Chapters XVI and XVII, which were omitted. The editor has followed the orthography and punctuation of the original, and has supplied an index. Among the other works published by the Colonial Society are: The American Mercury Vol. I, II, III, IV, 1719-1723, republished in facsimilie; Records of the Court of Newcastle on Delaware, 1676-1681; Records of the Courts of Chester County, Penna., 1681-1697; two Bulletins and a number of pamphlets of local historical value.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE. By Prof. Frederic Austin Ogg, Ph.D. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913. 8vo, 668. Price, \$8.00 net.

The author states the contents of this book has been determined by three considerations. In the first place, it has been deemed desirable to afford a wide opportunity for the comparative study of political institutions, especially by reason of the familiar fact that the governmental system of a minor country may, and often does, exhibit elements of novelty and of importance not inferior to those to be observed in the political organization of a greater state.

Hence there are included descriptions of the governments of the minor as well as of the major nations of Western and Central Europe, and the original purpose to attempt some treatment of the governments of the eastern nations has been abandoned because of demands of space. In the second place, it is believed that the intelligent study of present-day governments must involve at all stages the taking into careful account the historical origins and growth of the governments. Hence a considerable amount of space has been devoted to sketches of constitutional history, which, however, are in all instances so arranged that they may readily be omitted if their omission is deemed desirable. In the case of countries whose political system underwent a general reconstitution during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era it has been thought not feasible to allude, even briefly, to historical developments prior to the later eighteenth century. In the third place, it has been considered desirable to include in the book some treatment of political parties and the institution of local administration.

THE REMINISCENCES OF DAVID HAYFIELD CONYNGHAM, 1750-1834, a Hero of the Revolution, and the Head of the Revolutionary House of Conyngham and Nesbitt, Philadelphia, Pa.; with an introduction, biographical sketches, and annotations. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1904. 8vo, pp. 113. Illustrated.

These reminiscences cover a period of seventy years in the early history of the United States, and their historical value is greatly enhanced by the fact that the writer of them was an actor in the events narrated, or an eye witness. They cover three separate periods in the experience of the author: First, the struggle of the Colonies for independence, from the inception of the Stamp Act, 1763, to the recognition of independence in 1783, which the patriotic firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt were important factors in securing. Second, the Whiskey Insurrection, in which he served in the army of the United States, 1794. Third, his visit to the then new State of Kentucky, 1807. Much new light is shed on instances of Revolutionary history and many other incidents are made public for the first time, and the editor's annotations are valuable. The Reminiscences were written at an advanced age and with no attempt at chronological arrangement.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Number 21 (Lyons Collection Vol. I.), 1913. 8vo, pp. 304. Illustrated.

The work under notice contains the material relating to American Jewish history collected by the late Rev. Jacques J. Lyon, who for many years was minister of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation in the city of New York, and was donated by his family to the Society with a view to its publication. The congregation Shearith Israel, the oldest in the United States, is said to have been organized about 1655, but unfortunately the early minute books have been lost. The earliest extant minute books of the congregation which are preserved begin about 1728 and continue to 1785, but throughout them references will be found to earlier records. The records of the Dutch Church in New York, refer to the Synagogue in 1682. Following the minutes is a sketch of the congregation written by Mr. Naphtali Phillips, and the address of Major Mordecai M. Noah delivered in 1825, at the laying of the corner stone of the City of Ararat, a proposed refuge for Jews near Buffalo, N. Y. In addition to a number of portraits are facsimiles of a page of Dutch records of New Amsterdam, 1656, showing entry of early arrival of Jews; pages of the minute books of 1728, 1768 and 1783, and a view of the old Jewish cemetery on New Bowery, New York.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEARS 1911-1912. The Coxe Publication Fund. Edited by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A. Vol. XIII. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1912. 8vo, pp. 253. Illustrated.

For two-score years the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society has been recognized to be the most active and best endowed and equipped historical society in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. Much of this reputation is due to the indefatigable exertions of its librarian the Rev. Dr. Hayden, who has had the generous support and encouragement of the "Benefactors" of the Society. Its geological department is exceedingly valuable and well known, and attracts students from all sections of the country. From the annual publication of the "Proceedings and Collections" may be gleaned the progress made in local historical researches and geological development. The volume just received contains the following geological and ethnological contributions: "Central Connecticut in the Geologic Past," by Joseph Barrell, E.M., Ph.D.; "Iroquois Pottery and Wampum," by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S.T.D.; and "Some Indian Graves at Plymouth, Penna.," by Christopher Wren. Especial attention is called to the Wyoming material, heretofore unpublished: "Echoes of the Massacre of Wyoming," by Rev. H. E. Hayden, M.A.; "Original Commission of Col. Zebulon Butler, 1778, and his 'Honorable Discharge,' 1784;" "Life of Benjamin Smith of Exeter, Luzerne county, Penna., a Soldier of the Revolution," reprinted from the Wilkes-Barre edition of 1820; "Records of the Town of Westmoreland, 1772," and "Judge Jesse Fell's Experiments with Wyoming Coal," by Jesse T. Morgan. "Vital Statistics, Wyoming, Penna., No. 2" and the "Parish Register of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, 1814-1859," by Mr. Hayden, are with biographical sketches of deceased members, valuable contributions to local genealogy.

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR. By John Bach McMaster. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1913. Vol. VIII. 8vo, pp. 556. Maps.

The completion of Professor McMaster's monumental history represents over thirty years of preparation. The work is a recognized classic of American literature and has been adjudged by scholars, historians and the press as the most important and valuable history of the people of the United States that has been written. "The subject of my narrative," says Professor McMaster, in his Preface to the first volume, "is the history of the people of the United States from the close of the War for Independence till the opening of the war between the States. In the course of the narrative much must, indeed, be written of wars, conspiracies and rebellions, of Presidents, of Congresses, of embassies, of treaties; of the ambitions of political leaders in the Senate and House and of the rise of great parties in the Nation. Yet the history of the people shall be the chief theme." The thoroughness, skill, force and charm with which he has succeeded in carrying out his idea shows, that no man was better qualified than the author to write a history of this character. The period covered by this concluding volume, 1850-1861, is under the chapter headings: the Union in danger; social ferment; international entanglements; the passing of the Whigs; repeal of the Missouri Compromise; bleeding Kansas; eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; Le-compton and the great debate; Filibusters and slave traders; on the plains; the eve of Secession and the Confederate States of America.