

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

JOHN HAMPDEN IN AMERICA. Letter of I. MacGregor to James Buchanan. (Read before the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

On May 12th, 1856, the following letter was read, having been furnished by Chs. Brown.

Athenaeum Club, Mar. 19th, '56.

My dear Sir:

Your having been so kind as to forward the portrait of the patriot Hampden to be presented from me to the Congress of the United States, I think it proper for me to say something of the facts so far as I have ascertained them as to its authenticity.

It was formerly in the possession of Sir Richd. Ellis of Buckinghamshire. His family, in the male line became extinct and it with several portraits passed into the possession of collateral heirs and one of these, almost fifteen years ago, on repairing and altering his house gave the old portraits to a decorator and gilder of the name of Wesly to sell. Wesly was at the same time employed by me in decorating and gilding my house in which I lived in Lowndes Square and in which our mutual friend Lady Talbo de Malahide now resides—From Wesly I bought Sir Jno. Lely's portrait of Lord William Rowell and his portrait of Hampden, attributed to Vandyke in his earliest and most finished manner. Houbraken engraved from it his portrait of Hampden for his large historical collection. I send you this engraved portrait. Houbraken was a somewhat harsh engraver & took liberties with the costumes though he generally preserved the likeness. In this engraving it will be observed that every feature, the moustache & hair, are strikingly correct—the coloring making the only difference. There is an ivory bust, very like, taken from it at the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. There was a fine marble bust from the painting at Howe before the magnificent collection of the Duke was sold in lots a few years ago. That bust had on the pedestal the following inscription:

JOHN HAMPDEN

“With great Courage & Consummate Abilities he began a Noble Opposition to an Arbitrary Court in defence of the Liberties of his Country; Supported them in Parliament & Died for them in the Field.”

It is known that at an early period Hampden disgusted with the despotism of the king and the church contemplated settling in America. He, his cousin Cromwell & several others had actually embarked in the Thames & were prevented from departing by Charles I. It would appear by the following extract from the History of N. England by Jedidiah Morse, D.D., &c. that Hampden had previously been in America when about 28 years of age. In the spring of 1623 Massasoit fell sick & sent intelligence of it to the Governor who immediately sent Mr. Winslow & Mr. Jno Hampden (the same who afterward distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary & unjust demands of Charles I.) to pay him a visit. They carried with them presents & some cordials for his relief. Their visits and presents were very consolatory to the

venerable chief & were the means of his recovery. In return for their kindness he informed them of a dangerous conspiracy among the neighboring Indians, the object of which was the total extinction of the English. By means of this timely discovery & the consequent spirited exertions of the Governor, whose wise plans were executed by the grave Capt. Standish, the colony was once more saved from destruction." These circumstances not only associate the name of Hampden with America but with the origin & rise of her political, civil & religious liberties. It was these historical facts & the honest interest which I take in your magnificent country that suggested to me presenting the portrait of the great patriot to your national Congress. Wishing with all sincerity your safe arrival and happy meeting with your friends, & assuring you that I shall through life retain the warmest recollections of the happy and instructive times I have had the pleasure of enjoying your society,

Believe me faithfully yours,

Hon. Jas. Buchanan, &c

I. MACGREGOR.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE, ESQ., TO MISS WHARTON.

Philadelphia, May 21st, 1896.

Dear Miss Wharton:—

In the letter which I wrote some time ago to my cousin, Mr. Francis Rawle, extracts from which he sent you, I was in error in one or two little details regarding which my mother corrects me.

The dinner given to Washington by my great-grandfather, William Rawle the elder, during which my grandfather, William Rawle the younger, played with Washington's cocked hat and sword, my mother tells me was after he had retired from the Presidency, but had been again placed in command of the Army in expectation of war with France. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief July 3, 1798, arrived in Philadelphia November 10th, and started home on December 14th. In verification of this I see that Washington notes in his Journal that on December 1, 1798 he dined with Mr. Rawle.

This is a trivial thing but leads to the more important matter of when the Portrait of Washington was painted by Stuart for Mr. Rawle the elder. My mother repeats very positively the tradition that Washington sat three times for the portrait, but she says that Mr. Rawle's request to Washington was not at the dinner mentioned above, but at another dinner given in 1796 by Mr. Rawle to Washington while he was yet President.

Yours very truly,

Miss Anne H. Wharton.

WM. BROOKE RAWLE.

Queries.

REV. GEORGE ROSS OF NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE, who died in 1753, had by his two wives, twelve and possibly thirteen children as follows:—

1. David Ross married Sarah Rolfe, and had issue.
2. Margaret Ross married 1st Rev. Walter Hackett, and had issue.
Margaret Ross married 2d Rev. William Currie, and had issue.
3. Hon. John Ross married Elizabeth Morgan, and had issue.
4. Rev. Aeneas Ross married Sarah Leach, and had issue.
5. Anne Ross married John Yeates, and had issue.
6. Dr. Jacob Ross married Jane Sayre, and had issue.
7. Col. George Ross married Ann Lawler and had issue.
8. Gertrude Ross married 1st Thomas Tell, and had issue. Gertrude Ross married 2d Hon. George Read, and had issue.
9. Catharine Ross married General Wm. Thompson, and had issue.
10. Elizabeth Ross married Col. Edward Biddle, and had issue.
11. Susanna Ross married Rev. Wm. Thomson, and had issue.
12. Mary Ross married Col. Mark Bird, and had issue.

There is said to have been a thirteenth child probably named James, line untraced.

To complete genealogy of this family, the undersigned would appreciate any information concerning the descendants of David, Doctor Jacob and James Ross, sons of Rev. George Ross. In the male line of this family it is possible is now located the hereditary heir to the Chieftainship of the Ancient Scotch Clan Ross, now without a head.

EDMUND HAYES BELL,
The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.

Book Notices.

THEN AND NOW IN HARRISBURG. By Marian Inglewood, Harrisburg, 1925, 181 pages, with map and illustrations.

The many friends of Marian Inglewood, who has long been a contributor of the column in the Patriot, entitled "Then and Now" will be pleased to have some of her selected sketches in book form. These relate to events in the early history of Harrisburg and to places of historic interest. The modest author of this well-written little book is a lover of history, and especially of the history of Harrisburg. The sketches concerning "The Beginning of Harrisburg," "Where Father Harris Went to Church," "In School Days," "Old Days Uptown," "Allison Hill," etc., are all delightfully and accurately drawn.

This little book will be especially interesting to all those who ever lived in the place where John Harris had his famous ferry, as it brings back "the light of other days." The authors of such books should be encouraged as we approach our Sesqui-Centennial. We need to have the heroic characters, and the thrilling scenes of our too rapidly fading Past brought before our minds as Miss Inglewood does in this book.

G. P. D.

THE SHORT JOURNAL AND ITINERARY JOURNALS OF GEORGE FOX. Edited by Norman Penney, LL.D., F.S.A., with an introduction by T. Edmund Harvey, M.A., Philadelphia, 1925. 8vo., pp. 403.

The year 1924 was the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Fox. There were commemorative meetings, addresses, treatises, re-interpretations, etc., etc., in England and America. Yet the most lasting monument erected to Fox in the tercentenary year was the work of Friends' Historical Association (Philadelphia). Through the initiative and support of that Association the above named volume was edited and published.

The editorial work was done by Norman Penney, LL.D., of London, who also edited *The Journal of George Fox*, 2 vols., Cambridge Press, 1911. This former work was at once recognized as the scholar's edition of Fox's Journal. The present volume is really a supplement to the edition of 1911,—and the reputation of the editor for erudition does not suffer by the later work.

The "Short Journal" was written in Lancaster Prison, 1663-64. Much material from it was used by Thomas Ellwood in his editorial work on the "Great Journal," but much remained. The "Itinerary Journals" are condensed jottings of journeys, meetings, sermons, and events. The "Haistwell Diary," also included in the present edition, covers a period of travel on the continent of Europe, 1677-78.

The biographical and other notes by the editor add greatly to the value of the volume. It might be mentioned here that already these notes are being supplemented by Dr. Penney in the *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Association* (Philadelphia). Altogether we have a great new contribution to the biography of George Fox and to religious history.

R. W. K.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN A FRENCH SCHOOL HISTORY. *Leçons complètes d'Histoire: Antiquité, Histoire de France, Histoire, Générale.* Nouvelle édition. 203^e mille. Par Gauthier et Deschamps. Paris, 1923, 12°, pp. 352.

P. 164. (Translated.) *American War: 1776-1783.* In 1776 thirteen English Colonies of North America rebelled against the mother country, and constituted themselves into a federal (fédérative) republic under the name of the United States. This American revolution triumphed owing to the French alliance, and above all to two illustrious men, Washington and Franklin.

Causes of the American War. England laid heavy taxes on the American colonies; the colonists were willing to pay, but they demanded to be accorded the right of English citizens to vote their own taxes. Imbued with the ideas of our eighteenth century writers, they were animated by an ardent love of liberty and equality. They opened the Congress of Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Rights was drawn up (1774), whereby the Americans demanded to be treated as English citizens, according to the principles of the English Constitution. If not, war! War broke out: Washington had the command of the American troops, troops unprepared, insufficient for resisting the English. In this hardship (épreuve), the Americans appealed to France, and sent Franklin as ambassador to her.

Intervention of France, 1778. The French government, in agreement with public opinion, generously declared itself for the Americans. Louis XVI entrusted an army to the Marquis de Rochambeau. Moreover, a great number of young noblemen, led by La Fayette, went forth to fight under the orders of Washington. Our navy, with admirals, like D'Estaing, D'Orvilliers, and La Motte-Piquet, won honor by fine deeds of arms; but the hero of the naval war was the bailiff, De Suffren. The surrender of the town of York Town (1781), which the French had attacked, both by land and sea, assured victory to the Americans and compelled the English to sign: 1st, the Treaty of Paris (1783), which recognized the independence of the thirteen colonies as a republic under the name of the United States; 2nd, the Treaty of Versailles (1783) whereby France recovered Senegal, more than five cities in India (Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Surat and Chandernagore); and finally, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the right to fish on the western coast of Newfoundland. Minorca and Florida were surrendered to Spain.

(A. J. E.)

