REV. JOHN TAYLOR

The First Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh and His Commonplace Book.

By Charles W. Dahlinger.

Although Trinity Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh was not incorporated until 1805, there was an Episcopal church in the village a number of years prior to that time. It is probable that such a church was in existence as early as September 24, 1787, that being the date of the deed by which John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, conveyed the land on Sixth Avenue on which the present Trinity Episcopal Church stands, to John Gibson, John Ormsby, Devereux Smith and Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, Trustees “of the congregation of the Episcopalian Church, commonly called the Church of England.” It is unlikely that this conveyance, dated on the same day as the deed to the Presbyterian congregation, for lots on Woods Street adjoining those conveyed for the use of the Episcopalians would have been made, had there not been an Episcopal church organization in Pittsburgh at the time.

The earliest Episcopal services in Pittsburgh of which there is any authentic account were conducted by the Rev. Francis Reno, a pioneer Episcopal clergyman. It is related that in 1794 he officiated alternately at Pittsburgh, and Chartiers, a few miles from this place. But the minister who is recognized as the first rector of Trinity Church, and of the congregation of which it was the immediate successor, was the Rev. John Taylor. Much of the early information in regard to this church to be found in the local histories, so far as it relates to Mr. Taylor, seems to be based on the memorial sermon delivered on October 3, 1869, by the Rev. John Scarborough then rector of Trinity Church, on the occasion of the last service in the old church which stood on the site of the present structure. (1) In this sermon Dr. Scarborough stated that in 1797 a handful of churchmen resident in Pittsburgh invited the Rev. John

(1) Rev. John Scarborough: The Sermon preached at the Farewell Service in Old Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1869, Pittsburgh, 1869.
Taylor to officiate as their pastor, and intimates that the
church organization dates from that year, and that Mr.
Taylor then began his ministrations in Pittsburgh.

Through the kindness of Mr. Lewis Irwin of this city,
a great grandson of Mr. Taylor, the writer has been per-
mitted to examine and study the little Commonplace Book
kept by Mr. Taylor for forty-five years. The book contains
a skeleton account of his activities from 1788 until the lat-
ter part of 1833. The Rev. John Taylor was born in County
Armagh, Ireland, in 1754, and was educated at Trinity Col-
lege, Dublin. It is not known when he came to America. He
was originally a member of the Presbyterian church and in
the United States became a convert to Episcopalianism. In
the little manuscript prayer book left by him, and also owned
by Mr. Irwin, are entries showing that he taught school in
various places in Pennsylvania before being ordained a min-
ister of the Gospel. On May 27, 1790, he commenced “in the
College as tutor.” There is nothing to indicate either the
name or location of this college. On “September 25,” presum-
ably also in 1790, he began teaching school at “the meeting
house of Dry Run” in Allen Township, Northampton Coun-
ty. On May 2, 1791, he commenced teaching at Easton. It
is known that he married Susanna Woodruff, the widow of
William Huston, a Revolutionary officer, who, after the de-
claration of peace served in the regular army of the United
States. He was ordained a deacon on October 12, 1794, in
Philadelphia by Bishop White.

Mr. Taylor probably went West in the early spring of
1797. At this time he resided at Bald Eagle, now Minesville,
in Center County. The entries in the Commonplace Book are
not always made consecutively, and it is necessary to read
the entire volume in order to obtain a comprehensive view
of his career. The earliest entries which have any bearing
on his life in the West are those referring to the vendue
which he held on October 26, 1796. This sale perhaps took
place at his former home in anticipation of his removal to
Western Pennsylvania. Most of the articles sold were house-
hold effects, the others being light farming implements such
as might be used in the cultivation of a small plot of ground.
Rev. John Taylor and His Commonplace Book.

The Commonplace Book reveals the fact that the first few years spent by Mr. Taylor in the West, were not passed in Pittsburgh, but in Washington County, in this State, in the vicinity of the headwaters of King's Creek in that part of Hanover Township which was incorporated with Beaver County on its erection in 1800. That he resided in this township is substantiated by the fact that in the list of subscribers to the church and school which he established there, were Samuel Swearingen and his son, Thomas Swearingen, William Langfitt, James Whitehill, David Kerr, Obadiah Applegate, Robert Doak, James Ferrell, Robert Kennedy, James Reed and Captain David Patton. These men all dwelt in the neighborhood of King's Creek, Indian Creek, or Mill Creek, and their names appear in the list of taxables in Hanover Township, Beaver County, for the year 1802. (1) Samuel Swearingen was the great grandfather of Judge Joseph M. Swearingen of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and William Langfitt was the grandfather of Dr. William J. Langfitt, and former State Senator Joseph A. Langfitt, both of Pittsburgh. Other subscribers living in Hanover Township were William Huston, Thomas Ferrell, James Gifford and Mrs. Moore. Benoni Dawson, and Thomas Dawson, his son, resided near the Ohio River in Second Moon Township, Allegheny County. Their names are entered among the taxables in that township for 1802, when it had become part of Beaver County. (2) Benoni Dawson was a pioneer settler, and the founder of Georgetown, and an early communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of that place. Anthony Wilcoxon and John Wilcoxon lived across the State line in Brooke County, Virginia, and in 1800 the former was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, situated about ten miles northeast of Charleston, now Wellsburgh, of which Dr. Joseph Doddridge, the author of the famous Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars, was rector. If additional evidence was needed to prove that at this time Mr. Taylor was a resident of Han-

(2) Ibid. p. 1217.
over Township, it is supplied by the fact that wheat was delivered for him by Samuel Swearingen at Brooke's Mill. This mill was located on King's Creek and was the most convenient mill to the settlements on King's Creek, Indian Creek and the headwaters of Mill Creek.

It is probable that both the church and the school were in the log building erected by the Presbyterians of the neighborhood of King's Creek, about three miles northwest of the present village of Florence in Washington County. It was known as the King's Creek Presbyterian Church. This church was either the oldest or the next oldest congregation in that part of Washington County and in what is now Beaver County. The honor was claimed by both King's Creek Church, and by the Mill Creek Presbyterian Church, located on a branch of Mill Creek in the present county of Beaver, about eight miles north of King's Creek. The earliest information in regard to these churches is found in the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery. The minutes show that Mill Creek Church asked for a supply on April 20, 1785, and King's Creek Church for one on October 19, 1785. The dates, however, are not conclusive of the organization of the two congregations.

At the time Mr. Taylor came to Washington County, the air of newness which had pervaded the district was disappearing. The Indian wars were at an end; the land titles obtained under the “Corn law” of Virginia, which State had formerly claimed this territory, or by virtue of the “Tomahawk rights” of Pennsylvania, were being exchanged for more substantial evidences of ownership. But the stories of Indian outrages had not been forgotten. The sites of the burnt cabins were landmarks; families who had lost members in sudden Indian attacks still bewailed their murdered kindred. The churches had suffered along with their members. An Indian foray against King’s Creek Church was long talked about among the settlers. The event happened while the Rev. Joseph Smith, known to the irreverent as “Hell Fire Smith,” from the lurid way in which he portrayed the terrors of hell, was serving the church as supply. He was engaged in the communion service; there was a sudden an-
nouncement of the approach of a band of Indians; the service was brought to an abrupt close; and in hot haste minister and congregation mounted their horses, and rode to a place of safety nearly twenty miles away. (1) In 1797, the building was empty and deserted, the congregation having removed to Cross Roads, the name by which Florence was then known. The Rev. Elisha Macurdy was the first pastor after the removal. David Elliott in his life of Dr. Macurdy related that the removal took place about the year 1798. (2) This date was not intended to be more than approximate, and the true date was no doubt earlier than 1797. It is entirely likely that the Episcopalians living within a radius of ten miles of King's Creek Church, being desirous of establishing a church of their own, secured the vacant building and procured Mr. Taylor to minister to them. Among the subscribers to the school were Presbyterians who may have been former members of King's Creek Church, and who joined the Episcopalians in the undertaking in order to obtain a teacher for their children.

Here Mr. Taylor preached the Gospel, and conducted a school for the children of the countryside. The school was opened on May 2, 1797, with eleven scholars, which in the next few months increased to between thirty and forty. His book fails to disclose that any baptisms or funerals were conducted by him. What may be the reference to a marriage ceremony is an entry in May, 1798, of the receipt from James Whitehill of a gallon of whisky, under which is written the significant word "Wedding." Whisky was the indispensable emblem of hospitality on every public and private occasion, and no doubt Mr. Taylor provided the whisky in anticipation of a wedding service which he had been engaged to perform.

Accounts were opened with the subscribers, and they were charged with church and school subscriptions which were in pounds, shillings and pence, Pennsylvania currency. There were debits for medical attendance which would lead

to the belief that at this time Mr. Taylor also practiced medicine, or at least prescribed simple remedies to the farmers among whom he labored. On the other side of the account was a statement of the manner in which the subscriptions were paid. Scarcely any money passed, the equivalent of about nine or ten dollars being all that Mr. Taylor received from this source during his entire sojourn in Washington County. Merchandise was the means of payment. Almost everything necessary for a frontier household appeared. Among the credits was a calf, a fat hog, a cow, rye, flaxseed, wheat, buckwheat, corn, oats, pork, sugar, potatoes, fodder for cows, men, women, and children's shoes, slippers, fire wood, honey, a bee hive, butter, a churn, meat, including "packeted" meat, venison, doe skins, linen, weaving linsey, and several quires of writing paper. The receipt of whisky was mentioned a number of times.

His time was not all spent in teaching and preaching, and like his neighbors he cultivated a tract of land, and owned horses, cows and hogs. The heaviest farm work was performed by his subscribers. Samuel Swearingen, who was his largest contributor, plowed his fields and harrowed his oats; and for other work furnished the services of his negro slave "Luke" together with his "team," or his "steers"; James Whitehill sowed flaxseed for him. The roads which he traveled in the performance of his duties, were rough bridle paths, the streams that he was obliged to cross were unbridged, and it was not always practicable to return home on the same day, and the book abounds with credits for the cost of keeping his horse.

During his residence in Washington County, Mr. Taylor never had more than nineteen or twenty subscribers, and there was little prospect of increasing this number by proselyting where Presbyterian sentiment was so overwhelming, or of obtaining additional scholars for his school. Besides his total subscriptions only amounted to forty-seven pounds and five shillings, equivalent to about one hundred and eleven dollars in United States money, or something like forty dollars a year. On this pittance, practically all paid in farm produce, together with the yield of his little farm, he was
obliged to maintain his large family. A call came from Pittsburgh, and he accepted the invitation and abandoned Washington County for that larger field.

His departure was a distinct loss to Episcopalianism, and a gain to the Presbyterian church. From the subsequent history of the Mill Creek Presbyterian Church it is apparent that after he deserted his congregation, many of the members became Presbyterians and joined Mill Creek Church. In 1902 this church celebrated what was called the "118th Anniversary." John M. Buchanan, a leading member of the Beaver County bar, in his address gave the sittings in the church of the early members, and among them were the names of nearly half the men who were contributors to Mr. Taylor's church. Their descendants are to-day generally members of the Presbyterian church. All that remains of King's Creek Church is a few scarcely visible ruins. They are on the farm once owned by John McCaslin, and now the property of Adam McCormack. A number of years ago decayed logs were dug up, and disintegrating sandstone found in the debris indicated that the church was provided with a chimney, something which few churches had at that period. A few ancient graves complete the scene.

It is likely that Mr. Taylor left Washington County and came to Pittsburgh to live in 1800. The last entry in the Commonplace Book relating to his labors in Washington County was dated April 20, 1799. At least one of the church subscriptions for the second year was made as late as August, 1798, and as church and school subscriptions were always made for the ensuing year, the time of closing his Washington County work would appear to have been in the summer or fall of 1799. He commenced teaching school in Pittsburgh on June 1, 1800. His first clerical act was the baptism on July 21, 1800, of the child of Justice of the Peace Jeremiah Barker, who had a general store on Market Street. He must therefore have left Washington County and come to Pittsburgh sometime between the summer of 1799 and June 1, 1800, probably in the early spring of the latter year. There are no other entries referring to the performance of ministerial functions until January 25, 1803,
while those relating to the school show that he was constantly employed in teaching during that interval. This would leave in doubt the exact date of the organization of Trinity Church. In any event it should be remembered that there were only a small number of Episcopalians in Pittsburgh, and while a few were people of means, the majority were poor, and whatever church organization they may have had, would be leading a feeble existence. It is well also to bear in mind that the entire population of Pittsburgh in 1800 was only 1565, and that the indifference toward religion engendered by the Revolutionary War was still strong. It was therefore necessary for Mr. Taylor to obtain money from other sources in addition to that received from his church. While it is not made plain in the book, it is well known that his school work was largely in the Pittsburgh Academy. This was the first institution of higher learning in the village, and was located on the south side of Third Avenue a short distance west of Cherry Alley. It was a small two-storied brick building, with the gable facing toward the alley, and contained three rooms, one below and two above.

In October, 1801, he opened a night school on his own account in one of the rooms of the Academy. (1) On January 10, 1803, he separated from the Academy and began conducting a school (2) in his residence at the corner of Market Street and Fifth Avenue. (3) When Fortescue Cum- ing was in Pittsburgh in 1807, he was again teaching in the Academy, being assistant instructor. (4) The charges for tuition were two dollars a quarter. Opposite the lists of the scholars as entered in the book are columns headed with the abbreviation "pd." In many cases under this abbreviation there are no entries. This might mean that in those instances the school money was never received, or it may indicate carelessness on the part of Mr. Taylor in failing to credit the amounts paid.

The names of many of the scholars appearing on these rolls recall memories of the men and women who made up

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(1) *Pittsburgh Gazette*, October 9, 1801.
(2) *Pittsburgh Gazette*, January 7, 1803.
(3) *Pittsburgh Gazette*, November 18, 1803.
(4) F. Cuming: *Sketches of a Tour*, Pittsburgh, 1810, p. 68.
the life of early Pittsburgh. William Magee, Sam. Magee, Christopher L. Magee and Mathew Magee, all written McGee, were probably children of Samuel or Thomas Magee, the hatters, from one or the other of whom the late Christopher Lyman Magee and former mayor William A. Magee are descended. Julia and Eleanor Wrenshall were daughters of John Wrenshall, the father of Methodism in Pittsburgh, the first of whom afterward married Frederick Dent and became the mother of Julia Dent, the wife of Gen. U. S. Grant, eighteenth president of the United States; John Diehl, written Deal, was the grandfather of former mayor William J. Diehl; Hetty Ewalt was a daughter of Samuel Ewalt, a leading citizen and sheriff of Allegheny County during the Whisky Insurrection; James and Butler O'Hara, were sons of Col. James O'Hara, in his day the most prominent business man in Pittsburgh. Morgan and Fayette Neville were sons of Colonel Presley Neville, a Revolutionary officer and a well known public man in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Morgan Neville became a member of the Allegheny County bar and was sheriff of the county from 1819 to 1822, and was editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and a writer of marked ability. Henry M. Brackenridge was the son of Judge Hugh Henry Brackenridge, the most famous of all the early lawyers, and a writer of note; and the son was likewise conspicuous both as a public man and as an author. Caroline Marie was the daughter of John Marie, the Frenchman who conducted the inn near the northwest corner of what is now Fourth Avenue and Grant Street, perhaps the best known tavern in its day. Samuel Bedford was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, one of the first men to practice medicine in Pittsburgh. John Scull was the son of John Scull, the editor and publisher of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, who with Morgan Neville, succeeded in the ownership of the newspaper. Alexander Morrow was probably the son of William Morrow, the proprietor of the inn on Water Street, called the "Green Tree." The Hancock children, William, Rebecca, Crawford and George were likely all children of Richard Hancock, the owner of the well known tavern on
Market Street, at the “The Sign of General Butler,” formerly conducted by Mrs. Murphy. Among the students in the night school in 1806, was Peter Eltonhead, a man of adult years who two years before had established the first cotton factory in Pittsburgh. In the lists of scholars were also such well known names as Irwin, Beltzhoover, Craig, Cecil, Butler, Smallman, Wilkins, McGunnigle, Porter, Weidner, Jones and Lichtenberger. The names of his daughters and step-daughters appeared, but his son John was sent to the school conducted by the German Church at the northeast corner of Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue, which in the common parlance of the day he designated, the “Dutch School.” Interpersed with the names of the scholars are frequent entries of marriages, baptisms, and acknowledgments of the receipts of innumerable bushels of coal, and the purchase of meat from Mr. Diehl or Mr. Richard, and other household necessaries from various persons. The school register ends in 1807. Mr. Taylor may after that time have either discontinued teaching, or what is more likely, the record of the scholars were thereafter kept at the Academy.

From its inception and until sometime in 1808, when the Round Church, erected in the triangle bounded by Liberty Avenue, Sixth Avenue and Wood Street, was completed, Trinity Church held its services in the old court house, a two-storied log building situated on the north side of Front Street (now First Avenue) two doors east of Market Street, in the grand jury room on the second floor of the new court house, located in the westerly part of the Diamond, and in public and private houses. During this period the entries indicate that Mr. Taylor’s services at baptisms, marriages and funerals were rare. After the occupation of the Round Church such entries show a decided increase. But the record is not complete in this respect. An examination of the files of the early Pittsburgh newspapers shows that he officiated at other marriages in addition to those noted in the book. The highest number of ministerial acts performed in any year was in 1813, when it was thirty-seven. In 1817, the

(1) F. Cuming: Sketches of a Tour, Pittsburgh, 1810, p. 231.
number fell off somewhat, and the next year Mr. Taylor resigned his charge. He continued to baptize, marry and bury people in Pittsburgh and vicinity for many years afterward. After he left the church and until 1829, when he was seventy-five years of age, the number of entries devoted to this part of his work were about equal to the annual average for the entire period from 1808 to 1818. The ministerial acts performed in 1826 were fifty-one, a greater number than during any year of his pastorate. Included however, was the baptism of twenty children whose names are noted on a loose sheet found in the book, baptized at Chartiers Creek, sixteen on one day, and four on another. The continued call for his services was due perhaps to the fact that he had no immediate successor in the rectorate of Trinity Church, and for the reason that from 1818 to 1824, the church sometimes had a rector but oftener had none, and further because he was so well known in the town. Also he had endeared himself to many both in the church and out of it, who went to him whenever a clergyman was required. To these persons he was known by the affectionate appellation of "Father Taylor"; and their children delighted to call him "Pappy Taylor."

Mr. Taylor was an astronomer and had more than a local reputation. It is related that he loved the study of astronomy so well that he sometimes spent the entire night in observing the movement of the heavenly bodies. One of his sources of income was to furnish the astronomical calculations first for Zadok Cramer's Almanacs, and later for the Western Farmer's Almanacs. In one of the earliest advertisements of his night school he offered to teach any one who had made "a tolerable proficiency in mathematical knowledge" the art of making an almanac in the course of one quarter. (1) This work was most congenial to him and was continued to the end. The last almanac for which he furnished the calculations was the Western Farmer's Almanac for 1839, then published in Wheeling, which appeared after his death. In his connec-

(1) Pittsburgh Gazette, October 9, 1801.
tion with Zadok Cramer he must have displayed some acquaintance with business. It could not have been his Christian character alone which caused Mr. Cramer's widow to select him as administrator of her husband's considerable estate, upon the death of that eminent publisher and promoter of culture.

Mr. Taylor's discourses from the pulpit have been described by Mr. Cuming, who heard him preach, as "good moral lectures well adapted to the understanding of his hearers." (1) Judge Daniel Agnew (2) related an anecdote apropos of his preaching: On one occasion the sermon was quite long, and while in the middle Mr. Taylor stopped abruptly saying, "Brethren, we'll reserve the rest for the afternoon's diversion." He was of such local prominence that much was written about him. Henry M. Brackenridge said his old teacher (3) "was as good a man as there is any use for in this wicked world." The eccentric and often unreliable Mrs. Anne Royall, who visited Pittsburgh in 1828, declared that "the Rev. John Taylor of Liberty Street," was a most amiable man who, on account of the hollowness of religion as practiced, had left off preaching in disgust, because of which he was then struggling with poverty. (4)

An intimate view of Mr. Taylor's later years is given in an article which appeared in the Pittsburgh Leader on July 18, 1897, based on information received from Mr. Taylor's relatives. To the picture there presented, the Advance Argus of Greenville, Pennsylvania, in its issue of June 21, 1900, supplied a few additional dashes of color. He was described as having been a large and handsome man, measuring over six feet in height, and weighing more than two hundred pounds. His hair was sandy and his complexion fair and boyish; and there was not a wrinkle on his face even in extreme old age. At family prayers he always remained standing, being too heavy to kneel with ease and comfort. He was of mild temper, and never became angry, and loved children and books. He was an excellent singer, and

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(1) F. Cuming: Sketches of a Tour, Pittsburgh, 1810, p. 68.
delighted to sing what he laughingly termed, “The twelve old tunes that God made in Ireland.” He was besides a performer on the violin of no mean ability.

His wife died on January 16, 1829, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. Her grave is near the Sixth Avenue fence, about a hundred feet west of the entrance. After her death he made his home with his son-in-law, Mr. John Irwin, in Allegheny, and passed the summers with his step-daughter, Sally Huston, who had married Thomas Limber, and lived with her husband on a farm on the bank of the Little Shenango Creek, three miles east of Greenville. Here he prepared his almanacs, using a large table covered with sand in which he made the calculations employing a stick for the purpose, paper being scarce in this backwoods settlement. In front of the house was his sun dial. His other occupation was to work several hours each day in the garden on the farm. He was a good swimmer and indulged in this pastime whenever the opportunity was presented.

His grandchildren, the daughters of Mr. Irwin, delighted to talk of his amiable character and jovial disposition. In winter on their return from spending the evening with their young companions, he always insisted that they come into his bedroom and tell him what they had done since leaving home. As they drew up about the fire and recounted their experiences, he would laugh and joke with them over ludicrous happenings or counsel and advise them on serious subjects.

He died on August 10, 1838, at the age of eighty-three years and nine months, at the home of Mr. Limber. His death was tragic. For some years before, at daily worship, he had prayed that his death might be sudden, “so that his body might not be racked with pain nor scorched with fever.” He was on one of his usual summer visits. The hot August air had long been charged with electricity. Then the storm burst, the thunder roared and the lightning flashed, and at midnight Mr. Limber’s house was struck, and its victim was Mr. Taylor. His prayer was answered.

He is at rest, only a few hundred yards from the spot where he met his death, in the small burial plot on the Hadly
Road, in a corner of the farm where he died. The marble slab which covers his remains is almost hidden by tangles of blackberry bushes and weeds.

The record of Mr. Taylor's ministerial acts while in Pittsburgh, as well as the entries on the loose sheet containing the list of baptisms on Chartiers Creek, being of permanent interest, are herewith printed in full, just as they appeared in the Commonplace Book, except that they are placed consecutively.

**Registry of Marriages, Baptisms and Funerals.**

**July 2** Baptized Esqr Barker's little girl
1800

Jany. 25, 1803,
Mr. Fleming to Miss Peggy McDonald.
Polly Brown departed this life on the 27th of April, 1803, at one o'clock P. M.
May 12th, 1803, in the town of Pittsburgh, Jane Medcalf was baptized.
May 14th, 1803, Miss Sprague.

Feb 16th Married Cap't Reed to Mrs. McDowell 1804

Feb 29 Married Mr. Hazlet to Miss Cahoon 1804

William Neas was Baptized on Sunday May 13th 1804
a child of one month old
August 18th 1804
Married Daniel Lochrey Jannet Calbreath

1805

Sept. 20, John McCune and Mary Wines were married.
1806

April 2d, Were baptized Margaret and Jane Donnaldson.

May 22, married Capt. Hook to Mrs. Calender.

July 19, Joseph Warters's daughter was baptized by name Nancy.

August 31, Mr. Lewis was married.

October 19, Baptized four children for Mr. Ol. Ormsby.

November 6, Married Wm. Arthurs.

1807
January 20, Mr. Cramer was married to Miss Clark
February 5, Married Mr. Th.Morrow to Miss Studder.
February 19, Were married Daniel Freese to Miss Anna Stevenson.

23d, Mr. Smyth and Mrs. Gross were married.
March 9th, Married a couple at Mr. Tuckers—A Miss Bradley.

13, Were married Mr. Miller to Miss McFaul.
25, Mr. Kelly and Miss Fitsimons were married.
26, Miss Keller was married.
29, Mr. McFall to Miss McAnany.

April 8, Were married, Mr. McAlester to Miss Patterson.

11, Samuel Camp was baptized twenty five years of age.

28, Were married Patrick O'Hara to Miss Margery Loughrey.
June 28, Edward Crommey was baptized a child of three weeks old.

July 16, Were married Daniel Alfred to Miss Sara McAlwain.
August 28, Married Polly Robinson.

September 11, Were married Mr. Smith to Miss P. Ferguson.

19, Mr. Mahaffey's three children were baptized.

30, Polly Alfred was married.
October 14, Married Miss Mary Kelly to Mr.
November 5, Were married Mr. Simms to Miss Neville of Pittsburgh.

6, Was baptized Ann Fish.

1808 February 2, Jesse Newel and Pegg Strain, were married.

February 10th 1808
Born 31t December 1807
Baptized Feby 10th 1808
Frederica Henrietta Amelung
Feb. 18, 1808, Were married John Lang to Miss Mary Fairly.
24, Were married William Davis to Miss Margaret Snook and Amasiah Ingram to Miss Unity O'Neal.
29, Alexander Long to Miss Mary Householder.
May 5, Peter Shaffer and Mary Obey were married.
16, James Young to Miss Catherine

1808
June 3 Baptized Charles Warner a child of 18 m
9, Mr. McFaul married to Mrs. Ross.
26, Were married Major Harmon to Miss
June 30, Were married Daniel Callison to Miss Sally Clark.
July 21, Were married Captain Ma Cutchin to Miss Rebeca Butler.
August 9, for John Robinson were baptized William Beny Robinson born March 28th, 1798.
John Garret Robinson born June 27, 1800.
Samuel Dolby Robinson September 6, 1803.
Mary Anne Margaret Robinson born Mar. 26, 1806.
For Richard Robinson were baptized George Sheed Robinson born May 23, 1801.
Elizabeth Robinson born May 24, 1803.
Ann Dolby Robinson born Jany 13, 1807.
1808 Oct 6, Nancy Johnson was baptized.
October 8, Were married Robert Aul to Miss Mary Myers.
October 31, Baptized Mr. Clark's son.
December 24, Were married Phil. Ross to Miss Hanna Semple.

25, Were baptized Mary Collins aged nine years July last.
Thomas Collins, aged 4 years August last.
Margaret Collins, two years July last,
Valeria Collins aged nine months September 11th,
1809

Jany 12, Were married Mr. Humburd to Miss Margaret Long.
Feb. 5, Were baptized for Mr. McLauchlin two boys and two girls.
27, Were married Michael Kerr to Polly Mc-Glauglin.
March 28, Andrew Sloan to Miss Jane Hull.
April 7, Baptized a son for Mr. Abner Barker.
9, Dito a son for Dr. Mowry.
19, John MaCurgin to Hannah Lansdown.
28, Were married Mr. E. Minehart and Miss Betsey Hay.
June 28, Mr. Chaplain and Miss Craig were married.
July 17, David Jones and Miss Jane Jeffers were married.
July 27, Were married Jane Reed to Mr.
August Were married a son of Mr. Crawford to Miss Moore.
1809 August 9th Were married Thomas Hartly to Mrs. Sarah Camp.
September 1st, Were married Mr. Thos. Ligget to Mrs. Holdship.
October 26, James Mason married to Miss Nancy Williams.
December 28, Were married Mr. Abraham Rudolph to Miss Hanna Davis.

1810
Jany. 21, Henry Ferdinand Roberts was baptized.
March 10 Jacob Kelly and Nancy Camble were married.
April 20 1810 Married Mr.
Harris to Mrs.
May 2, John Pinkner and Polly Brewer.
May 10, 1810, a couple in Irish town.
10th, David Edwards to Jane Crookshank
18, Edward Custard and Cathrine Snee.
June 10, Peter Maffet to Mary Snee.
June 14, John Anderson to Miss Anne Glasford.
Abraham Rudolph to Miss Hannah Davis.
June 25, George Kelly to Miss Jane McBride.
June 28, Mr. Peter Baird to Miss Nancy Coffy.
July 3d, Mr. William Robinson Junior to Miss Parker.
July 8, Benjamin Holt to Polly Smith.
1810 August 9, Were baptized Maria Emson.
Juliana Minehart.
Were married Josiah Hellet to Miss Ruth Minehart.
August 12, Robert Bell to Dolly Thomson.

Here a strip the width of a name has been cut from the Register

September 6, Joshua McNight to Miss Barkley.
13, Andrew Stewart Miss Ursula Williams.
29, Mr. Christopher Cowan to Miss Kirkpatrick.

October 24, Steven Eddy to Miss Bridget Fox.

November 14, Mr. Henry to Mrs. Reed.
26, Reuben Hague to Isabella Strahan.

1811 Jany. 1, Peter Hane to Miss Polly Tripple.
Michael Lentz to Maria Eliza Jones.

1811 Jany. 1, Reuben Palmer to Mary Hogle.
3, Wm. Sharp to Miss Anne Sawyer.
16, John Shaeffer to Susanna Williams.
17, John Reed to Miss Smiley.
William Deel to Miss Harriet Sheldon.
19, David Brotherton to Miss Mary Mehugh.
20, Mr. Watson to Miss Sara Small.

March 19, James Camp to Miss Esther Staley.
21, Mr. Davis to Miss McDonnald.
22, Thos. Ross to Miss Margaret McKnight.

April 2, George Call to Miss Kitty Dunlevy.
3, David Cleland to Eliza Steel.
25, to Miss Newel.

May 9, Nelson Judd to Miss Charlotte Sutton.
11, John Beggs to Miss Sara Jones.

June 5, Obadiah Applegate to Rachel
13, Daniel McKinsey Tucker to Miss Anna Paine.

July 11, Patrick Snee to Miss Margaret Rippy.
28, George Gardner to Miss Polly Tanner.
29, Robt. Guy to Miss Sally Clark.

August 5, Jack to Miss Ann, a black couple.
6, Geo. Randles to Miss Betsy Neely.
16, Wm. Martin to Nancy Baldwin.
18, Dr. Fred Buckelew to Miss Maria Cogan.
25, Lewis Huttenhond to Miss Peggy Berryman
31, Thos. Sheldon to Nancy Richardson.
Septem 5, John Morrison to Jane McNeel.
15, Elias Jones to Miss Ann Akins.
Oct. 2, Phil Pane to Miss Casteel.
19, Benjamin Morgan Roberts was baptized.
Novem 14th, Mr. Roseman to Miss Greenough.
December 19, John Girty to Miss Mary Graham.
22, Mr. Heesen to Miss M. Craig.
January 2, 1812, Mr. Obey to Miss Sally Benny.
24, Mr. Points to Miss Polly Smith.
28, Mr. Christopher Love to Miss Caathrine Miller.
Feb. 6, John Mann to Miss Polly Camble.
    Michael Balsley to Miss Cathrine Miller.
    Baptized, Nancy, Eliza Anne, Rosanna Tucker
    Eliza Went.
Feb. 14th, John Jones to Miss McKee.
17, Thos. Ing to Miss Fanny Cruse.
20, Mr. Henry Stevens to Miss Sophia Griffin.
March
12, James Jack to Miss Margaret Pollock.
26, Mr. Perkins to Miss Barkley.
29, Patrick McCauly to Matilda Cassady.
April 7th, 1812, Curtis Rook to Miss Martha Whinery.
14, Lewis Phipps to Alice Travilla.
17, Were baptized Maria Frew and George With-erite.
April 21, 1812,
    Was baptized Charles Philius,
    Godfather Charles Tompson,
    GodMother, Elizabeth Elstner.
26, Ann, Eliza Amalia Wilson
30, Mr. Mazarie to Miss Cummer.
May 31, Was baptized Worstoff.
June 10, Married Philip Keller to Miss Rebecka Berry.
28, Baptized John Taylor Ethey.
July 19, Lieutenant Johnson to Miss Cathrine McGun-nigle.
Aug. 18, George Dake to Sara Barnet.
Aug. 19, Mr. Charles M. Doughty to Miss Polly Anne McDowel.

23, Joseph Lewis was baptized.

Sept. 21, Nicholas Schuyler Jones to Miss Nancy Paxton.

October 22, 1812, James Clark to Miss Mary Duk, Pitt Township.

Decem 29, Arthur McCoubrie to Miss Sara Cummins.

1813 Jany. 1, Judge Young to Miss Barkly.

7, Charles Richard to Miss
Jan. 10, John Johnson to Miss Jane Madowel.

17, Archibald Sinclair to Miss Charity North.

February 10, John Hern to Miss Charlott Cecil.

March 11, David Soles to Miss Betsey Zimmerman.

16, Samuel Robinson to Miss Hariot Gray.

18, Jonathan McCartney to Miss Ellinor Camble.

22, John Rammage to Miss Margaret McClurg.

April 4th Richard Lewis to Miss Betsy Walters.

12, James Barry to Miss Nancy McClarron.

18, Joseph Cloyne to Hanna Ray.

24, Adam Jonson to Grace Holt.

24, Alex McMullin to Jane Crawford.

May 6, George Brown to Sophia Carrion.

20, Wm. Lusk to Miss Polly Davis.

June 11, John Cummins to Miss Betsy Adams.

17, Philip Black to Miss Patty Brown.

George Sleeth to Miss Sally Miller.

29, Robt. Beebee to Miss Vandever.

July 13, Thos. Carter to Miss Polly Scamahon.

Aug. 12, Hugh Calbreath to Miss Margaret York.

September 13, John Gardiner to Miss

Novem 10, George Brown to Miss Abbey Lamb.

11, James Macnamee to Miss Matilda Jonson.

Nimrod Grace to Miss Mary Anne McCulley.

25, Wm. Anderson to Miss Mary Jane Reed.

28, Chas. Shaler to Miss Amelia Louisa Kirkpatrick.

Decem. 1, David Frew to Miss Martha Kearns.

2, Wm. Boggs to Miss Sara Lee Pollock.
9, Mr. Brown to Miss McGinnis.
14, John B. Gray to Miss Kitty Garey.
20, to Miss Phillips.
28, John Bowers to Miss Nancy Finley.
26, Charles Shales to Miss Amelia Louisa Kirkpatrick.

Were baptized Jany 2 1814 in Pittsburgh,
David Gunsales, born May 4, 1807,
Joseph Do Do May 17, 1810,
Rachel Do Do March 12, 1812,
Edwin Long, born August 23, 1806.
Frederick do do Febr. 4, 1808.

27, Thos. B. Dorrell to Miss Elizabeth Lamb.
30, Wm. Richardson to Miss Mary McMullin.
Feb. 3, Francis Adolphus Wilkey to Miss Jane Bailey.
17, Elias B. Horner to Miss Eliza Camble.
22, Thos. Matthews to Mary Wilcox,
Charles Wilmore to Eliza Camble.
24, John O'Hara to Mrs. Black.
March 6, Asa B. Shephard to Miss Mary Blashford.
8, Philip Miller to Miss Jane Gwin.
16, John Graham to Miss Elizabeth Connor.
April 8, N J-B-d to Miss M-L-Y.
11, Robert Hamilton to Miss Jane Wasson.
19, Jeremiah Eyenson to Miss Mary McFarran.
May 10, James Warden to Miss Mary McApin.
Samuel Richardson to Miss Jane Kalsa.
19, James Benny to Miss Betsy Douty.
June 30, Haven to Miss Fanny Irwin.
George McFaul to Miss Rebeka Rattle.
July 6, Mr. Griffin to Miss Mead.
7, Dr. Lewis to Miss Kirkpatrick.
Jams Patten to Miss Hanna
14, Henry Jack to Miss Boniface.
22, John Earls to Miss Anne Rattle.
August 3, Seth Howel to Miss Betsy Turnpaw.
9, Alex Martin to Kitty Richard.
Septem. 2, John Metker to Margaret Lamb.
13, John Macafee to Polly Hartford.
Octo. 27, John Binny to Miss
Novem 1, Michael Carr to Miss Elizabeth Dixon.
Decem. 27, Mr. Petigrew to Miss Patty Barkley.
Mr. Bolton to Miss Rachel Perkins.
1815 January 26th George Brittle to Miss Hains.
February 15, Mr. Geo. Morrow to Miss Kitty Magee.
16, George Morrow to Miss Kitty Magee.
23, Mr. Robinson to Miss Morrow.
April 7, Mr. to Miss Quail.
11, David Watt to Miss Jane Anderson.
13, Peter Leorton to Miss Mary Whitiford.
30, John Nelson to Miss Cathrine Lane.
May 25, James Henry to Miss Rebekka McClain.
William Sands to Miss Jane Camble.
29, Alexander MaClure to Miss Maria Barnet.
June 18, Joseph T. Goulden to Miss Isabella Steuport.
July 9, John O'Connor to Miss Martha Pinkerton.
18, Wm. Moor to Miss Elizabeth McKeya.
31, John McGalahill to Miss Mary Anne Mc-
Gaughan.
Aug. 1, Gabriel Silverthorn to Miss Harriet McGivn.
10, Thomas Burt to Miss Agnes Gallaway.
30, Thomas Alexander to Miss Dorcas Camble.
September 2, Baptized Robert Sara, David Hummel.
14, Alfred Loyd to Miss Alice McClernon.
October 19, Wm. Starkey to Miss Fany Fox. Of the
19, Lewis Reed to Miss Mary Berry
Army
20, Robert McCracken to Miss Cathrine Mc-
Grigger.
Novem. 2, James Ferguson to Miss Fanny Long.
Abraham Derry to Belinda Neville Colo.
12, Edward Smallman to Mrs. Birth.
22, Walter Holmes to Miss Margaret McCand-
les.
28, John Ing. to Miss Elizabeth Brannen.
Decem 14, Hugh Calbreath to Miss Margaret Sorley.
29, Thomas Scot to Miss Sara Wilson.
1816 Jan. 11, James Cramer to Miss Emely Comely.
15, Cathrine Elizabeth Eichbaum to George W. Bedwell.
23, Samuel Carey to Miss Mary Kemble.
25, Wm. Backhouse to Miss Christina Wright.
Febr. 6, Dennis Adams to Miss Jane Patterson.
15, John Hoey to Miss Mary Little.
20, James Davidson to Miss Jane Graham.
22, Robt. Townsend to Miss Deborah Coleman.
March 1, Wm. McGinnis to Ellionor Humes.
March 26, George Robinson to Miss Jones.
April 1, John Flecher to Miss Mary Gardner.
April 2, John James to Miss Polly Porter.
11, William Sidner to Miss Eliza Green.
23, Philip Harraga to Miss Margaret Vanever.
May 7, John Bradley to Mary Anne Fitzpatrick.
16, William Dickson to Miss Isabella Morrow.
both of Lawrenceville.
28, Daniel Boyle to Miss Margaret Cox.
30, James Sweetman to Miss Catharine McDon- nald.
June 18, Jame Hancock to Mrs. Jane McClelland.
July 2, Wm. McKelt to Miss Sarah Miller.
3, John Gillan to Miss Margaret McGunnigle.
4, Alexander Creighton to Miss Nancy Hill.
August 7, Alexander McAntire to Miss Elizab. Morrow.
Aug. 11, Mr. Lambie to Miss Cummer.
Aug. 22, John Longshaw to Miss Ellen McCappin.
September 16, James Higgins to Miss Ellinor Thomson.
October 3, John Rowley to Mary Aljoe.
7, Capt. Samuel Cooper to Miss Eliza Weigley.
Novem. 11, Roger Foley to Miss Barbara Kinney.
12, Daniel McKee to Miss Louisa Tripple.
14, Wm. Lemont to Miss Margaret Kingan.
Jas. McCaslin to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Francis Alexander to Miss Sarah Wilson.
26, Henry Zartman to Miss Margaret Shafer.
28, George Echard to Miss Nancy Kingsland.

(To be concluded)