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#### Notes and Queries

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

**EARLY SWEDISH RECORDS—EXTRACTS FROM PARISH RECORDS OF GLORIA DEI CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.**—Mr. Rudman, anxious for a speedy and accurate knowledge of his congregation, formed in 1697 and 1698 a list of all the families, and classed them in local districts. This was inserted in the book, still preserved, which also contains the records of baptisms, marriages, burials, etc. It is here translated from the Swedish. Many of the names being somewhat altered by time, they are written in the modern way, as follows: Baptism names—Andrew (Anders), Benedict (Bengt), Isaiah (Esaia), John (Johan), James (Joens), Laurence (Lorenz), Nicholas (Nils), Stephen (Staphan), Swan (Sven), William (Olave). This last name has not, indeed, any corresponding in English, William being called Wilhelm in Swedish; but the offspring of these Olaves substituted William as in some degree similar, and of common use; the former is quite obsolete. The female names are nearly the same in both languages. Brigitta or Bridget for Brita, and Helena for Elanor, may be noticed. Surnames, little altered, are: Johnson (Janson), Morton (Mortenson), Swanson (Svenson), Wheeler (Wieler), Fish (Fisk), of the same meaning. More changed are: Bancson (Bengtson), Cox (Cock), Lycon (Laiken), Jones (Jonason or Jonson), Toy (Tay and Taw). Much varied from the original are: Culin (Van Coelen), Hewlings (Haling then Huling), King (Cone then Koenig), Boon (Bonde), Justis (Gustafson then Justison), Urian (Joergen), Garret (Gertson). The sons of Arian Johnson, at Tinnicum, took the name of Aretzon, and this was afterwards changed into Archer, which is yet preserved. [*Note by Rev. Dr. Collin.*]

*New Jersey.*—*Senamensing, at the other side of the river.* Fredric King, b. in Sept. 1659, married 1686, drown'd Sept. 24th, 1698. His wife Christina, d. of Jonas Nelson. Their children: Andrew, John, twins, 2½ years, b. Decr. 11, 1694; Elias, 7 years, born in May, 1690; Alexander, 15 weeks, b. March 31, 1697; Julia, 4 years, born in Sept. 1693. Their hired men, John and Peter.

Elias Toy, born in Oct. 1664. His wife Gertrude, d. of Nelson, born 1671, married Febr. 1690. Their children: Fredric, b. July 30th, 1690; Margaret, b. Decr. 14, 1691; Maria, b. Septr. 4, 1693; Christina, born in the year 1694. His wife's sisters: Catharine Nelson, b. May 1st, 1674; Anna do., b. July, 1676. Isaiah do., born June 20, 1697.

Caspar Fish, b. Febr. 4, 1651, married Apr. 17, 1675. His wife Margaret, born 1656, died Nov. 14, 1697. Their children: John, 19 ys., born Septr. 15, 1677; Gustavus, 18 ys., b. Decr. 10, 1678; Elias, 17 ys., b. June 16, 1681; Caspar, 9 ys., born Febr. 9, 1684; Susannah, b. Jan. 11, 1688; Maria, 4 ys., born May 15, 1693.

Mrs. Ella, mother of the Steelmans now. Her sons: Eric, aged 16 ys.; Charles, 18 ys.

Mouns Cox. His wife Gunnila, d. of Jonas Nelson. Their children: Peter, 14 years; Jonas, 12; Gabriel, 7; Margaret, 16; Helene, 10; Maria, 5; Catharine, 1. His wife's sister, Brigitta, 17 ys.

Peter Matson. His wife Catharine Rambo. Married Febr. 16, 1674. Their children: Peter, 12 ys., b. May 27, 1685; Mathias, 10, b. Augt. 12,

1688; John, 3, b. June 14, 1694; Jacob,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , b. May 25, 1697; Eliza, 19, b. February 7, 1678; Catharine, 17, born Decr. 29, 1679; Maria, 14, b. May 11, 1682; Margret, 5, born Febr. 1, 1692.

Laurence Hulings. His wife Catharine. Their son Laurence.

Eric Cox. His wife Elizabeth. Their children: Peter, 23 years of age; John, 21; Laurence, 14; Olave, 12; Helene, 10; Margret, 8; Anna, 4; Maria, 2.

Olave Dahlbo. His wife Catharine. Their children: Andrew, Laurence, Gabriel, Charles, Peter, born 1690; John. His mother Elizabeth.

John Rambo. His wife Brigitta, d. of Peter Cox. Their children: John, born July 6th, 1692; Peter, born Jan. 6, 1694; Brigitta, b. Nov. 15, 1685; Catharine, b. Octob. 4, 1689; Margret, born Jan. 23, 1691; Maria, born May 5, 1695.

Stephen Johnson. His wife Anna, d. of Matson. Their children: Andrew, 4 years; John,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years; Jonas, born Augt. 6, 1697. His wife's sister Gertrude.

John Lock.

Andrew Lock. His wife Christina Fish. Her children by the first husband: Catharine, Peter, Fredric, Elizabeth, John, Regina. The eldest of them fifteen years old. Her child with Andrew Lock: Maria, 2 years old, Aug. 15th.

*Trumpeter's Creek*.—Andrew Anderson Homan. His wife Catharine, born in Finland. Their children: Olave Anderson, Andrew Anderson, Michael Anderson, Brigitta.

*On the Sea Shore Great Egg Harbor*.—James Steelman. His wife Susannah, sister of Elias Toy. Their children: Andrew,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years; Susannah,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years. His mother-in-law Christina. A servant girl.

Peter Steelman. His wife Gertrud. Two children.

*Takokan, near Little Egg Harbor*.—Eric Mollicka, born in Helsingeland and Mora Parish, 62 years of age in Apr. 1698. His wife Ingabor, sister of Peter Cox's wife. Their children: John, 20 years; Stephen, 13 ys. the 30th of April; Catharine, 15 years.

*Pennsylvania, this side of the river above the Church, Pacquessung*.—Andrew Bancson, Junr. His wife Gertrud. Their children: Andrew, 2 years; Elizabeth, 3 months. The girl Magdalen, 10 ys.

Laurence Boor, b. Aug. 1648. His wife Elizabeth, b. Febr. 1654. Married in 1671. Their children: Laurence, 19 years; Andrew, born Sept. 20 or 29, 1691; Elizabeth, 10 ys., born March 14, 1687; Maria, born August 7, 1698. The servant girl Maria, b. 1675.

Peter Rambo, Jr., b. June 17, 1653. His wife Magdalen, d. of Swan Scuter, born March 25, 1660. Married Novr. 12, 1676. Their children: Swan, 20 years, b. Octob. 19, 1677; Peter, 15, born Dec. 20, 1682; Andrew, born Apr. 2d, 1691; Elias, 4, born Febr. 7, 1694; Jacob,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , born March 28, 1697; Brigitta, 17, b. March 10, 1679. The servant girl Ingabor, 23 ys. Living by themselves: Ann, the sister of Ingabor, 23 ys.; Maria, do., 21 ys.; Helene, do., 10 ys.

Nicholas Jestenberg, b. in 1659. His wife Maria, born in 1663. Married in 1680. Their children: Ingabor, 16 years, b. 1681; Anna, 14 years, b. 1683; Helene, 12, b. 1685; Maria, born Jan. 18, 1690; Brigitta, 6, born Apr. 11, 1691; Abigail,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , born March 11, 1697; Peter, 4, born Aug. 3, 1693. Marcus, his wife's sister's son, 13 ys.

Eric Jestenberg. His wife Hasin. The servant girl Regina. A negro boy.

Mathias Keen. His wife Henrietta. Their children: Maria, 5 years; Christina, 4; John, 2; Anna, born Sept. 7, 1697; Jonas, born Sept. 16, 1698. A negro boy.

Christian Classon. His wife Margret. Their children: Clas, 14 years; Ann, 12; Catharine, 10; Christina, 8; John, 6; James, 2; Elizabeth, 3; Christian, born Sept. 29, 1697.

Eric Keen. His mother Welamkie. His brothers Jonas and Peter.

Nicholas Lycon. His wife Maria. Their children: John, Peter, Christina, Gertrud, Maria, Anna.

Andrew Lycon. His wife Anna. Their child Christina. The servant girl Catharine.

Hans Lycon. His wife Gertrud. Their children: John, Peter, born Jan. 2d, 1699.

Gunnar Rambo. His wife Anna. Their children: Peter, 19 years; Gunnar, 17; Andrew, 15; Mouns, 13; Gabriel, 10; Mathias, 7; Elias, 4; Brigitta, 12.

Michael Lycon, b. 1644. His wife Helena, b. 1650. Married in 1670. Their children: Nicholas, born Febr. 20, 1677; Mouns, born March 10, 1679; Andrew, born March 11, 1682; Michael, born Octob. 11, 1686; Zacharias, born Dec. 26, 1696; Gertrud, born Dec. 16, 1675; Christina, born Febr. 17, 1684; Helene, born Decr. 29, 1689.

*Wicacoa*.—Anna Swanson, widow of Andrew. Her children: Gunnar, 30 ys.; Christopher, 19 ys.; Andrew, 11.

Swan Swanson's widow Catherine. Her children: Barbara, 23 ys.; Catharine, 15 ys.; and four negroes.

Lydia, widow of Olave Swanson, born in Apr. 1647. Her children: John, 30 ys.; Peter, 29 ys.; Lydia, 17 ys.; Judith, 9 ys. A colored girl.

*Nitapkung, at Schuylkill*.—John Skute, b. Sept. 4, 1654. His wife Ann-gott. Their children: Swan, born Jan. 10, 1692; Christina, born Sept. 4, 1687. A servant girl of Engl. religion. His brother-in-law Morton Garret.

Garret Morton. His wife Magdalen.

Mouns Justis. His wife Christina. Their children: John, 2 years; Andrew,  $\frac{1}{2}$  year. N. B. John Bowler and his wife, daughter of John Jones.

Nicholas Jones. His wife Christina. Their children: Swan, 14 years; Peter, 10; Andrew, 4; Helene, 12; Margret, 8; Brigitta, 6; Cicely, 2.

Mouns Jones. His wife Ingabor. Their children: Peter, 4 years; Margret, 6; Christina,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Jonas, born Sept. 23d, 1698.

Peter Jocom. His wife Julia. Their children: Peter, 20 years; Mouns, 19; Charles, 15; Swan, 12; Jonas, 8; Andrew, 4; John,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Catharine, 16; Julia, 10. An Indian boy, 20 years.

Thomas Jenderman. His wife Margret. Their children: Euclides, Elsa (children by her former husband), Longshore; Maria, d. of Thos. Jenderman.

Andrew Longacre. His wife Magdalen, d. of Peter Cox. Their children: Peter, 15 years; Andrew, 13; Margret, 9; Helene, 7; Maria, 5; Catharine, 9 months.

Gustavus Justis. His wife Anna. Their children: John, 15 years; Mouns, 13; Gustavus, 10; Morton, 8; Andrew, 6; Peter, 4; Helene, 2; Charles, b. Oct. 15, 1697.

Peter Lock.

*Tahokaning*.—Olave Mollicka, 24 ys.; Eric Mollicka, 22; Anna Mollicka, Helena, sisters. Anna Runnels, Engl., professing our religion. Her daughter Elsa, son Olave.

*Nishammi Creek*.—Clas Johnson. His wife Walburg, d. of Mathias Bancson. Their children: John, 14; Laurence, 9; Derick, 6; Gertrude, 3; Barbara.

John Classon. His wife Margret, d. of Johnson. Her [or his] sisters: Catharine, 17 ys.; Elizabeth, 19 ys.

John Enochs. His wife Brigitta, d. of Olave Jestenberg. Their children: John, 7 years; Peter, 6 ys.; Brigitta, 4; Anna,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Michael Fredrics. His wife Anna, d. of John Classon. Their daughter Frances, 20 yrs.

Walburg, widow of Douck Williams. Her son William, born in Nov. 1676.

*In the City of Philadelphia*.—George Thompson.

Single men: Clement Paul, John Bartholomews, Nicholas Matson, Peter Homan, Matthew Henricson, Peter Lock.

*From the Church down the River, at the Hollander's Creek (near Moy-amensing)*.—Benedict Bancson. His wife Catharine. Their children: son Daniel, 3 ys.

Andrew Wheeler. His wife Catharine. Their children: John, 7 ys.; Andrew, 5; Laurence, 4; Anna, 1½.

John Stille. His wife Gertrud. Their children: Christina, 13 ys.; Anna, 12 ys.; Olave, 10; John, 5; Sarah, 7; Brigitta, 4; Barbara, ½.

Andrew Bancson, b. 1640. His wife Gertrud, b. Oct. 19, 1650. Married Nov. 22, 1668. Their children: Peter, born March 6, 1677; Catharine, b. Jan. 29, 1679; John, b. March 31, 1681; Jacob, b. Octob. 19, 1684; Brigitta, b. April 10, 1687; Daniel, b. Jan. 22, 1691; Joseph, b. May 2, 1696.

John Cox, Junr., b. Jan. 20, 1673. His wife Margret, born in 1671. Married May 25, 1694. Their children: Swan, 2 ys.; Martha, 2 months. The servant boy Fredric, 10 ys., part Swede.

John Rambo, Junr. His wife Anna, d. of Michael Lycon, b. Aug. 21, 1673. Their son Peter.

Peter Cox, Junr., b. Jan. 20, 1671. His wife Elizabeth. Their children: Laurence, 5 years; Andrew, 1½.

Captn. Laurence Cox, b. March 21, 1646. His wife Martha, b. in Augt. 1650. Married May 15, 1669. Their children: Robin, b. Sept. 1681; Mouns, b. Nov. 4, 1683; Laurence, b. Aug. 15, 1688; Gabriel, b. March 25, 1695; Margret, b. February 18, 1685; Deborah, b. July 7, 1693. Note. A negro girl 14 ys., a heathen. Richard Ross, an Englishman, married a daughter of Captn. Lawrence Cox.

Richard Rods, Englishman. His wife Catharine, b. Decr. 1669. Their children: John, Laurence, Richard, Joseph, Benjamin, Martha. His wife and children are Lutherans.

Peter Cox, Senr. His wife Helene. Children: Peter, 9 ys.; Israel, 4; Mouns, 2; Maria, 14; Helene, 12; Margret, 7.

Matthias Holstein, b. 1642. His wife Catharine, b. 1673. Married in 1688 (*sic*). Their children: Laurence, b. Sept. 15, 1677; Andrew, b. Jan. 19, 1679; Mathias, b. July 1, 1681; Fredric, b. Jan. 13, 1684; Peter, Jan. 16, 1691; Henry, b. March 29, 1694; Catharine, b. Jan. 10, 1697.

Andrew Rambo. His wife Maria. Their children: John, Andrew, Peter, Brigitta, Maria, Martha. Note. Old Peter Rambo. The hired man, Peter Homan.

Peter Justis. His wife Brigitta. Their children: Peter. Jonas, his wife's sister's son.

Brigitta, daughter of Mouns. Swan Justis, 20 years; Andrew Justis, 16 y.; Maria, a nurse child, 8 years; Charles Justis, Taylor, single man; John Justis, widower.

Andrew Jones. His wife Catharine. Their children: Boerje, 5 years; Swan, 3½ y.; Jonas, 2.

Gabriel Cox. His mother Margret. His wife Maria. Children: Peter, 9 ys.; Gabriel, 7; Rebecca, 5; Margret, 3; David, ½. The hired man Matthew.

Valentine Ernest Cox. His wife Margret, d. of Swanson.

Nicholas Boon. His mother Anna. His brothers and sisters: Olave, 20 y.; Andrew, 14; Margret, 18; Brigitta, 16; Ambor, 12.

Peter Boon. His wife Catharine.

Otto Ernest Cox. His wife Christina. Their son Zacharias, 23 ys. An Engl. boy, Jacob Davis, 13 ys. Their son-in-law Mathias Nezelius. His wife Eliza. Their daughter Christina.

*Calkoon Hook*.—Swan Boon. His wife Brigitta, d. of Swanson. Their children: Gertrud, 8 ys.; Catharine, 6; Andrew, 2½.

Hans Boon, 28 y.

Morton Morton. His wife Margret. Their children: Morton, b. June 17, 1675; Laurence, b. Oct. 5, 1678; Andrew, b. Sept. 8, 1681; John, b. June 1, 1683; Jacob, b. May 24, 1686; Matthias, b. Sept. 8, 1690; David, b. Feb. 20, 1695; Margret, b. March 27, 1687. John Bartholomews, single man.

Mouns Peterson. His son Peter, 30 y. His wife Anna Fish. Their children: Magdalene, 5 y.; Peter, 2 y.; Henrietta. A nurse boy, 4 years. An old man, Nicholas Matson.

Hans Urian. His wife Elizabeth. Their children: John, 18 years; Fredric, 10; Andrew, 7; Ann Mary, 17; Helene, 12; Elizabeth, 8; Dorteia, 5. His stepson Laurence.

*Tennicum Creek*.—Anan Johnson. His wife Gertrud. Their children: Helene, 17 years; Gunnar, 12; John, 10; Jacob, 3; Adam, 1. His wife's sister's daughter Elizabeth, 7 years.

Mathias Morton. His wife Anna, d. of John Justis. Their children: Andrew, 6 ys.; Martin, 5 y.; Maria, 2 y.; John, b. April 14, 1697; Christina, b. Oct. 23, 1699.

Morton Morton. His wife Helene. Their children: Mathias, 28 ys.; Andrew, 26.

Henric Johnson. His son John Henricson. His wife Magdalen. Their children: Ann Mary, 5 ys.; Elizabeth, 3; 2 children not baptized, Andrew, Sarah, twins, b. Aug. 6, 1697. A hired girl, Brigitta. A boy, Michael, 12 ys.

William Cabb. His wife Christina. Their children: John, Christina, Deborah, Mary, Elsa, William, Helene.

*Crum Creek*.—Andrew Henricson. His wife Brigitta, d. of Morton. Their children: Henric, 6 years; Jacob, 4; Helene, 1.

John Cox, Senr. His wife Brigitta. Their children: Peter, 18 years; Charles, 12; Magnus, 9; John, 2; Catharine, 16; Anna, 7; Mary, 4; Augustus.

Culen's children: Jacob, Reigner, Gregory, Maria.

John Friend. His wife Anna, d. of Henr., Colman. Their daughter Helen, b. Jan. 26, 1697.

Enoch Enochs. His wife Susannah. Their children: Gabriel, born Feb. 95, 1695; Andrew.

Anna, widow of Nelson. Her children: Sarah, Barbara, Gabriel, Laurence. G. B. KEEN.

THE FIRST CHILD OF ENGLISH PARENTAGE BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The "Pennsylvania Gazette" for June 28 to July 5, 1739, contains the following: Philadelphia. On the 30th of May past, the children, grand-children, and great grand-children of *Richard Buffington*, Senior, to the number of one hundred and fifteen, met together at his house in *Chester County*, as also his nine sons- and daughters-in-law, and twelve great grand-children-in-law. The old man is from *Great Marle*, upon the *Thames*, in *Buckinghamshire*, in *Old England*, aged about 85, and is still hearty, active, and of perfect memory. His eldest son, now in the sixtieth year of his age, was the first-born of *English* descent in this Province. C. R. H.

CLAIM TO NEW JERSEY IN 1784.—In the discussion of the fishery and boundary question of New Jersey, early deeds conveying such rights become

of importance. Some time since the writer saw at an old bookstand a tattered 12mo. volume, which was evidently an English book, and printed by subscription, as a few subscribers' names remained, though the title-page was gone. The name of this work, "Nature Displayed," is a popular appellation in the literary world; and is not to be confounded with Duffie's volume, or with the "World Displayed," both on very different subjects.

The author set out for America in 1784, and traveled about the country; this statement comes in the middle of this wandering narrative. He came to pursue a claim to New Jersey, based on a newly discovered deed registered in Dublin, which he had copied and handed about (query in a printed broadside) among the skeptical Jerseymen. He speaks particularly of Edmund Plowden's History, and of the libraries in Philadelphia and Burlington, which latter, he says, contains many rare pamphlets, and refers also to Smith's History.

The observations are largely meteorological, the weather having made a much greater impression on this traveler than anything else, as the places visited are only briefly mentioned. No copy of this book is to be found in the Philadelphia Library, or in the Historical Society of Penna. I should therefore be obliged for the name of the author and some account of his claim to our State.

A curious instance of long possession under the Scottish law, of the fishings for nearly four hundred years, may be of interest in the discussion, as that long tenure under the decision of the courts in Scotland did not, it appears, give undisturbed rights. See the *Herald and Genealogist*, London, 1873, vol. 7, pp. 464, 465.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

Camden, New Jersey.

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### Queries.

**MARTIN FUNK.**—Information is wanted concerning the former residence of Martin Funk in Germany—*when* he left the old country, and *where* he landed. He and his family of seven children were members of the Institution at Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Paxton, Ills.

J. M. HANLEY.

**"AN AUTHOR WANTED."**—Information is desired regarding the author of a small octavo pamphlet of 20 pages with the following title: Some | Remedies | proposed | for the | Restoring the Sunk Credit | Of the Province of | Pennsylvania; | with | Some Remarks on its Trade. | Humbly Offer'd to the Consideration of the | Worthy Representatives in the General | Assembly of this Province | By a Lover of this Country. | *Amor Patriæ, Ratione valentior Omni.* | Ovid. ex Pont. | Printed in the Year, 1721. |

W. B. R.

**HEROES OF THE WAR OF 1812.**—Can any of the readers of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* give me the title of a book relating to the War of 1812–15, containing an account of the personal appearance of the heroes of that war?

J. P. N.

**MELLON.**—Can some of your readers give a solution to the following queries? 1st. Where the mortal remains of Thomas Mellon, a soldier of the War of 1812 from Philadelphia, were buried? His musket, captured from

the third Highlanders at the battle of New Orleans, was kept on exhibition at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, as late as 1862; it has since disappeared. 2d. The burial-place of Lieut.-Col. James Mellon, of Col. Weston's Massachusetts Regiment, who was at the defence of Fort Schuyler, August, 1777? To what branch of the family did Thomas Mellon and James Mellon belong? 3d. Are there any of their descendants living? 4th. What was the origin of naming *Mellenville*, Columbia Co., New York; *Mellonsville*, Laurens Co., Kentucky; *Mellonville*, Orange Co., Florida; *Millin*, Burke Co., Ga.; *Millen's Bay*, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; *Malone* or *Malon*, Franklin Co., N. Y.? 5th. Where were the remains of Grenville Mellen, a lawyer and poet, who died in the city of New York 5th September, 1841, interred? He was the eldest son of Prentiss Mellen, who was Chief Justice and Senator in Congress from the State of Maine. 6th. Who were the parents of the Deborah Mellon, who married Samuel Buckman, at Malden, Mass., Sept. 1697, lived afterwards at Weymouth, Me.?

335 E. 16th St., New York.

GEORGE MELLON.

THE SHOEMAKER PROPERTY, GERMANTOWN.—Watson's *Annals*, ii. 23, refers to "Schumacher's ancient house, built in 1686, and till lately standing in Mehl's meadow;" and again, p. 33, refers to Mayor "Shoemaker's country house, the same now a part of the house of Mr. Duval's place, and enlarged by Col. T. Forrest."

Was not Shoemaker Lane, now Penn Street, named after this family, and did not the modern house stand on Main Street at the corner of this lane, and was not the last owner of the name of Benjamin Shoemaker, whose daughter, Mrs. Ann Bloodgood, succeeded to it?

May 9.

T. H. M.

MARSHALL.—Can any reader of the Magazine inform us whether the ancestors of John Marshall, Chief Justice, came directly from England to Virginia, or if they were of the Pennsylvania family, as supposed by some of the latter? The name of General Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, suggests relationship with the Pennsylvania botanist, on which point the writer would be pleased to be informed.

COPE.

WILLIAM MOORE.—Information wanted concerning William Moore, President of Supreme Executive Council of Penna. from 1781 to 1782.

J. A. M. P.

EARLY MENTION OF COAL.—In the Non-importation Agreement entered into by the merchants of Philada, in 1765, we find "coals," one of the articles which persons having vessels cleared for Great Britain were allowed to bring back as ballast. Can any one inform us what kind of coal is alluded to?

G.

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### Replies.

WHO WAS JOHN BYERS (Vol. II. p. 111)?—The first notice we have found of him is in a deed to him of three hundred acres of land in West Pennsborough, Cumberland County, Pa., five miles west of Carlisle, from John McCallister, who had resided there, and had made improvements on the land. The deed is dated Nov. 18th, 1751, and he is there said to be "of



Lancaster County." The same year he is mentioned among the taxables of Middleton Township. He was, however, originally from Ireland, from which he emigrated with his brother James at an earlier period. On October 24, 1758, he held a commission from the crown of a justice of the peace, and acted as an associate judge in the Court of Common Pleas for the county, with Samuel Smith, Esq., as President. From this time onward until 1780, he acted as a Justice and a Judge (once, Sept. 9, 1766, he is mentioned as President Judge), having his commission renewed on several occasions as the authorities of the State were changed, and as circumstances called for a reappointment. In 1766 he joined with a number of his associate justices of the county in a letter to the Governor with respect to the escape from jail of Stump, the Indian murderer.

In the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council for Nov. 20, 1781, it is recorded that "Mr. John Byers, Esquire, attended in council (being elected Councilor for the county of Cumberland), and took the oath of allegiance and oath of office required by the Constitution of this State; and thereupon took seat at this board as a number thereof." He was a member of this body and a constant attendant upon its sessions for two years whenever it was together. He, with some others, took a resolute stand in opposition to the reception of a member from Philadelphia whose election was alleged to have been carried by the unlawful interference of military officers in his behalf. A person of the name of John Buyers also appeared before the Council in the impeachment of Matthew Smith as Prothonotary of Northumberland County. In 1783, he comes again before the Council in advocacy of the claims of General William Irvine. During the war he had command, as a colonel, of a battalion of infantry; but his principal service in the army was as commissioner of purchases of flour and provisions under Dep. Commissioner Ephraim Blaine, through whose earnest efforts the army was more than once saved from the necessity of disbanding. The prodigious activity of these men in this region, in which they staked their large fortunes and unsullied reputations, where much odium and small emoluments were sure to be given them, has never yet received due appreciation. Mr. Byers was for many years an active elder in the Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, under the care of the Rev. Captain John Steel, and was one of the trustees to whom the quarter of the public square, on which its house of worship stands, was deeded Sept. 20, 1766, and who were named in the charter of incorporation in 1773. He left a family of at least three daughters, who were married into the Alexander, the Carothers, and the Henderson families, but I am not aware of any living descendant who bears his name. The date of his death I have not yet found.

C. P. W.

Carlisle.

LOST GOVERNORS OF PENNA. (Vol. II. p. 110).—When William Penn returned to England in 1684, he empowered the Provincial Council to act in his stead as Governor, Thos. Lloyd being then President of that body. This commission was read at the meeting of Council, held at New Castle on the 18th of 6th mo., 1684.

"On the 12th of 7th mo., 1684, Council ordered that upon the decease or absence of ye present President from this Province or Territories, that it shall and may be Lawful for the Provll Council, upon any urgent Emergency, to meet together and chuse a Presidt or Vice presidt, as occasion shall offer, from time to time." (See Col. Records, vol. i. p. 120.) Under this resolution the following persons, besides Thos. Lloyd, acted as Presidents of the Council at the time given, and may be considered as Govs. of the Colony.

William Clayton, 24th 8th mo., 1684.

Thomas Holme, 30th 1st mo., 1686.

William Clark, 9th 2d mo., 1686.

Arthur Cook, 1st 3d mo., 1686.

John Symcock, 3d 7th mo., 1686.

Francis Hamson, in afternoon of 3d mo., 1686.

Author Cook, 1st and 2d of 8th mo., 1686.

John Symcock, 16th and 17th of 9th mo., 1686.

William Clark, 19th 2d mo., 1687.

J. H. M.

SAMUEL J. ATLEE (Vol. II. p. 74).—I was very much interested in Mr. Pennypacker's sketch of Col. Samuel John Atlee, in Vol. II. No. 1.

He was a citizen of Lancaster County for many years. He owned and resided on the plantation situated on the old Philadelphia and Lancaster Road, about twenty-two miles east of Lancaster. It was owned for many years by "King" Thomas Henderson.

By referring to Major James Burd's MSS. journal, while in command at Fort Augusta, I find some interesting facts in relation to the attack of the Indians upon the Bullock Guard.

[We regret that our space will not allow us to give the extract from Col. Burd's Journal, furnished by our correspondent. We refrain from doing so as the Journal has lately been printed in Vol. II., 2d series, Pa. Archives. The last extract sent us is dated July 25, and is as follows:—Ed.]

"Ordered Lieut. Atlee on the recruiting service from Fort Halifax, and Lieut. Miles to take post there."

This seems to settle the point that Lieut. Atlee was in command at Halifax, and that he ranked as lieutenant before Dec. 7, 1757. He was, perhaps, the youngest officer in Major Burd's command, and he must have been a soldier of great promise, to have ranked older officers in getting the command at Fort Halifax.

There is another record which also establishes the data for facts not stated. On the 12th day of November, 1778, Col. Samuel John Atlee took the following oath before John Whitehill, Esq., who was a Justice of the Peace for Salisbury Township, where Col. A. resided. The record can be found in Book "M," at page 542, in the second column of names, in the Recorder's Office in Lancaster City.

"I do swear that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and Successors, and that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the Peace of the said State, all Treasons, or Traitorous conspiracies, which I now know, or hereafter shall know, to be found against this or any of the United States of America. July 10, 1777.

"Taken prisoner August 27, 1776.

"Exchanged October 7, 1778."

Columbia, Pa., April 16, 1878.

SAMUEL EVANS.

THE CRISIS (Vol. I. pp. 115, 227).—[The following from the London Notes and Queries of Sept. 1st, 1877, has been furnished to us by SAMUEL TIMMINS, Esq., of Birmingham, England:—Ed.]

Though I cannot answer ESTE's query as to the author of these tracts, some additional particulars may prove useful. In that invaluable *Dictionary of Books relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time*, by Joseph Sabin, New York and London, 1871, there is a notice of an edition that seems more complete than any yet mentioned in your pages:—

"The *Crisis*. To be continued weekly during the present Bloody Civil War in America. [London] Printed and published for the Authors by T. W. Shaw, Fleet Street, where letters to the publisher will be thankfully received. 1775-1776. 2 vols. folio, 91 numbers, pp. 574, and Broad-sides of the Declaration, July 4, 1776."

In a note, Sabin says:—

"In one of Welford's catalogues there are said to be 98 numbers, the last being dated Oct. 12, 1776. It was reprinted in part as below: 'The *Crisis*, vol. i. containing xxviii. numbers, London printed; New York, reprinted by John Anderson, at Beekman Slip, MDCCLXXVI. 12mo. Pp. 236.'"

Another authority (Gowans) states this to be very rare, and all ever published by Anderson. Sabin mentions a few other editions of only a few numbers printed at Newport, R. I., and New London, but omits one printed at Hartford in 1775, mentioned in the bibliography of ante- (American) revolutionary publications in the 1874 edition of Thomas's *History of Printing*, vol. ii. p. 657.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1775, will be found the following interesting details in regard to this tract and a fellow-martyr with a nearly similar title:—

"House of Peers, Feb. 24, 1775. Lord Effingham complained of the licentiousness of the press, and produced a pamphlet entitled 'The Present Crisis with Respect to America Considered,' published by T. Becket, which his Lordship declared to be a most daring insult on the King, and moved that the House would come to resolutions to the following effect: that the said pamphlet is a false, malicious, and dangerous libel, subversive of the principles of the glorious Revolution to which we owe our present invaluable constitution, and of the rights of the people; that one of the said pamphlets be burnt by the hands of the common hangman in Old Palace Yard, and another at the Royal Exchange; that these resolutions be communicated to the House of Commons at a conference, and that the concurrence of that House be desired. Which resolutions, being read, were unanimously agreed to.

"Feb. 27. A conference was held between the two Houses of Parliament on the subject of the pamphlet published by T. Becket, when the concurrence of the Commons with the resolutions of the Lords on the 24th was agreed, and the pamphlet ordered to be burnt accordingly. A second conference ensued, arising from a complaint of the Earl of Radnor in the Upper House, and a like complaint in the Lower House preferred by Lord Chewton, against a periodical paper called the *Crisis*, No. 3, published for T. Shaw. In the Lower House the paper in question has been voted a false, malicious, and seditious libel; in the Upper House the word *treasonable* was added, but upon reconsidering the matter that word was omitted, and the paper ordered, like the other, to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

"The principles of these offensive publications were diametrically opposite: the pamphlet asserted a right in the sovereign to levy taxes without consent of Parliament, provided this consent was withheld; the other, that every attack upon the fundamental principles of the constitution was treason against the people."

The same magazine says, p. 148, under date "Tuesday, March 7":—

"The *Crisis*, No. iii., and a pamphlet entitled 'The Present Crisis with Respect to America' were both burnt at the Royal Exchange gate by the hands of the common hangman. There was a prodigious concourse of people, some of whom were at first very riotous; they seized and threw about the first brush faggots which were brought, and treated the city marshal and the hangman very ill; but more faggots being sent, which were dipped in turpentine, they immediately took fire, and the pamphlet and periodical

paper were soon consumed. Both the said publications were burnt in like manner at Whitehall the day before."

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

Camden, New Jersey.

DUFFIELD PARRY (Vol. II. p. 61, at bottom).—Edward Duffield, b. 1720, is said to have married Mary Parry, a grandchild of Owen Humphreys. The published ancestry of Dr. Benj. Duffield states that his mother was Catharine Parry, daughter of David Parry by his wife Mary, daughter of Owen Humphreys and Sarah Hughes. Inasmuch as Owen Humphreys and Sarah Hughes were married Sept. 9, 1738, and Edward Duffield to Catharine Parry, June 12, 1751, these statements seem to need revision. COPE.

PHILADELPHIA DOCTORS (Vol. I. p. 116).—Dr. John Kearsley was twice married, first to Ann — who died Aug. 26, 1747, by whom he had a child who was buried in Christ Church burying-ground, Dec. 24, 1748. He married, secondly, at Christ Church, Nov. 24, 1748, Mrs. Margaret Brand.

CHAS. R. HILDEBURN.

EDWARD WHALLEY, THE REGICIDE (Vol. I. 55, 230, 359. Vol. II. 11).—Mr. Robert P. Robins's paper in your first number has led me to make some further researches into the regicide's family history, and I think it is clear that Mr. Robins is mistaken in supposing that the will of Edward Wale (whom I take to have been Edward Wall) was made by the regicide.

The letters of Edward Whalley, in the British Museum, prove him to have been an educated gentleman, which Mr. Robins's testator evidently was not.

We know that Henry Whalley, Judge Advocate General (brother of Edward), settled in Ireland, and that at least two of Edward's sons were captains in Henry Cromwell's regiment of dragoons quartered in Ireland.

I have found in the Public Record Office in Dublin, proceedings instituted in 1699, in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, by Oliver Whaley against John Ormsby and Frances his wife, Richard Whaley and Susanna his wife, James Budd and Lucy his wife, and John Lopdell and Elizabeth his wife, which throw much light upon the family history of the Whaleys, and I give you the following extracts from the pleadings.

The Bill states that Henry Whaley was seized in May and June, 1659, of certain lands in Ireland, as an adventurer in the double ordinance, and that he made his will dated 7th June, 1659, and thereby devised his lands to his brother, Edward Whaley, William Gough, and Henry Middleton, Esq., upon trust to permit his wife to take £150 per annum jointure; then for his son John for life, with £100 jointure for Susanna his wife; remainder to his first and other sons in tail, with a provision for Elizabeth and Rebecca, daughters of said John Whaley; remainder to Edward Whaley, brother of said testator, for life; remainder to his son Henry and his heirs male; and in default, remainder to his son Edward and his heirs male; and remainder, in default, to the plaintiff, Oliver Whaley, another of the sons of said Edward, and his heirs male; and remainder, in default, to testator's granddaughters, Elizabeth and Rebecca, and that said Henry Whaley was appointed sole executor.

That the will remained in England as a settlement, until after testator's death.

That soon after the Restoration, said Henry Whaley, the testator, came into England, and on 10th March, 1663, made his claim to the Court of Claims, but died before he obtained a certificate, and said John Whaley, his son and heir, obtained the certificate from the Court of Claims.

That Rebecca died *v. p.*, unmarried and under age.

That said Edward Whaley, brother of said Henry (*i. e.*, Edward, the regicide), is long since dead, and said Henry and Edward, sons of said Edward,

are both dead without issue, and said John outlived them all, and himself died in 1691, without issue male.

That plaintiff was then in London, and it was a time of war, and he could not come to Ireland until lately. Plaintiff found that said John Whaley left four daughters, who were married to the defendants, Ormsby, Whaley, Budd, and Lopdell.

That William Gough and Henry Middleton died before said Edward Whaley, who was the survivor and plaintiff is his son and heir.

The defendants all answered the plaintiff's bill, denying the existence of this alleged will and the relationship of the plaintiff, and stating that Henry Whaley died in Dublin in 1667, having devised all his estates to his only son John and his heirs forever.

That Henry was a member of Parliament.

That Edward was one of the regicides, and attainted and fled from England, and they knew nothing of him or his sons Henry and Edward, the younger being dead.

Several witnesses were examined on interrogatories: the result was that the bill was dismissed without costs in the year 1700. The following is some of the evidence:—

John Wattson, examined October 26, 1699, deposes that he is sixty years and upwards, and was a servant of and waited on Henry Whaley, and afterwards bought and sold cattle for his son John Whaley. About 1683, he was in London with said John Whaley, who inquired for his friends and relatives, and met a son of one Captain John Whaley, who was a knight and married a lady, as deponent heard; and also met with one Mrs. Goffe, who lived at the bridge-foot in London, who was also said John Whaley's relation.

Mary Birkhead deposes that about five or six years ago, when her father, Henry Middleton, Esq., lay ill of his last sickness, Oliver Whaley, the plaintiff, went to ask him about the will made by Judge Advocate Whalley. She very well knew Edward Whalley, and that he was one of the judges on the pretended trial of King Charles I., and at the time of the Restoration he left England. She had known the plaintiff, Oliver, from his infancy, and that he was son to said Edward Whalley, the "trateor," by Catherine his second wife, and was born in said Edward's house in King Street, in the city of Westminster.

Grace Scudamore deposes that she was a menial servant of Edward Whaley, and knew the plaintiff, Oliver his son, who was born about two years before the Restoration. Heard that the will was in the hands of Catherine, one of the daughters of said Edward Whaley. Said Catherine died about seven years ago. Heard that the Lord Protector was godfather of the plaintiff.

Anne, wife of Robert Garrett, deposes that she was married in 1657, and was servant of Judith, one of the daughters of Edward Whaley.

Dame Isabella Shorter heard Edward Whaley went to New England, where he died.

Wm. Middleton heard Edward Whaley died beyond the seas thirty years ago.

Pat. Carwan, of Athinree, (Athenry Co., Galway), deposes that Henry Whaley died in Wm. Gray's house in Copper Alley, Dublin, and was buried in St. Werburgh's Church there.

Joseph Harvey, examined 4th August, 1699, deposes that he knew Edward Whalley, who was a colonel in arms under Oliver Cromwell, a Commissary General of Horse, and Major-General, who had a son named Oliver. Deponent was in the family when Oliver was born, and knew Henry Whalley, brother of said Edward, and had seen Rebecca, wife of said Henry.

The decree in 1700 dismissed the bill without costs, thereby showing that the Lord Chancellor considered the plaintiff had made some case.

I have been unable to ascertain with certainty who Richard Whaley (father

of the defendant, Richard Whaley) was, save that he was a cornet, and afterwards a captain of horse in Colonel Henry Cromwell's regiment. He had a grant in 1666 of lands in counties Kilkenny and Armagh, and purchased an estate in County Wicklow, which remained in his family until last year.

I still incline to the opinion (expressed by me in *Notes and Queries*, June 26, 1869) that he was a son of the regicide. I hope to discover a list of officers in Henry Cromwell's regiment, which will, perhaps, clear up this point.

It is very likely that the defendant, Richard Whaley, did not care to proclaim, in the year 1699, his relationship to the "Treator" if he were his grandson.

The pedigree copied by E. D. N., and inserted in your second number, does not quite tally with the statements in the foregoing chancery proceedings.

WM. F. LITLEDALE.

Whaley Abbey, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, February 7, 1878.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND CAPTURED AT THE ISLE AUX NOIX (Vol. I. p. 226).—J. S. W., in the second number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, gives an extract from Wilkinson's *Memoirs*, in which is related an account of the death of Captain Adams, Ensign Cuthbertson, and two privates, and the capture of Captain M'Lane, Lieutenants McFarren, McAllister, Hogg, and two privates, all of whom, it is said, belonged to the Pennsylvania line. In the second volume of the *American Magazine of History*, page 45, in the *Diary of Joshua Pell, Jr.*, a British officer, we find the following: (Aug. 10, 1776.) "This Isle (Isle Aux Noix) was well fortified by the French last war, and had a Boom across the River, in order to stop our entrance into Canada, after the reduction of Tyconderoga and Crown Point. I could not but notice the Inscription on a Tombstone in this Island, which is as follows:—

"Beneath this humble sod | Lie | Captain Adams, | Lieutenant Culbertson, | & | Two privates of the 6th Pensylvania—Reg't. | Not Hirelings | But Patriots. |

"They fell not in battle, but unarmed. They were basely murdered, and inhumanly scalp'd by the barbarous emissaries of the once just, but now abandon'd Kingdom of Britain.

*"Epitaph.*

"Sons of America, rest in quiet here,  
Britannia blush, Burgoyne let fall a tear,  
And tremble Europe sons with savage ease [sic]  
Death and Revenge awaits you with disgrace.

"The above Provincials were scalped by an advanc'd party of our Indians on the 20th of June, after they left St. Johns, about three miles from this place."

OFFICERS OF THE FRIGATE RANDOLPH (Vol. I. p. 469).—John F. Watson, in his *Annals of Philadelphia*, Vol. II. p. 297, states that his uncle, Simeon Fanning, was a midshipman on the Randolph, but left that ill-fated vessel previous to her loss, having been placed in charge of a prize that she had captured. Mr. Watson also says that another of his uncles, Joshua Fanning, was a lieutenant on the Randolph when she blew up. F. D. S.

ST. VINCENT AND PUKE'S LAND ASSOCIATION (Vol. I. p. 471).—This should read the "Vincent and Pikeland Association." J. B. L.