



Notes and Queries

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LOXLEY FAMILY RECORDS.—

"Elizabeth Loxley the first Daughter of Benjamin & Catharine Loxley was Born the 8th Day of January About 10 minutes aft. . . . the Clock in the Afternoon in the Year 1762.

"Mary Loxley the Second Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was Born the 29th Day of May about 12 of the Clock in the Day. Departed this Life on Friday May 4th 1787.

"Jane Loxley the third Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was born the 16th of February about 2 of the Clock in the Mor. . . .

"John Loxley the first son of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was Born the 2^d Day of August About 2 of the Clock in the Morn. . . . 1766.

"Catherine Loxley jun^r the 4th Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was Born July the 17th about 2 of the Clock in the Morning 1767.

"Stephen Loxley 2^d Son of Benjⁿ & Catherine Loxley was Born the 12th of August, 1768, about 6 a Clock in the Afternoon.

"Elizabeth Loxley the 5th Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley was Born the 9th Day of June about 2 o'Clock in the Year 1770.

"John Loxley the third Son of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley was Born the 12th of April 1772 about 1/2 after . . . the afternoon.

"Jane Loxley The Wife of Benjⁿ Loxley Departed this life the 22^d Day of September about 11 Clock at Night aged 55 years
1760.

". . . Loxley Son of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Departed this Life . . . Day of August About 8 of the Clock in the Morning after an Illness of About 5 Weeks Flux &c—in the Year 1767.

"Elizabeth Loxley Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Departed . . . this Life October the 16th about 10 of the Clock in the Morning of ye Hives after an Illness of about 6 Days in the Year 1767.

"Catherine Loxley, 4th Daughter of Benjⁿ & Catherine Loxley Departed this Life the 26th of July 1768 at 7 a Clock in the Evening of the Small pox & Lax Cutting teeth.

"Stephen Loxley 2^d Son of Benjⁿ & Catherine Loxley Departed this Life July 23 at 6 a Clock in y' Ev'g. . . . of Cutting teeth Lax & vomiting.

"Benjamin Loxley 2^d Son of Benjamin Loxley & Jane Loxley was born June y^r 6th at 8 a Clock in ye Evening, 1746.

"Abram Loxley 3^d Son of Benjⁿ & Jane Loxley was born ye 16th of January at 2 a Clock in ye morning 1750

" PHILAD Sep^r ye 22^d 1760

"This Book I Bought before I was married, and I give & Bequeath it to My Son Benjamin Loxley & to his heirs & Assigns forever as my last legacy & I give him to ye care of his Father Benjⁿ Loxley . . . with my . . . Hoping our Almighty Father will Protect them Both

"Witness.

JANE BAYLY

HANNAH WATKINS.

JANE J LOXLEY

her
mark

VOL. XXIII.—18

"Jane Loxley the Wife of Benjⁿ Loxley Departed this life the 22^d of September at Night between the Hours of 10 and 11 aged 55 Years, 1760.

"Thursday Nov. 5th 1772. Benjamin Loxley Jr. was Married to Miss Polly Barnes the Daughter of Mr. Barnaby Barnes of Philada. Mar. 4th 1774 my spouse died in Childbed & was interr'd in the Buriall Ground of the Baptist Society in Philadelphia—aged—

"Satterday July 14th 1781 Benjⁿ Loxley Jun^r was Married.—Miss Polly Pryor Daughter of Norton Pryor.

"Richard the son of Benjamin & Mary Loxley was born Wednesday July 31st 1782 about half an hour after 12 in the morning.

"Jane the Daughter of Benjⁿ & Mary Loxley born Thursday March third about 9 in the Morning 1785.

"Departed this Life September 18th 1786 about 9 in the Morning.

"Benjamin Loxley the second son of Benjⁿ & Mary Loxley was born August 5th about 4 in the morning 1787.

"Departed this life Sunday Ev. March 9, 1834 aged 46 years 7 mo 4 days.

"Mary Pryor Loxley 2^d Daughter of Benjⁿ & Mary Loxley was born July 4th 1789 about 12 min after 7 in the morning

"Richard Loxley the eldest son of Benjamin and Mary Loxley departed this life on Saturday morning April 5th 1851 aged 68 years 8 months & 5 days."

[Note pinned on original Document.]

"Susannah Margaret Wiperton was born the 6th day of January 1717 at Lunbach and departed this life the 18th day of April 1784 on the first day of the week about 10 Minutes after 8 oClock in the Evening and was interred the 20th in the Southeast corner of Friends burial ground Arch Street."

LETTER OF M. GIST TO COLONEL JAMES WOOD.—

"BALTIMORE, August 11th 1781—

"DEAR SIR,

"I have this moment received a Letter from the Marquis D La Fayette informing that the ennemy have taken post at York in Virginia, a copy of which I herewith inclose you. they appear to be prepared for sudden & active operations, and it is probable when a favourable opportunity offers, part of their force may be detach'd against this State.

"Upwards of two thousand Militia were discharged at this post by Order of the Council and Governor on Wednesday last—the cheerfulness & Alacrity with which they turned out on this occasion, adds greatly to their Credit and is a proof of Zeal and attachment that never fails to afford a pleasing confidence in Action. They are to hold themselves in readiness to assemble on the shortest notice, and if supported as we expect by the neighbouring Militia of Pennsylvania, I make no Doubt, but we shall be in force to check any of their intended operations.

"the route from this place to York town through Bush town is near 30 Miles out of the Way. I am from this circumstance induced to suggest the propriety of disposing the Horsemen at different Stages on the direct Road through Reister's town, in order that such intelligence as may be necessary to communicate to you be convey'd as expeditiously as possible; and I shall not fail to give you the earliest information respecting such movements as may tend to affect the security of the several posts under your direction.

"I have the honor &c

"to

"M. GIST.

"COL. JAMES WOOD in Lancaster."

LETTER OF THOMAS WILLING.—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I have rec'd your very flattering note of this morning with the accompanying Eulogy on the character of my old acquaintance, & our common friend Gen^l Washington.—I have read your Oration with a degree of pleasure, second only to that, which I received, when I heard you deliver it with every advantage to this excellent performance, which a Manly clear voice, graceful Manner, and the most appropriate action, cou'd possibly give.

“As your friend, & as an American, I shou'd have been proud that the Theatre had been that of the whole world, and that y^r organs of speech cou'd have reach'd the Ears of every great & good man in it. You wou'd have done honour to America, & have extended your own fame, as well as that of the excellent Man, whose character you have so well, so elegantly, and so judiciously delineated.

“Having no classical knowledge, & but a very little reading, I am not qualified to draw a just comparison between y^r Oration, the great models of Antiquity, or the like performances in the European World. I can only compare it, in the scale of my weak judgment, with similar productions in our own country. Amongst these I think it pre-eminent, & stands unrivaled for elegance of language, propriety of arrangement, & the beauties of imagery. Disqualified, as I confess myself to be as a Critic, on this, or any literary work, my encomiums can give you no confidence. This, however, I shall tell you, because I can say it w^h strict truth, that I have been never, so well or so agreeable, entertained, or so highly gratified. It has been the feast of Reason, & a most flattering source of delight to

“Y^r sincere & affectionate friend

“THOS WILLING.

“Give my love & best wishes to all about you. My eyes & my pen are both tired & you are too, by this time.”

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST ERECTING A THEATRE, AND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES IN PHILADELPHIA, 1766-67.—

“To John Penn Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delawar.

“The Address of the People called Quakers in Philadelphia,

“Respectfully Sheweth,

“That we have, with real Concern, heard that a Company of Stage Players are lately arrived in this City, with Intention to exhibit Plays, which we conceive, if permitted, will tend to subvert the good Order, Morals and Prosperity we desire may be preserved among us.

“We therefore esteem it our Duty earnestly to solicit the Governor that he would be pleased to prohibit those ensnaring and irreligious Entertainments; that the destructive Consequences arising from them to the Youth and others, which heretofore have been very evident, may be prevented.

“The Honour of Religion and Good of the People, we desire may have sufficient Weight to induce the Governor to take this Matter into his serious Consideration, timely to discountenance an Evil so very obvious and ensnaring; and that by encouraging Piety and Virtue, the sincere Returns of Gratitude, for the merciful Regard of Divine Providence, often vouchsafed and continued to us, may be manifested by the Humility and Reverence of all Ranks of People.

“Signed in and on Behalf of our Monthly Meet- } JAMES PEMBERTON
ing held in Philadelphia the 27th: 6 month: 1766 } Clerk.

"To the Honorable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania &ca.

"The Remonstrance of the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia hereunto subscribing,

"Respectfully Sheweth,

"That with much Concern and Regret we have observed the Design to establish Stage-Playing by erecting a Theatre in the Suburbs of this City, and being apprehensive that the Consequences thereof, if not averted, will be extremely pernicious to the civil and religious Interests of the People, We beg Leave to offer to the Governor's Consideration some general Observations on this Occasion.

"In an infant Colony established on the Principles of Industry, Frugality and Temperance, every Attempt to divert and alienate the Minds of the People from steadily following the good Examples of their Predecessors is obviously injurious. Commerce and the various Occupations dependent thereon have with the divine Blessing been the principal Support of this City and Province, in the Pursuit of which in a short Series of Time they have signally increased and prospered, but if a false Taste of Pleasure should unhappily prevail, and the Attention of the Youth be taken from those several Employments by which they may become useful Members of Society; instead of contributing to the Advancement of the public Interest Many Will soon be indisposed to the regular, necessary and laudable Exercise of their respective domestic social Duties to the Ruin of their Families and causing various Disorders and Irregularities by that growing Corruption of Manners which the Entertainments of the Stage evidently tend to introduce. And when we consider the greatest and most dangerous Consequences of their Unfitting the Mind for that Attention which is due to the Practice and Principles of the holy Religion we profess and their direct Repugnancy to the Spirit, Temper and Precepts of the Gospel, it surely becomes us to manifest our fervent Desire to oppose this Inlet to Vice and a Degeneracy from that Conduct in which the People have heretofore obtain'd the Favor of God and Regard of good Men.

"The Sense of many considerate pious Inhabitants of this City expressed in this Manner on a like Occasion some Years since (as we are informed) obtained the Attention of the Governor who then presided here, and his Promise to refuse any future Applications for his License or Permission to exhibit Stage Plays in this Province. And We now fervently wish the Mind of our Governor may be impressed with that awful Concern for the real Interest and Happiness of the People as to determine him to attend to this humble and earnest Request of a Number of them of the several different Denominations of the Christian religion who are united on this Occasion to express our hearty Desire that every lawful Method may be taken to suppress a Design so repugnant to our Christian Profession, and that all Ranks of People may be incited to promote the Practice of Piety and Virtue.

"Signed by upwards of Six hundred of the Freemen of the several religious Societies in Philadelphia & delivered to the Governor 21: 2 mo: 1767."

LETTER OF BARON STEUBEN TO RICHARD PETERS (in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania).—

"CAMP SMITHS CLOVE NEW YORK June 12th 1779

"Altho' I give to the D—l the Honorable Board of War, I still always Except my dear friend[s] Messers Peters & Pickering; I beg, my dear Sir, you will make a similar distinction between the Inspector

General & Baron Steuben—you may d—mn the first as much as you please, but pray, preserve your friendship to the Latter. Yes, my dear friend, the Board of War has hurt me considerably by the delay of the Regulations: Is it possible to employ only one Bookbinder for a Work of which the whole Army at once are to have Copies, But no more on this subject, I flatter myself that I shall receive 600 Copies by Major des Epiniers whom I send on purpose to Philadelphia.

“I desire him at the same time to explain you the particulars of our most critical situation, from which I hope we will Extricate Ourselves with Glory. Heaven appears in this moment to be a little Torified, but I hope we will reconcile him to us, by our Zeal & attachment to the good Cause of America.

“What say now our Peace makers who thought all preparations for this campaign superfluous? Doth yet Mr. H—y L—ns send back the Officers who come over here to defend his Country? I believe that in order to reconcile Heaven to us we should begin by hanging some Merchants who have troubled our affairs in such a manner by their mercantile spirit.

“My respects to Mrs. Peters, and an hundred kisses to my Rake of an Aide de Camp, repeat often my name to him, that he may not forget me quite.

“I am with the greatest Esteem

“Dear Sir

“Your mo: obed^t hu. servant

“STEUBEN

“R. PETERS, ESQ.”

THE ALBANY PLAN OF UNION, 1754.—In Carey's *American Museum*, 1789, February (pp. 190–194), March (pp. 285–288), April (pp. 365–368), there is an elaborate article, “Albany Plan of Union,” at the conclusion of which appears the following:

“*Remark February 9, 1789.*

“On Reflection it now seems probable, that if the foregoing Plan or something like it had been adopted and carried into Execution, the subsequent Separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country might not so soon have happened, nor the Mischiefs suffered on both sides have occurred perhaps during another Century. For the Colonies, if so united, would have really been, as they then thought themselves, sufficient to their own Defence, and being trusted with it, as by the Plan, an Army from Britain, for that purpose would have been unnecessary; The Pretences for framing the Stamp-Act would then not have existed, nor the other Projects for drawing a Revenue from America to Britain by Act of Parliament, which were the Cause of the Breach & attended with such terrible Expense of Blood and Treasure; so that the different Parts of the Empire might still have remained in Peace and Union. But the Fate of this Plan was singular. For then after many Days thorough Discussion of all its Parts in Congress it was unanimously agreed to, and Copies ordered to be sent to the Assembly of each Province for Concurrence, and one to the Ministry in England for the Approval of the Crown. The Crown disapproved it, as having placed too much Weight in the Democratic Part of the Constitution; and every Assembly as having allowed too much to Prerogative. So it was totally rejected.”

The above, as printed in *The Museum*, omits the word “Remark,” but bears date at the bottom, Philadelphia, April 9, 1789. It was written by Dr. Franklin and accompanied the following letter:

"SIR

"I thank you for the Oppertunity you propose to give me of making Alterations in those old Pieces of mine which you intend to republish in your Museum. I have no Inclination to make any Changes in them; but should like to see the Proof Sheet, supposing your Copies may possibly be incorrect.—And if you have no Objection, you may follow the Albany Plan with the enclosed *Remark* but not as from me.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble Servant,
(Signed) "B. FRANKLIN."

Addressed on the back,—

"MR. MATTHEW CAREY

"Printer of the Museum."

The originals of the above papers, in the handwriting of Dr. Franklin, are in my possession.

Philadelphia.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD.

LUCKEN—LUKEN—FAMILY RECORDS.—Miss Annie M. Daniels, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, contributes the following records of the Luken family, copied from the Bibles of Jan Lucken, who settled in Philadelphia County in 1683, and Abraham Luken. The latter is in the collection of the Historical Society.

From Bible of Jan Lucken.

1684 the 28th of ye 7th mo. Elizebeth Lucken Born.
1686 the 10th of ye 5th mo. Elase Lucken was Born.
1688 the 22^d of ye 12th mo. William Lucken was Born.
1689 the 19th of ye 7th mo. Sarah Luken was Born.
1691 the 27th of ye 9th mo. John Lucken was Born.
1693 the 18th of ye 11th mo. Mary Lucken was Born.
1696 the 30th of ye 1st mo. Peter Lucken was Born.
1698 the 25th of ye 5th mo. Hannah Lucken was Born.
1700 the 13th of ye 8th mo. Mathias Lucken was Born.
1703 the 16th of ye 7th mo. Abraham Lucken was Born.
1705 the 3^d of ye 9th mo. Joseph Lucken was Born.

1742 Mary Lucken Dyed in ye Lord.

1744 John Lucken Dyed in ye Lord.

1771 27th Day of March Susanna Lucken ye Wife of Joseph Lucken Departed this Life a half an Hour past tenn in the founnoon.

From Bible of Abraham Luken.

Margret Luken Daughter of Abraham Luken and Elizabeth his Wife Was Born the 24th Day of May Between 7 & 8 o'clock in y^e afternoon. 1772.

Jonathan Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Elizabeth His Wife Was Born the 29th Day of September at 2 o'clock in y^e afternoon. 1773.

Enes Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Elizabeth his Wife Was Born the 30th Day of July at a Half an hour Past Six in the morning. 1775.

Abraham Luken Departed this Life the first Day of June one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Six and was Buried the Third Day of June. 1776.

Margret Luken Daughter of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twelft Day of February.

this is the tru Date, 1727.

John Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Seventeenth Day of October, 1729.

Matthias Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Eighteenth Day of September, 1731.

William Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty third Day of February, 1733.

Abraham Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty first Day of November, 1734.

David Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty seventh Day of February 1737.

Joseph Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Fourteenth Day of May 1739.

Mary Luken Daughter of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty second Day of March 1741.

Job Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty eight Day of July 1743.

Mary Luken Departed this Life in December The Ninth Day at Six a Klock and forty minits at Night In the Year 1751.

LETTER FROM ELIZABETH BOWNE, NEW YORK, TO ROBERT HARTSHORNE, PORTLAND POINT, NEW JERSEY.—

"3^d mo. 1793

"7th Left home: to cousin Leah Robinson's about 4 in the afternoon. 8th Left at 7 in the morning to Trenton, crossed the ferry to Pennsylvania. Lodged two nights with our cousin Byles. On First day attended meeting at the falls & home with our friend James Moore.

"Left on 2^d day morning; compleated my business at Trenton, lodged that night with Robert & Hannah White.

"On 3^d day morning set off for Brunswick through the worst roads I ever rode. Finished my business & left Brunswick about 2 in the afternoon; reached the Wheatsheaf & tarried all night. Breakfasted & set off on 4th day morning at 7 o'clock to wait on the High Sheriff of Monmouth. Citizen Walton received me very politely & engaged that he would do his duty. Attended me to his mother, my Honoured & Beloved Aunt. Left her, who hath entered her 86th year, near 10 oclock & reached home about 4 afternoon.

"This day walked to Shrewsbury Meeting.

"5th day evening, 3^d mo. 14. I dined with Isaac Collins on the 6th of the week & 8th of the month. All well. Isaac was not at home."

MOUNTAIN—THOMAS.—Indenture dated July 26, 1749, between Joseph Mountain, cooper, of Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania (only son and heir of Richard Mountain, brewer, formerly of the parish of Andover, Hampshire, England) and Catherine his wife, and Jonathan Thomas, of Burlington, New Jersey, innkeeper. Richard Mountain's parents were Richard and his wife, the only child and daughter of John Dallamano, late of Andover, England.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF SARAH ROBISON, OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.—Sons David and Richard Robison; children of John Miffling; sister Elizabeth Smith; William and Jonathan Smith, sons of brother-in-law Richard Smith; George and Sarah Miffling; Anne Pound; Samuel, son of Ralph Peart; kinswoman Martha De Cow; Anna and Elizabeth Smith; Woman Friends of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting; kinsman John Miffling and Joseph Trotter; George and John Miffling, sons of George Miffling; executors, John Miffling and Joseph Trotter.

Signed January 9, 1746/7. Witnesses, Richard Smith, Ralph Peart, Isa. de Cow.

MR. JOHN W. JORDAN, Editor PENNA. MAGAZINE.

Mr. Hornor, in his historical note of my Grandfather, General William Macpherson (in No. 89, p. 51), has not recorded the fact of his marriage, March 9, 1803, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Reverend William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania. I therefore offer the information for publication in a later issue.

WILLIAM WHITE WILT BANK.

Queries.

SOUMIEN.—What was the full name of the Mr. Soumien, a silversmith, of Philadelphia, mentioned in "Daniel Fisher's Diary," 1755, in PENNA. MAGAZINE, Vol. XVII., 1893, page 271.

Box 3372, Boston.

H. E. WOODS.

CARSON.—Eleanor, daughter of John Passmore, married, 4/16/1736, at Friends' Meeting-house, London Grove, Chester County, Pennsylvania, to George Carson, of East Marlborough, same county. Eleanor died between the years of 1743 and 1750, leaving three children, John, Mary, and George. George Carson married a second time to Hannah Pusey.

Who can give me name of George Carson's parents, and any information of Eleanor's children, John, Mary, and George Carson?

JOHN A. M. PASSMORE.

318 S. Forty-second Street, Philadelphia.

Book Notices.

THE LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY VIRGINIA ANTIQUARY. Edited by Edward W. James. Vol. II., 1899.

The second volume of this excellent quarterly closes with the present number. Among the noteworthy contributions are the lists of marriages performed by the Revs. Anthony Walke, Joshua Lawrence, William Morriss, James Dawley, William Dawley, and Charles Henley; abstracts from Norfolk marriage bonds; Swiss Settlers; Taxable Property in Norfolk County in 1784; the Baptist Church, Princess Anne County, 1764; Norfolk Theatres of the Old Time, and a variety of articles of general and local interest. A very full general index of twenty-seven pages is a valuable addition. It always gives us pleasure to welcome a new historical and genealogical serial from Virginia, for they aid in developing a field rich in records, but long neglected. We extend our best wishes to the Antiquary.

REV. MORGAN JOHN RHYS, "THE WELSH BAPTIST HERO OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY." By Rev. John T. Griffith. Lansford, Pennsylvania, 1899. 126 pp. Price 60 cents per mail.

The little volume before us gives the principal events in the life of the Rev. Morgan John Rhys, who was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1760, and died at Somerset, in this State, in 1804. He married Ann, a daughter of Benjamin Loxley, captain of artillery during the Revolution. The family records of the Rhees, Loxley, and Lowry families are also given, and several sermons and orations delivered on special occasions reprinted.