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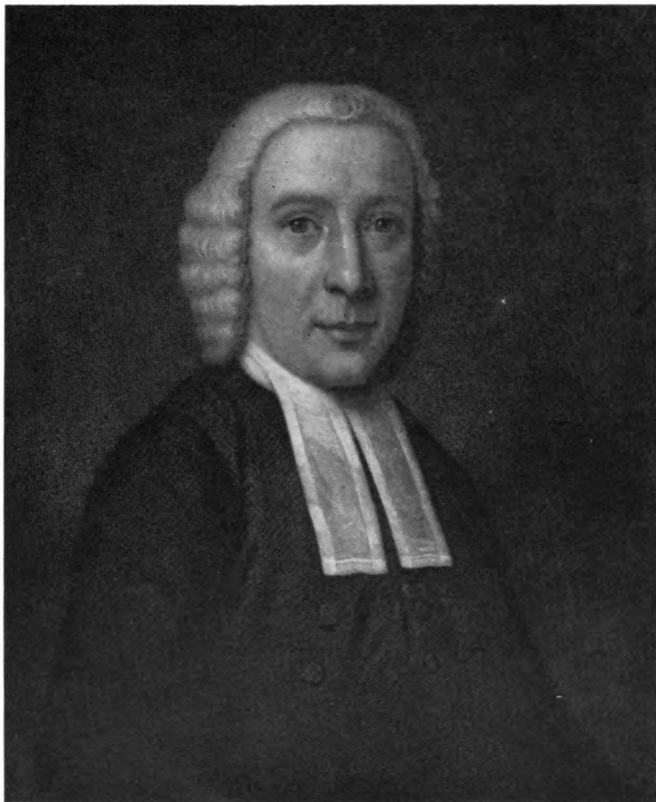
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## CHARLES BEATTY

JOURNALS OF  
CHARLES BEATTY  
1762-1769



*Edited with an Introduction by*

**GUY SOULLIARD KLETT**

*Research Historian of the Department of History  
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## FOREWORD







In view of the tremendous advances in travel on land, on sea, and in the air in recent decades, it is amazing that two hundred years ago a man could make the journeys which the Reverend Charles Beatty completed under the difficult conditions of travel in the eighteenth century. Furthermore, it is striking that journals of three of his trips exist without there ever having been an American edition published.

Of these three journals, two deal with trips to the British Isles and one with a journey through Pennsylvania to the Ohio country. One of these trips to Europe took place in 1762 and the other, in 1769; the wilderness trip to the Ohio country was made in 1766. The original journal of the 1762 trip is in the Library of Congress where the Reverend Alexander Mackie of the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund located it and had a photostatic copy made for the Presbyterian Historical Society.

The manuscript of Beatty's journey to the Ohio country in 1766 and that of his trip to England in 1769 were acquired by the Department of History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America through the efforts of Dr. Thomas C. Pears, Jr., a former manager of the Department. His negotiations with Mrs. J. Beatty Howell and Mr. Lawrence Day Howell in 1937-38 resulted in the documents being placed, along with some other Beatty manuscripts, in the library of the Department.

The last group of manuscripts of Charles Beatty consists of documents and letters. The latter are of particular interest because they contain some revealing comments on the political situations in England during the 1760's.

The editor acknowledges with deep gratitude the willingness of Mrs. J. Beatty Howell and Mr. Lawrence Day Howell to place within the care of the Department of History the two journals and the other manuscripts that show how diligently Charles Beatty labored to extend the work of the Kingdom of God in the great "American Wilderness" under the direction of the Presbyterian Church.

The editor is particularly grateful to the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Historical Society for their interest in this project

and for providing the funds to make possible the printing of this source material on colonial America, and to the Manager of the Department of History of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, William B. Miller, for his diligent labors in furthering this project.

Guy S. Klett

*April 4, 1962*

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# INTRODUCTION





It may be presumed that you are not wholly strangers to the circumstances of these parts; how many poor souls are scattered to and fro in this wilderness, under awful danger of perishing for lack of vision. And it must needs be a matter of great satisfaction to you, to be informed of the earnest breathings of many small and poor places among us, after the most precious privileges of gospel ordinances, and of the late addresses of sundry of them to us for supply.<sup>1</sup>

Such was the concern of the members of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church as expressed in a letter, dated September 17, 1718, and written in Philadelphia, where the Synod was meeting, to the Reverend John Boyse, a minister in Dublin. This letter voiced a condition that, in the succeeding decades, was to grow in an amazing manner because of the great migration of Scotch-Irish to the American wilderness. The ships that entered the Delaware Bay and River brought thousands of these poverty-stricken migrants to Pennsylvania during the next four decades.

As land-hungry people many of these newcomers pushed westward from Philadelphia through Chester and Lancaster Counties to the Susquehanna River. In the early 1740's they crossed that river and settled along the courses of the numerous streams flowing through the rugged country that stretched to the westward. The Appalachian Mountain barrier was surmounted and the Ohio country reached by settlers before Charles Beatty and George Duffield made their journey in 1766. Within the span of one generation the number of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlers with an intermixture of Scots, English, Welsh, Dutch, and French had increased to such an extent to the west of the Susquehanna River that the Presbyterian Church made contact through its ministers with its adherents on the rapidly expanding frontier.

Official recognition of this expansion took place in 1732 when the Synod of the Presbyterian Church set up the Presbytery of Donegal to take care of this ever-widening frontier in Pennsylvania and to the southward. The minutes of this presbytery abound in requests from groups of settlers for ministerial supplies and in assignments made by the presbytery to meet these demands. With the distress that befell the frontier settlers during the French and Indian War and Pontiac's uprising from 1754 to 1763, the need for the

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<sup>1</sup> *Records of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* (Philadelphia, 1904), p. 53. This work will be designated as *Records* in subsequent notes.

Church's ministrations increased. Through various agencies the Presbyterian Church sought to alleviate the suffering and distress on the frontier.

One of the agencies that brought relief to the frontier situation was the "Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers." It was incorporated in the colony of Pennsylvania in 1759. To help in advancing the work of this organization steps were taken to solicit aid from the various congregations of the Presbyterian Church in the colonies and from individuals in Scotland, Ireland, and England. The man to whom the Corporation turned to carry out this project abroad was the Reverend Charles Beatty.

Charles Beatty had been one of the stream of immigrants who had come to America in the first half of the eighteenth century. It is estimated that he was about fourteen years of age in 1729<sup>2</sup> when he left Ireland with his widowed mother, Christiana Clinton Beatty. The activities of his early days in America are rather obscure. One account claims that he earned a livelihood as a pedlar, and on one of his trips through Pennsylvania stopped in the Neshaminy area where the Reverend William Tennent conducted a school for the education of young men for the ministry. Tradition has it that Beatty's ability to speak Latin, his piety, religious knowledge, and general education prompted William Tennent to persuade Beatty to enter the ministry.<sup>3</sup> He completed his course of study and was licensed "for preaching the everlasting Gospel" on October 13, 1742, and was ordained to the ministry and installed over the congregation at Neshaminy on December 14, 1743.<sup>4</sup> During his ministry of almost thirty years, until his death on August 13, 1772, in the Island of Barbadoes, he remained the pastor of this church. While minister at Neshaminy he travelled widely on missions to neighboring congregations or on assignments made by his presbytery, by the Synod, or by some other church body.

His grandson, the Reverend Charles C. Beatty, writing from Steubenville, Ohio, on February 21, 1857, stated: "Accounts agree

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<sup>2</sup> *Record of the Family of Charles Beatty who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1729* (Steubenville, Ohio, 1873), p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Samuel Miller, *Memoirs of the Rev. John Rodgers, D. D.* (New York, 1813), p. 109.

<sup>4</sup> *Minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, I*, 43, 60.

in representing him as a minister of great activity, enterprise, and industry, both in his own congregation, and as a missionary through the churches; often visiting and preaching in distant vacant places, and bringing their cases before the judicatories of the Church.”<sup>5</sup> The records of the various presbyteries for which he labored reveal the extent to which he made long trips under trying conditions for the extension of the Church of God and also gave much of his time and energy in the service of his country in the capacity of chaplain.

In September 1754 the Synod of New York appointed “Messrs. Beatty, Bostwick, Lewis, and Thane, each of them to make a visit to those parts [Virginia and North Carolina] for the space of three months, and the seasons to be agreed upon by themselves.” The Synod reported a year later that Beatty and Thane had “fulfilled their appointments to go to Virginia and Carolina.”<sup>6</sup>

With the outbreak of the French and Indian War it was not long before he sought to be of some help in the frontier struggles. One of his first services for the province in which he lived was in 1756 when he served as chaplain with an expedition headed by Benjamin Franklin for the protection of the “north-western frontier” of Pennsylvania. This was the area through which the Lehigh River flowed. Captain Hays, who had been put in charge of raising troops, “went down to Bucks County with M<sup>r</sup> Beatty, who promised to assist him in Recruiting.”<sup>7</sup> In a letter written from Fort Allen on January 31, 1756, Franklin stated, “Mr. Beatty is a very useful man here, and the Doctor another. Besides their services to the public, they are very agreeable companions to me.”<sup>8</sup> The other incident involving Charles Beatty in this period of his service to the province is related by Franklin in his *Autobiography*. When Beatty complained to Franklin that “the men did not generally attend his prayers and exhortations,” Franklin replied,

‘It is, perhaps, below the dignity of your profession to act as steward of the rum, but if you were to deal it out and only just after prayers, you would have them all about you.’ He liked the

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<sup>5</sup> William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit* (New York, 1858), III, 123.

<sup>6</sup> *Records*, pp. 262–263.

<sup>7</sup> Letter of Benjamin Franklin to Robert Morris, Bethlehem, Jan. 14, 1756, in *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st Series, II, 549.

<sup>8</sup> Letter of Benjamin Franklin to Mrs. Deborah Franklin, in *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin*, ed. Albert Henry Smyth (New York, 1905), III, 327–328.

tho't, undertook the office, and, with the help of a few hands to measure out the liquor, executed it to satisfaction, and never were prayers more generally and more punctually attended; so that I thought this method preferable to the punishment inflicted by some military laws for non-attendance on divine service.<sup>9</sup>

On April 15, 1756, the Commission of the Synod of New York, meeting in Princeton, made the following report:

Mr. Beatty representing to the commission, that a motion had been lately made to him by the government of Pennsylvania, to go out as chaplain with their forces upon the frontiers, desired that some provision might be made for the supply of his pulpit. The commission accordingly appointed Abington Presbytery to supply four Sabbaths; the Presbytery of New York three Sabbaths; the Presbytery of New Brunswick four Sabbaths; and the Presbytery of New Castle five Sabbaths. . . .<sup>10</sup>

Since the records of Abington and New Brunswick presbyteries are the only ones available for this period, the record of dates assigned for supplies is not complete. The Presbytery of Abington designated supplies for three Sabbaths in May and one in June, and the Presbytery of New Brunswick provided supplies for the last two Sabbaths of July and the first two of August. The commission to serve as chaplain was granted by Lieutenant Governor Robert Hunter Morris on April 16, 1756. Beatty served as chaplain to the Regiment of Foot, under the command of Colonel William Clapham. A portion of a diary of Charles Beatty indicates that he served during the months of May, June, and July. The exact time of his return is not clear. There is an entry as follows: "Monday 20th [from the sequence this date should be the 26th of July], the Col. let me know that if I had a mind to go home and see my family, he would grant me leave by a furlough to go with the Batteaux to Harris'."<sup>11</sup> The minutes of the Abington Presbytery, for September 21, 1756, list him as among the ministers present.

The absence of data as to Beatty's whereabouts from July 26 to September 21, 1756, has led to conjectures for which there is no positive evidence. Repeated claims have been made that Beatty

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<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 411–412

<sup>10</sup> *Records*, p. 273.

<sup>11</sup> *Record of the Family of Charles Beatty*, pp. 13–17. This section contains a reprint of a portion of the diary that Beatty kept. An explanatory note follows: "A few days after—the Journal comes to an abrupt termination, and it is probable he returned home and remained."



accompanied Colonel John Armstrong on his mission to destroy the Indian stronghold at Kittanning. Armstrong's forces left Fort Shirley on August 30, 1756, and returned to Fort Littleton by September 14, 1756. For Beatty to have left Fort Littleton on September 14th or 15th and travelled to his home at Neshaminy, about half the distance across the Province of Pennsylvania, and on to a meeting of the Presbytery of Abington in Philadelphia, where the minutes of that presbytery list him as present on September 21, 1756, does not seem likely. Furthermore, in view of the fact that he was already serving under Colonel Clapham it is doubtful that he would have received another assignment.

In October 1757 Richard Peters wrote to Beatty to inform him that "a Commission is issuing to Mr. John Hughes, Mr. Edwd. Shippen, Mr. James Galbreath, and Your Selfe, to superintend, direct and finish" the building of a small fort and some houses for the friendly Indians in the Wyoming area. Peters went on to state, "It is taken for granted that your Zeal for the publick Good and the Re-establishment of Peace with our Indian Allies, will induce you, to accept of this Commission, & to accompany the other Gentlemen immediately to Wyomink." He requested an immediate answer. It appears that Beatty did not accept this commission to serve the province. Edward Shippen in a letter to James Burd, dated October 23, 1757, stated that the Governor had appointed John Hughes, Edward Shippen, James Galbraith, and Henry Pawling, Esqrs., as commissioners for this project.<sup>12</sup>

The next year another opportunity to serve the province came to his attention. On May 18, 1758, the Presbytery of Abington, meeting in Philadelphia, received an "Application being made by Col Armstrong that Mr. Beatty might be appointed Chaplain to the first Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment for the ensuing campaign, The Presbytery took the Matter under Consideration, but finding themselves unable sufficiently to Supply Mr. Beatty's Congregation in his absence, judged it best to refer the whole affair to the Synod to meet in this Place the Week following."<sup>13</sup> When on May 26th he sought the advice of the Synod of New York "with respect to his duty therein. The Synod do unanimously agree that it is his duty to go."<sup>14</sup> On June 9, 1758, he was commissioned as Chaplain to the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st Series, III, 288, 297–298.

<sup>13</sup> Minutes of the Presbytery of Abington, 1752–1758, pp. 57–58 (typed copy).

<sup>14</sup> *Records*, p. 282.

<sup>15</sup> *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, II, 477.

Some doubt has existed as to whether or not Beatty took this trip to western Pennsylvania with the troops. Various sources of information dispel the cloud of doubt on this matter. In a postscript to a letter, written by Colonel John Armstrong to Colonel Henry Bouquet, from Carlisle on June 28, 1758, Armstrong states, "Give me leave to recommend to your Civilities the bearer Mr. Beatty who is appointed Chaplain to my Battalion, and whome you'l find to be a Gentleman of Strict piety, and extreamly Zealous for Our good Cause."<sup>16</sup> And in a letter written from Carlisle on July 8, 1758, Armstrong stated, "Beatty is up at Rea's Town."<sup>17</sup> Beatty himself gives evidence of his presence on this campaign in a letter written to Andrew Hunter from the "Camp at Stony Creek" on September 29, 1758. He gives an account of the surprise attack and defeat of Major James Grant near Fort Duquesne.<sup>18</sup> Finally an "Extract of a Letter from Pittsburgh (lately Fort Duquesne), November 26, 1758," stated, "Mr. Beatie is appointed to preach a Thanksgiving Sermon for the remarkable Superiority of His Majesty's Arms."<sup>19</sup>

In 1759 Beatty received another request to serve as chaplain. When he brought the matter before the Synod of New York and Philadelphia on May 21, 1759, the decision of the Synod was entered in the minutes in the following manner:

Mr Beatty applied to the Synod for advice, whether it was his duty to accept an invitation to go out as chaplain with the Pennsylvania troops this campaign.

The Synod having heard Mr. Beatty, and considered the representation made of the state of his congregation, judge it his duty to decline it.<sup>20</sup>

It was not long, however, before another invitation to perform a mission in the interest of the needy and the frontier settlers came to Beatty. In May 1754 a plan for the support of ministers' widows was presented to the Synod of Philadelphia. The proposal was studied and approved. Details for its operation were worked out and ap-

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<sup>16</sup> *The Papers of Henry Bouquet*, Series 21643 (Harrisburg, 1941), p. 101. John Armstrong was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder in the church at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

<sup>17</sup> *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st Series, III, 448.

<sup>18</sup> Dreer Collection, Letters of the American Clergy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

<sup>19</sup> *Pennsylvania Gazette*, December 14, 1758, p. 3.

<sup>20</sup> *Records*, p. 295.

proved in 1755. Application was made for the charter of incorporation to the proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1757. The Charter for the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers was obtained in January 1759. The factors that prompted the establishment of such an organization were set forth in this manner in the petition for the charter:

As our Lot is cast among People, who are Generally in low Circumstances, many of them forming new Settlements in the Frontier Counties, and, as we have no other Support, but a small & very uncertain income from the good will of our People, joined with our own labour, we have always found it Difficult to make any tolerable provision for our families; & have often with Sorrow & regret, Seen the widows & Children of great and good men, who were once of our Number very much pinchd & distressed by want & Poverty, without being able to afford them any Suitable Relief.<sup>21</sup>

During the five years that the plan for the relief of Presbyterian ministers was being formulated some important events had taken place in the life of the Presbyterian Church and also in that of the frontier settlers. Within the ranks of the Presbyterian Church, the Old Side Synod of Philadelphia, where the aforesaid plan was formulated, and the New Side Synod of New York united in 1758 as the Synod of New York and Philadelphia after an organizational division of thirteen years. This reunion of Presbyterian forces during the trying times of the French and Indian War brought about an important development for the execution of the plan of the Corporation in behalf of the distressed frontier families.

The frontier settlers, of whom a major portion were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, had undergone many tragic experiences. Indian raids had led either to captivity or death for members of many of the families. The forces of Braddock had been defeated and the frontier exposed to further Indian raids. John Armstrong led the expedition against the Indian stronghold at Kittanning in 1756 and wiped it out. But it was not until the expedition under General Forbes against Fort Duquesne in 1758, on which expedition Charles Beatty served as chaplain, that the danger of Indian attack was lessened.

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<sup>21</sup> Minutes of the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers . . . , p. 1.

It was to many of these distraught frontier inhabitants that the Corporation sought to bring some relief.

At a meeting of the Corporation on December 17, 1759, the name of Charles Beatty was among those elected as new members. As plans developed for the purpose of securing additional funds for the execution of the work of the Corporation, that body turned to Charles Beatty to carry out the program as revealed in the minutes of February 8, 1760:

The Corporation, After much Sollicitation persuaded the Revrd Mr. Charles Beatty to go as their agent to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland & to England & Ireland to procure contributions for this charitable Institution. . . .

At the same time they designated ministers who were to supply his pulpit during his absence.

The letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland reviewed the case as follows:

. . . Our Circumstances render us altogether incapable to raise a fund in any measure answerable to our present exigencies. The number of our ministers is but small; Congregations very unfixt by reason of our peoples moving from place to place, & from this Province to North Carolina & Else where, so that it is impossible for us to make *any calculations*; and besides, those of our persuasion have been by far the greatest sufferers in this Province by the war. And our necessary, but heavy taxes still make our present scituation more distressing; so that tho we are using all proper methods to begin a fund among our selves, yet we have great reason to fear that our Success will be but Small.<sup>22</sup>

In a lengthier address to "all pious & Well Disposed persons in Brittain & Ireland" a more graphic picture is presented and a summary of Charles Beatty's part in the affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania is given:

. . . An Indian War broke forth. A savage & barbarous Enemy, prompted by the perfidious French, like prowling Wolves fell on the Peaceful Habitations of many of our Frontier Inhabitants, and in the Night, time after time, murdered and scalped without regard to Age or Sex; and led numbers of our people into Captivity, who are many of them in Bondage among the Heathen at this Day. As the Frontier Counties of

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<sup>22</sup> Minutes of the Corporation . . . , pp. 11, 14.

Pennsylvania and Virginia were mostly settled by people of our Denomination, we felt the Blow severely; several of our Congregations were entirely broken up; the Ministers removed to other Provinces, or sought Shelter in the innermost parts of the Provinces distressed by the War, or went forth with their People to repell the Enemy. Among these our Worthy Agent, the Reverend Mr Charles Beatty distinguished himself by his public Spirit, Love to his Country and true Courage. He of his own Accord went with our honourable Governor Robert Hunter Morris Esqr. and some other of our Chief Gentlemen, who exposed themselves to the Inclemency of a severe Winter, and to all the dangerous Incursions of the Indians, till they built Forts for the Defence of the Frontiers. He also continued as a Chaplain exposed to dangers till the French were obliged to fly from Ohio & untill Fort DuQuesne (now Pitts Burgh) was in his Majesty's Possession; and he as an Eye Witness, can inform what Congregations were laid waste by this War. From these Ministers in general, & from their distressed People we can expect little Assistance to our present Undertaking; many of whom stand in the greatest need of our Charitable Contributions.<sup>23</sup>

Provided with such an introduction and with many letters of recommendation to friends in Britain, Ireland, and Scotland, he sailed for England and arrived in London on April 15, 1760. He visited Scotland and the North of Ireland where he made collections for the fund from the churches of those two lands. His comments upon his labors were: "preached 7 or 8 times in Scotland, and almost as many times in Ireland—not to the disadvantage of my cause; my military appointments have been of great advantage, and given me access to many persons."<sup>24</sup>

The first diary reproduced herewith is of his journey through England to solicit financial help for this same project. Although this diary covers the year 1762, the account of his solicitations only covers the period from January 1 to the first week in April. During the next two months his notations are devoted to his voyage from London to New York where he arrived on June 11th. After a period of more than two years of absence on his appointed mission Beatty appeared before the Corporation. The minute reads:

Mr. Charles Beatty laid before this board a general account of his Success in Britain and Ireland, for which they desire

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<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 17–18.

<sup>24</sup> *Record of the Family of Charles Beatty*, p. 18.

Most Sincerely & thankfully to acknowledge the goodness of a Merciful God. And they give their hearty thanks to The Revrd. Mr. Beatty for his Diligence, Prudence, & faithfulness in transacting their affairs.

His efforts resulted in subscriptions and money received to the extent of 4,384L 10s 5d, of which 3,432L 1s 9d had been received by Beatty or Deberdt, the agent in London, or through some other means. After deducting Beatty's expenses it was estimated that 3,827 pounds were available, of which amount 1,100 pounds were for the support of ministers as designated by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; 1,635 pounds were to be applied for the distressed frontier inhabitants and for settling ministers and "promoting the kingdom of Christ on our borders"; 1,092 pounds were for the relief of ministers' widows and children. Five hundred pounds were turned over to the Governor of Pennsylvania "to obtain liberty for the Captives now among the Indian Nations."<sup>25</sup>

With such a background of activity in the interests of the Church and of his country it was natural that Charles Beatty along with John Brainerd should be designated, as early as May, 1763, by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, to make a journey to the frontier inhabitants to preach to them and to "report their distresses, and to let us know where new congregations are a forming, and what is necessary to be done to promote the spread of the gospel among them, and that they inform us what opportunities there may be of preaching the gospel to the Indian nations in their neighbourhood."<sup>26</sup> On May 17, 1764, it was reported that the mission was not fulfilled because of "the breaking out of the Indian war."<sup>27</sup> This outbreak was the Pontiac uprising. Pontiac, an Ottawa chieftain, directed the Indians in concerted attacks against the advancing settlements that were encroaching on what they regarded as their rightful hunting grounds.

That Presbyterians were involved in this movement to the westward is evident from the appeals for ministerial supplies that came to the Presbytery of Donegal. On April 13, 1763, the minutes of that presbytery indicated that a verbal request for supplies to preach the Gospel had been received from Bedford which was on the outer fringe of the frontier settlements. From the settlers in the

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<sup>25</sup> Minutes of the Corporation . . . , p. 43.

<sup>26</sup> *Records*, p. 326.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 335.

valleys to the east of Bedford requests for ministerial supplies were made periodically to the Presbytery of Donegal.<sup>28</sup>

Beyond Bedford there were stations established along the route to Fort Pitt. A stockaded station, called Stony Creek, was on the western side of the Alleghenies. Beyond that was Fort Ligonier on the Loyalhanna. Before reaching Fort Pitt a traveller arrived at Byerly's station, near Bushy Run. These were stations on the course of Forbes road.<sup>29</sup> The outposts were invitations to settlers to occupy the surrounding land in spite of the efforts of the British Government to restrict such expansion by the Act of 1763 that established a Proclamation Line along the crest of the Alleghenies beyond which settlers were forbidden to go. Settlers, disregarding the effort to avert a crisis with the Indians, pushed beyond the crest and opened the way for an Indian uprising. In May 1763 the Indian attacks under the leadership of Pontiac were directed against the settlers. The scattered frontier settlers were again terrorized by the Indian raids. Two expeditions into the Indian country in 1764 to the west of Pennsylvania led to the defeat of Pontiac and to the crushing of the Indian uprisings. The way was now open for the restless frontiersmen to push into the Ohio country.

It became the concern of the Presbyterian Church to find out what was needed to carry the Gospel of Christ to the expanding frontier, and to get some idea where the adherents of that branch of the Church were settling. Consequently in May 1766, at a meeting of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, the following action was taken:

According to a former request of the corporation of the widows' fund for missionaries to be sent to the frontiers of the province, the Synod appoint Messrs. Beatty and Duffield to go together, the first of August next, and preach at least two months in those parts, and do what else is best for the advancement of religion, according to the instructions of the incorporation, as recorded in the minutes of A.D. 1763. . . .<sup>30</sup>

The manuscript journal of 1766 reproduced in this volume contains Beatty's account of the fulfillment of this assignment.

In August 1767 Beatty again took to the high seas on a trip to

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<sup>28</sup> Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 25, 48, 58, 73, 76, 120.

<sup>29</sup> *Report of the Commission to Locate the Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, 1916), II, 112-113.

<sup>30</sup> *Records*, p. 362.

England. This time he was accompanied by his wife who was in need of expert medical attention because of a cancerous condition of her breast. Their destination was London, but they missed the ship sailing for that port. The one they boarded sailed for Greenock, Scotland. When they arrived, the condition of Mrs. Beatty was such that Dr. William Cullen, of Edinburgh, advised against the trip to London. Her condition grew worse, and on March 22, 1768, she passed away soon after the birth of a daughter who lived only a short time after birth. Burial was made at Greenock.<sup>81</sup>

Beatty did not return immediately to America, but took steps to publish the journal of his tour of the frontier. He wrote a letter to Dr. Eleazer Wheelock from London on September 15, 1768, in which he stated: "I am printing Mr. Duffields & my Journal on the Frontier & among the Indians to the westward of allegheny Mountains, & did note it to my Lord Dartmouth & the other Gentlemen in Trust for your School. . . ." <sup>82</sup> The first edition of his journal was published with the lengthy title:

The Journal of a Two Months Tour; with a view of Promoting Religion among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and of Introducing Christianity among the Indians to the Westward of the Alegh-geny Mountains. To which are added, Remarks on the Language and Customs of some particular Tribes among the Indians, with a brief Account of the various Attempts that have been made to civilize and convert them, from the first Settlement of New England to this Day; By Charles Beatty, A.M.

London: Printed for William Davenhill, No. 8 in Cornhill; and George Pearch, No. 12 in Cheapside. M DCC LXVIII.

This work is dedicated "To the Right Honourable the Earl of Dartmouth, and the other Honourable and Worthy Gentlemen, in Trust with his Lordship, for the Rev. Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity Schools." Another edition appeared thirty years later from "Edinburgh: Printed by and for T. MacCliesh and Co. and for J. Ogle, Parliament Square. 1798."

Beatty's protracted absence from his home came to an end with his return to America in July 1769. Mrs. Hacket, a sister of Mrs. Beatty, who had accompanied the Beattys to Scotland two years be-

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<sup>81</sup> *Record of the Family of Charles Beatty*, p. 21.

<sup>82</sup> Letter of Charles Beatty to Dr. Wheelock, Simon Gratz Autograph Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



fore, returned with Charles Beatty at this time.<sup>33</sup> Once again he resumed his duties as pastor of the Neshaminy Church.

Barely three years, however, had passed after his return from abroad when he again started on a mission for the College of New Jersey. The trustees of the college decided to send the Reverend John Witherspoon to Jamaica and his son, James, and the Reverend Charles Beatty to Barbados, Antigua, etc., to solicit funds for the college. This proposal was not fulfilled. Instead Witherspoon prepared an "Address to the Inhabitants of Jamaica, and the other West India Islands, in Behalf of the College of New Jersey," which was to be distributed among the inhabitants of those islands.<sup>34</sup> Charles Beatty, knowing the problems that confronted the trustees of the college as a member of that board since 1763, decided to make the trip. A passport was issued to him on April 14, 1772, by Governor Richard Penn of Pennsylvania, wherein he certified:

. . . Mr. Beatty hath resided many years in this Province within a few miles of this City, and during the last War, from a Spirit of Loyalty and Love to his Country he exposed himself to great Dangers as a Voluntier and served in the Capacity of Chaplain to the provincial Forces and that he is a Minister of undoubted Reputation for Integrity Candour and Moderation.<sup>35</sup>

Although it was a voyage involving some danger and uncertainty, he went gladly. One of his contemporaries stated:

. . . I well remember in Our last Conference speaking of the Difficulties of the intended Voiage—he uttered in my hearing Expressions to this Purpose—It is all the same to Me, whether I die at Home, on the Seas, or in the West India Islands: so that I am about my Masters Buisiness.<sup>36</sup>

This proved to be his last journey on earth either in the interest of furthering the work of the Kingdom of God or for serving his country in one capacity or another. In a minute of the Presbytery of

<sup>33</sup> *Record of the Family of Charles Beatty*, p. 21.

<sup>34</sup> Thomas Jefferson Wertebaker, *Princeton, 1746–1896* (Princeton, 1946), p. 54; *Archives of the State of New Jersey*, 1st Series, XXVIII, 289–308.

<sup>35</sup> Copy in the Presbyterian Historical Society of a manuscript in the Archives Division of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Also quoted in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, III, 124.

<sup>36</sup> James Sproat, Manuscript Sermon on Psalms 17:15, in the Presbyterian Historical Society.

Philadelphia for November 3, 1772, is the following notation: "The Presbty. is informed that the Revd. Charles Beatty departed this life, August 13ult. last past, in the Island of Barbadoes."<sup>37</sup>

His companion on the mission to the Ohio country was also a man of action who distinguished himself in his devotion to the work of the Kingdom of God and in his service to his country. George Duffield, born on October 7, 1732, the same year in which George Washington and David Rittenhouse were born, played an important part in the affairs of the American Revolution. While Washington served as Commander in Chief of the American forces in the great conflict for freedom and David Rittenhouse contributed from his scientific background as an engineer in that conflict, the Reverend George Duffield served as one of the chaplains of the Continental Congress along with Bishop William White. On July 30, 1775, John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail from Philadelphia, "This day I have heard my parish priest, Mr. Duffield, from 2 Chronicles xv. 1, 2. This gentleman never fails to adapt his discourse to the times. He pressed upon his audience the necessity of piety and virtue, in the present times of adversity, and held up to their view the army before Boston as an example."<sup>38</sup>

George Duffield came of French Protestant ancestry. During the persecutions in France a goodly number of Huguenots had fled to the British Isles. Duffield's parents migrated from the North of Ireland where members of the family had settled. Upon their arrival in America they settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, along with many Scotch-Irish immigrants who came to this province during the five years between 1725 and 1730, before the birth of their son George. After his preliminary education George Duffield matriculated in the College of New Jersey from which he was graduated in 1752. He began to study for the ministry, and from 1754 to 1756 he served as a tutor in that college. In March 1756 he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New Castle. He soon took up his ministerial labors in the frontier country. On October 2, 1756, the Synod of New York (New Side) in order to supply "the several vacancies to the southward that have applied to them, do appoint Mr. Duffield and Mr. Ramsey to go this fall as soon as they can." At the next meeting of the Synod it was revealed that the appointments to the southward had not been fulfilled, and

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<sup>37</sup> Ms. Minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, V, 140.

<sup>38</sup> *Familiar Letters of John Adams and His Wife Abigail Adams, During the Revolution*, ed. Charles Francis Adams (New York, 1876), p. 90.

the reasons for the omissions were sustained.<sup>39</sup> Duffield was present at this meeting of the Synod in May 1757 as one of the members from the Presbytery of New Castle.

The absence of any minutes of either the New Castle or Donegal presbyteries for this period makes it difficult to trace Duffield's missionary work for a number of years. On June 3, 1757, the Reverend Samuel Davies, writing from Hanover in Virginia, stated, "Mr. Duffield (a worthy young minister) informed me the other day, that a very hopeful religious concern spreads through the Jerseys, especially among young people."<sup>40</sup> In the minutes of the Synod of New York for May 18, 1757, George Duffield is still listed as a member of the New Castle Presbytery. Some time between this meeting and the May 1759 meeting of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia Duffield became a member of the Presbytery of Donegal. When the minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal resume the recounting of affairs within that presbytery, Duffield is listed as a member on June 5, 1759. On that day he opened the presbytery meeting with a sermon from Hebrews 12: 14.

Although the official union of the Synods of New York and Philadelphia had taken place, there were still many problems of a local nature to be settled. The situation in Carlisle was not too harmonious between the congregations of that community. A minute of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia on May 22, 1759, recorded some difficulty between the congregation that had called Duffield to Carlisle and the one over which the Reverend John Steel had pastoral charge. Duffield, upon accepting the call to Carlisle, became the pastor of the New Side adherents. Differences that had caused divisions within congregations continued to exist within Donegal Presbytery. And the healing balm had not quieted the seething spirits of some of the ministers. It is enough to mention these differences; to try to explain them is beyond the scope of this article.

As a member of the Presbytery of Donegal, Duffield continued to manifest his interest and concern in serving the people on the frontier. In response to the request of the Reverend John Hoge in April 1760 for the Presbytery of Donegal to help in some congregational affairs at Cedar Creek and Opequin, the presbytery directed Duffield to assist in the matter during the summer. In May 1760 the Synod voted that Duffield also visit the Hanover congregation in

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<sup>39</sup> *Records*, pp. 275, 279.

<sup>40</sup> *Historical Collections*, compiled by the Reverend John Gillies (Kelso, 1845), p. 522.

Virginia about the beginning of September and remain for at least five weeks.<sup>41</sup> Although he made preparations to take the journey by asking for supplies for "his People during his absence" in Virginia, something hindered his going. He was present at a meeting of presbytery at Paxton (Paxtang) on September 16, 1760, and in May of 1761 the Synod sustained "the reasons for Mr. Duffield's not going to Hanover."<sup>42</sup>

Following the regular practice of presbyteries, first directed officially in America in 1707 by the presbytery meeting in Philadelphia in an overture: "That every minister of the Presbytery supply neighbouring desolate places where a minister is wanting, and opportunity of doing good offers," Donegal Presbytery directed Duffield and its other members to preach to the people on the frontier and to those congregations that applied for ministerial supplies. With each meeting of presbytery some assignments were made and reports on the fulfillment of previous assignments requested.<sup>43</sup> Duffield was active in fulfilling the assignments of the presbytery to supply the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania.

On May 20, 1765, there is a minute of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia as follows:

In consequence of sundry supplications from North Carolina for supplies, the Synod appoint Messrs. Nathan Kerr, George Duffield, William Ramsey, David Caldwell, James Latta, and Robert McMordie, to go there as soon as they can conveniently, and each of them to tarry half a year in these vacant congregations, as prudence may direct. And the moderator and clerk are ordered to give proper certificates to the aforesaid gentlemen; and the respective Presbyteries are to make provision for the pulpits of the settled ministers. . . .

Duffield again requested supplies for his pulpit during his absence and a presbyterial certificate for his journey. His requests were granted. On October 31, 1765, the presbytery directed him to look into the state of affairs in the Reverend John Hoge's congregation in Virginia "next Monday on his way to Carolina."<sup>44</sup> At a meeting of the presbytery on November 20, 1765, Duffield is listed as absent since he had "gone to Carolina by Synod's Appointment." When the

<sup>41</sup> Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 10; *Records*, p. 299.

<sup>42</sup> Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 11, 13; *Records*, p. 307.

<sup>43</sup> Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 1760-1765.

<sup>44</sup> *Records*, p. 346; Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 163, 167.

presbytery met on April 23, 1766, Duffield was listed among those present. In May of the same year the Synod reported that Duffield was one of those who had fulfilled his appointment "to go and supply in North Carolina."<sup>45</sup>

At this same meeting of the Synod Beatty and Duffield were appointed on May 30, 1766, to make their missionary journey to the frontiers of the Province of Pennsylvania. With this assignment to begin in August for a period of two months, the threshold to this journey had been reached. Other events in Duffield's life, such as his removal to Philadelphia to become pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, his patriotic activities, especially as chaplain of the Continental Congress, and the closing days of his life up to his death on February 2, 1790, will not be woven into the texture of these introductory remarks.

A miscellaneous number of documents relating to Charles Beatty in the Presbyterian Historical Society are likewise included in this printing. In the transcribing of this material an effort has been made to retain the spelling and punctuation of the original. Sometimes words, phrases, and clauses are not decipherable because of the illegible handwriting. These instances are indicated in the text by blocks (□). A blank space after a title means that the author failed to insert the name of the person.

Guy S. Klett

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<sup>45</sup> Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 169; *Records*, p. 353.

JOURNAL OF  
BEATTY'S TRIP TO THE  
BRITISH ISLES IN  
1762



*For Collecting Funds for the Corporation  
for the Relief of Distressed Presbyterian  
Ministers and for the Frontier Inhabitants*

## CHARLES BEATTY OF PENNSILVANIA

### APPOINTMENTS IN JANUARY, 1762. *Memorandums, or Observations.*

**FRIDAY 1** B[r]istol. waited on the Minstrs of ye City and a number of othr friends who herd me kindly spent the Evening at Mr. Wessals very agreably — lodged at the lamb Inn — at this City is Revd. Mr. Brown a pious Clergy man —

**SATURDAY 2** breakfasted at Mr. Harris Stokescroft Set out immediately afr Brakfast for Glostr [Gloucester] — about 38 m. Crossed ye river Stroud wc. runs thro a fine vale where the fine Scarlet Cloth & other sorts are made put up at Inn waited on Revd Mr. Dickinson <sup>1</sup>

**SUNDAY 3** lodged at Revd. Mr Tallamys who was vry civil preached A. M. & evening for Mr. Tallamy, liberty Phil 3. 7. 8. 9. 2 Cori 5: 1. 2.

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Recetiv'd</i>	<i>Paid</i>		
<i>Friday 1 Bot in Bristol</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 pr Buck skin breeches			18	
1 pr Shues at Do			5	6
1 piese white on my own acct				10
3 pr. Stockings from ye <input type="checkbox"/> prisons			13	3
Bill at Bristol on the road to Glocestr red lyon etc			10	10
Newport &c <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Venom			2	0

Tallamys  began this Eving Company Mr. Tallamy  people gave willingly yr. small sums

**TUESDAY** Applied all this day with the same Company & continued till 8 'clock at night dined at Mr. Edwards — who was exceeding friendly went to see the College or Cathed

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<sup>1</sup> John Dickinson was a nonconformist minister of Gloucester from 1751 to 1796. Jerom Murch, *A History of the Presbyterian and General Baptist Churches in the West of England; with Memoirs of Some of their Pastors* (London, 1835), p. 10.

dral Church vry fine Bishops Stillingfleet<sup>2</sup> & Fleet  
 □ □ □ & ye Monuments arising make Gloscester a  
 pritty large City on ye Severn Manufact[ur]ing as pins  
 plush —

WEDNESDAY Set out for Tewksbury — put up at Inn  
 Spent the Evening at Revd. Mr. Grahams Company Revd.  
 Clergymen vry civil — lodged at ye Inn.

THURSDAY breakfasted at Mr. Grahams who introduced me  
 to Mr. Humphrys Marr[i]ed Dr. Doddriges daught'r —  
 one of his people of good fortune went to see the Chur[c]h  
 here which is vry large an old abbey Ch[ur]ch here King  
 John lies & his monument in the Qire — passed a bridge over ye  
 river Avon built by King John. Sevrn 3m. from here □ large  
 lights or □ come with □ □ some 80 leagues  
 reached Worcestr wearily put up at hoptapur waited  
 on Dr. Allen vry civil Sent for Mr Wrwick to the Inn Dr. Al-  
 lens assistant

FRIDAY Waited on Rev. Mr Black more occasional  
 pub. [publicity] Waited on Misses Rasting sistrs to Tob. Rasting  
 this a pritty large City on the Sevrn manufactures Chinawre wollen  
 Cloth &c — reached □ Kiderminstr put up at the  
 Golden Inn house Met Mr. Baxter □ in when meetg  
 here lodged at Mr. nelsons

SATURDAY dined at my lodging Spent the Eveng at  
 Mr. Faret.

SUNDAY 10 preached P. M. & evening for Mr. Farrets  
 Phil 3. 7. 2 Cor. 5. 12. librtty.

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bill at Cloustr					7	0
Bill at Tewksbury					3	2
Bill at Worcestr					6	5
this Journal					1	8
1 Coat of oylskin &c				1	11	2
Saddle mended & Straps				1		2

<sup>2</sup> Edward Stillingfleet was a noted bishop of the Anglican Church in the seven-teenth century who on several occasions showed himself sympathetic to some of the situations of the nonconformists. *Dictionary of National Biography* (New York, 1909), XVIII, 1262–1265.



MONDAY 11 began private application Company — Revd. Mr. Farrets people gave liberally the memorial being read yestrday — drank tea at Mr. Renals Spent the Eveng at Mr. Farrets Mr. Symons the  & Mr. Lee also went about S. ss

TUESDAY breakfasted at Mr. Symons vry pious man went to B. dge Compy. Mr Waston whre we Collected with the assistance of Mr Skay L17 — 6 — returned to Kidermintre preached to a large audience with liberty Rom 1. 17. Suped at Mr Crains a pious man several othr hre Mr. Farets family & mr. Austin pious man —

WEDNSDAY Set out for Shr[ew]sbury got out of ye way on the moras or Gray heath Bated at Bridge north reached the town rode to put up at Spread eagle — Much Wenlock

THURSDAY got up before day breakfasted at the Talbot Shresberry — waited on Mr. Edows printer who shewed me the Town & foundling Hospital waited on Revd. Mr. Orton — drank tea at Revd Mr. Founds & dined at the former both vry civil & promised to promote my case

FRIDAY Set out this morning for Chester dined at Mr. Harris abot half way to Chester who was very civil — put up at the white Lyon Chester — waited on Revd. Mr. Garner who gave me litle Encouragement in regard to my cause not the most frendly.

SATURDAY got up before day set out for Livrpool reached the Rock ferry 10. clock where I left my horse Crossed to Livrpool 1 Mile over put up at golden fleece Inn near the Exchange waited on Revd. Mr. Henderson who with Revd. Mr. Bikel came to the Inn in the Evening consulted about my affair

SUNDAY 17 preached twice for Mr. Henderson a good Congregation with liberty Ps. 107. 43. P. M.—Heb. 12. 14

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
have paid for by Mr. Farrets people						
servants & Barber				3	6	
Bait at Bridge North & breafast				2	1	
mending my coat					4	
Bill at Much Wenlock AM.				2	2	

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bill at Shresbury A.M.					2	10
Servant					1	3
Turn pike &c						2
Bait at the Swan						9
Bill at ye white Lion						
Chester Inn					3	5
Servants					1	2
ferrage to Liverpool					1	
Barber & Sticks of wax					1	
diner at Liverpol					1	2
to a Stockin patric Beaty					11	
to making lin [blurred]					9	2

**MONDAY 18**      Revd Messrs Henderson & Bickel went with me to Messrs Haywood, Brooks, Crosby, Wharton, to goe with me to people of some fortune in both Congregations      all unwilling save the last — wind blew very hrd —

**TUESDAY**      the Ministrs went again with me to several persons but all had some Excuse — things appeared discouraging Spent the Evening at Messr Brooks with Mr Henderson & othrs was very civilly entertaind

**WEDNESDAY**      breakfasted at Mr Haywoods who went with me to the Major Alderman Gore & some othrs who contributed & behaved civilly — Mr. Wharton went with me afrnoon to a number of persons who gave towards ye Charity

**THURSDAY**      Mr. Wharton accompanied me this forenoon in my application      Some Success — dined at Mr. Lightbodys, Mr Henderson went with me to a few people who gave some thing to the affair      Spent the Eveing at Capt. Rigbys with Mr. McKenzie<sup>s</sup> & Capt Huchison the former a very Sensible man Employed by the King to Sound & make draughts of all the Coasts of Britain

**FRIDAY**      Mr Jas. Campbel Merht went with A M.      Some success      went alone P.M.      Continued in the application some success.

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<sup>s</sup> Murdoch McKenzie, the elder, was surveyor of the admiralty and surveyed the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the north coast of Ireland, and the west coast of Scotland. *Ibid.*, XII, 604.

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**SATURDAY** Set out early for Manchester Baited at Warrington 19 m. waited on Mr. Sedon<sup>4</sup> who was very civil. promised to promote my cause — put up at Kings head in Manchester. waited on Revd. Mr Moldershead laid my case before him vry civil —

**SUNDAY 24** preachd A.M. for Mr. Moldershead Ps. 107. 43 Spoke in the application of the ravages of war in Germany & america with a view to my Cause herd Mr. Sedon P. M. who is  in New Schan who did something by publick Collection Mr. Moldrshead [marginal notations not decipherable] drank tea at Mr. L. .d Michls —

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
horse charges & ferry at the rock opposite Livrpool					4	
diner at ordway					1	
paper						1½
<hr/>						
diner				1	1	
Suped at Mr. Brooks Sev't				1		
<hr/>						
breakfasted at Mr Haywods						
dined at Inn				1	1	
<hr/>						
breakfasted at ye Inn					6	
dined at Mr. lightbodys					1	
Supped at Capt Rigbys						
<hr/>						
Coffee house						4½
diner at the Inn				1		
Bill at the fleece				18	9	
Servants washing Barber				4	5	
<hr/>						
Baited & breakfasted at Warrington — Strand				1	7	
Baited again					8	
Expense Kingshead					10	
barber & Mr. — Sev't					9	

**MONDAY 25** took a walk to see the Town which has 4 Churches — meeting house large good house — 1 Independ-

<sup>4</sup> Sedon may have been John Seddon (1725–1777) who was rector of Warrington Academy at the time Beatty arrived there. He was minister of Cairo Street Chapel in Warrington where he had been ordained in 1747. In 1767 he was chosen rector of the academy and also succeeded Joseph Priestley in the chair of belles-lettres. *Ibid.*, XVII, 1115–1116.

ent small house & Methodist Chapel went to see the Key & lock in the rivr about 2 m. down the rivr also to see the New Cut making by the Duke Bridgewater to bring coals to the Town about 7 m. fine buildings in this Town — great trade by the manufactures made here — met a numbr of Mr. Molderhealds principal people in training at Bulls head — who combeded to make a Colletion.

TUESDAY set out for Rockdale whre I Baited waited on Revd. Mr. Bolton who was civil & introduced me to Mrs. Hardman a lady of fortune one of his peopl all Civil put up at the Falcon litle Bourogh 4 m from Rockdale

WEDNESDAY reached Elland 11 clock A M. went with Mr. Burnet to Hallifax waited on Revd. Mr Threlkild. P.M. returned to Elland lodged with Mr Burnet

THURSDAY waited on Revd. Mr. Ven acompanied by Mr. Burnet & dined with him a serious Clergyman went to Mr Elmstal Ld Dartmouths Stew[a]rd spent the Evening vry agreeably Mr. Emstal & Lady very pious Expounded in the L..g it rained hard & was Stormy this afrnoon

FRIDAY Parted with my friend Mr. Burnet, Mr Elmstal accompanied me to Wakefield 7. m. waited on Mr. Ames Mr. Wikofs Corespondent who sent for Rvd. Mr. Tunrer both wre frendly to me & cause waited on Sr. Will lowthr<sup>5</sup> of Swillington who has a pious Lady vry friendly rode to Huntslet lodged at Revd. Mr. Crooks Jas. Clymer

SATURDAY Mr Crooke introduced me to Revd. Mr. Aldred 4 m. from Leeds. but no great Encouragmt called on Mrs. Slatcherd a pious Lady returned in Evening to Mr. Crooks. went to Leeds waited on Revd. Messrs Walker & Whitakr both friendly asked me to preach for them tomorrow —

SUNDAY 31 waited on Revd. Mr. Edwrds Independent Mnr. A serious good man has a numerous Congregtn. & has done good preached twice dined at Mr. Walkers drank tea at Miss Oates Spent ye Evening at Mr. Walkers Ps 107. 43. Heb. 12. 14.

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<sup>5</sup> Sir William Lowther was the eldest son of the Reverend William Lowther (1707–1788) who was rector of Swillington. *Ibid.*, XII, 223.

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
dinnr at ordinyr Inn						6
1 pint beer & at the Coffee house						3
Soap						6
Coffee house tea 1 pint Beer						2
<hr/>						
Bill at the Kingshead — Salford				6	11	
Servant at the Inn				2	1	
Bait at Rockdale				1	1	
<hr/>						
Bill at litle bouragh A.M. &c				3	1½	
Bait at Ripandale						11
Expenses at Hallefax &c				3	5	
<hr/>						
Elland Sert.				1		
Hudersfield Barbr						6
Thornfield Mr. Elmstr Servants				2		
Wakefield Inn				1	2	
Swillington Sr Will Lothr for 1				1		
Leeds Bill George Inn				0	6	1
Washing Barbr Servants				4	9	
1 pr. of worsted Gloves						11
1 Steel case instrumts for the one I lost				2	2	
the Leeds Bill shd be set on the other						

APPOINTMENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1762 *Memorandums or Observations.*

MONDAY 1 visited Mr. Edwrds & see the manr. of bringing coales from the pit to Leeds on a frame of wood 3 m. one horse draws 2 Caldron took a walk. to see the Town which is populous trading place famous for manufacturing loose Cloaths — dined at Mr. Whitakrs visited Mr. Walker & Spent the Eveing at Mr. Crooks Hunslet

TUESDAY went to see the New Exchange or cloath Market a fine building 364 feet long broad — here was a great quantity of Cloath exposd to Sale prhaps L15000 — continu[e]s only one hour — went to Kippox — Lodged at Mr. Medhunts [or Medharts] Spent the Evening agreeably with Mrs Medhunt Miss Wheeler her sistr both vry pious — hre wre 3 sister of Mr. Medhunt there are 6 in all maiden Ladies here togethr —

**WEDNESDAY** rode thro Tadcaster Baited at Abbrford waited on the Right honble Lady Margaret Ingham who is a vry pious worthy friendly & gave L20 to my affair arrived at York. & waited on Revd Mr Cappr. & spent the Eveing with him vry frendly Mrs. Turnr of Hull was hre.

**THURSDAY** breakfasted with Dr. Cochburn who was frendly & pious &  &  — wrote to Revd. Mr.  of New castle & sent him 22 memorials to disperse Set out P.M. rode to Weighton 20 m. put up at Godfreys. rode bad & night cold —

**FRIDAY** Set out early breakfasted at Bevrly 12 M. waited on Revd. Mr Harris who was Civil arrived at Hull 12 clock put up at George Inn white friar gate waited on Revd. Messrs  & Cunningham both Civil  way  south Hull like Holland Spent the Eveng at Mr. Turners Mr. Capps &  Company Mr. Bevrly & several others —

**SATURDAY** Intended to have Crossed the Humber but could o [not] before it was to late in the aftnoon concluded to stay hre at the desire of the mintr & preach Spent the Eveing at Mr. Cuningham

**SUNDAY 7** preachd for Mr. Bevrly A.M. dined at Mr. Cuninghams & preached for him p.m. & had an oppottunity of the  ordination Spent the Eveing at Mr. Bevrlys with a numbr more Ps. 107. 43. Phil 3. 7.8.9

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bait at Kippox					1	7
Mr. Medhart south at Kippox					4	0
shoding my horse						6
Bait at abberfrd &c						11
at Tadcaster Bill				2		4%
Farish & Smith shewing my horse				1		
Bill at the Swan & Sand hil York				4		5%
postage of memorials to Mr agilvie at Newcastle				6		6
Bill at Godfrys Mrket Weighton				3		7
Breakfast at Bevrly &c				1		2
Barber <input type="checkbox"/> &c Billng is at <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						8

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**MONDAY 8** heard Mr. Cuningham repeat or preach a sermon to his people in ye vestry dined at Mr Reading  
 Crossed the Humber to Barton 5 ms. rode to Wintringham.  
 Crossed a small ferry vry bad road. put up at Bells.  
 waited on Revd Mr. Adam. Spent the Eveing vry agreeably  
 with him vry  friendly to me & Cause

**TUESDAY** Set of early rode to Kirton, where I breakfasted  
 thence to Glentworthmall 18. m. Stayed at Archdeacon Bassets at his Invitation who is a pious Mntr [Minister]  
 treated me with great friendship Spent the Eveing agreeably  
 vry cold frosty weathr here the Lord Scarborough has a  
 Seat —

**WEDNESDAY** Set of this morning rode to Gainsborough  
 vry cold frosty weathr. vry bad roads 9. m.  
 waited on Revd. Mr Gill A.M. who was vry civil This Town  
 considerable on the Trent good ships come here —  
 Crossed the Trent 3 m. from town vry bad road — got out  
 of my way. reached Battrie in the night put up Crown  
 &c —

**THURSDAY** there fell a Snow last night 7 inches deep  
 Set out early — reached Sheffield about 12 clock — went to  
 hear Revd. Mr Pye preach P.M. who was friendly spent the  
 Eveing with him a serious Mnr. waited on Revd. Messrs  
 Eason and Dicinson P.M. vry civil. Mr. Smith introduced me  
 to them — one of Mr. Pye's people — vry civil to me & cause

**FRIDAY** went to Borlands Shop bought a pen knife of  
 him & 2 razors of Luke Cadman maker rode to Chesterfield  
 waited on Revd Mr Haywood vry civil 12 m.  
 rode to Mansfeld put up at the Swan waited on Revd.  
 Mr Haywood vry civil

**SATURDAY** rode to Notingham over a large moor or Down  
 put up at ye wheat sheaf market place waited first on Mr.  
 Nad Hosier who introduced me to Rev. Messrs Stows — Milner  
 — Dr. Eaton Mr & old Superanuated Saints & othrs  
 all very friendly

**SUNDAY 14** preached for Dr. Eaton A.M. Ps. 107. 34  
 for Mr. Stows P M. — Phil 3. 7, 8, 9. lodged at Mr Needs  
 who was extremly Civil

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bill at Hull				4	8	
Servants ferry over the humbr &c				6	3	
Bill at Wintringham &c				2	7	
Breakfast at Kirton & Bait —				1		
Horse shoed behind						10
Postage lettrs				1		
Glentworth — Servts at Mr. Bassets				2		
Gainsbrough Diner & —				2	7	
Battrie Bill & servts				2	6	
horse &c				1	6	
upon my own acct pen knife Shefld maker Langdon				1		
Bill George Inn Sheffield & servts				4	4	
Sadle Shifted & girt mended				2	2	
diner & horse mo.ed at Chesterfeld &c				2	1	
on my own acct 2 razors				3		
pen knife Barlow mkr				2	0	
Bill Swan Inn Mansfeld & servts				4		

MONDAY 15 was introduced to Alderman Fellows a worthy man, to Mr. Wright, Milner, Collins — alderman & several others dined at Mr Rawsons Hosier P.M. drank tea at Revd. Mr Smithsons & went at 6 clock P.M. to the Ram Inn where the Ministers & 6 of their People each met about my affair who all agreed to promote it

TUESDAY Alderman Haris & Mr Need introduced me to the Rector the principal Clergyman & one of his Brethren who were vry friendly & favourable to my Cause visited the Prison — built on the side of a Rock; waited on the Revrd. dined at Revd. Mr. Milner — took a walk to see the Castle the Duke of Newcastles seat a fine Scituation built on a Rock or hill — see the remains of an old abbey near the Castle & the place whre K Charles Set up his Standard f..t drank tea at Mr one of Mr. Milners people

WEDNESDAY waited on the Mayor & alderman at ye hall accomp'd by Mr. Wright, Collins, Need represented my case who were very favourable Mayor promis'd to call a hall & if they agreed to give something to ye Charity Set of about 12 clock reached Darby, waited on the Revd. Mr. who introduced me to Mr. Crumpton Banker & some othrs — favourable to my Cause

THURSDAY Set of for Barton whre I breakfasted, dined at Lichfield 3 Crowns & Lodged at Mr Tob Reading pipe hill cozin of



John Reading<sup>6</sup> in America was vry civily enter[tain]ed —  
 FRIDAY rode to Birmingham over a great More [moor]  
 put up at the White hart — waited on the Ministr Revd.  
 Messrs Blyth, Clark & Hakin — preached for Mr. Clark Eveng  
 Heb. 12. 14.

SATURDAY waited on Revd. Mr. Wild — Independent  
 Ministr went to see Some of the Manufact[ure]s accompan[d].  
 by Mr. Clark Mr. Taylors button Manufactory — dined  
 with Mr. Clark at Mrs. Mr. Blyth introduced me to Mr.  
 Saw his printing house & his othr manufacture mak □ wait  
 — vry[?] fine this Gentleman has a fine seat out of Town  
 was vry civil — Spent ye Evening at Mr. Clarks lodging out of  
 town lodged at Mr. Wilds

SUNDAY 21 Sabbath very Stormy Snow & frost  
 heard of a numbr of persons that perished [from] the Cold in dif-  
 ferent parts of the Country preached for Mr. Blyth A. M.  
 Mr. Clark P. M. Mr. Wild Evening Ps 107. 34.  
 2 Cor. 5 12 Phil 3. 7, 8, 9

went to see the Cathedral Church at Lichfield a fine  
 Church antient here Bede lies the Historian & Bishop Hacket  
 at the End of the Church the Kings of Judah on the out side  
 are cut out in Stone

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat sheaf Notingham Bill					5	5
to gentlemen servants & ostrl &c					7	5
George Inn Darby Bill Mornig					6	3
Breakfast & Bait at Barton & grit & sadle stufed					2	
Diner at Lichfeld 3 Crowns &c					2	
lodged at Mr Tob Readings Pipe hill servts					3	
Barbr at Birmingham						6

MONDAY 22 [February, 1762] breakfasted at Mr.  
 Blyths who went with me to see the Slitting Mill the white  
 nails made & the papr Snuff Boxes made & Japan waitrs  
 bought tea Chest & wa[i]tr — dined at Mr. Wilds Set out

<sup>6</sup> John Reading, Jr., referred to as Governor Reading because on two interim periods he served in that capacity as a member of "His Majesty's Council" until the arrival of the regular appointed governors. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey and gave the communion goblets, now in the museum of the Presbyterian Historical Society, to the Amwell Presbyterian Church in 1757. *Record of the Family of Charles Beatty* (Steubenville, Ohio, 1873), p. 26.

aftr dinr for Coventry whre I arrived Evening put up at  
 white Bear visited Mr. Fla.. & Mr. Symson Spent the  
 evening with the lattr —

TUESDAY breakfasted with Mr. Symson & preached a lec-  
 ture for him 2 Cor. 5. 1, 2; & dined with him — drank tea  
 at Mrs Spent the Eveing at Mr. Reador Wadsteplr —  
 Coventry an antient City —

WEDNESDAY Wednesday set of for Leicester accompan.  
 by Mr Reador part of ye way dined at Mr. Readers at Bed-  
 worth called at waited on Revd. Mr. got to  
 Leicester Evening put up at three Cranes —

THURSDAY went to Revd. Mr. Worthingtons but he not be-  
 ing at home his Clerk accompanied me to Mr. Lewins Hazier one of  
 his people who was friendly and promised to recomend my Cause  
 to ther Mini[s] tr & othrs of the Congregation was obliged  
 to tary this night at also [sic] at Leicstr —

FRIDAY got up before Day breakfasted at Market  
 Harbour waited on Revd. Mr. Adington vry friendly.  
 on the market house by grove you are dined at Revd. Mr.  
 Grigsons Rowel Baited at Kettering waited on Revd.  
 Mr. Boyce friendly got to Wellenbrough [Welling-  
 borough] in the night waited on Revd.

SUNDAY 28 preached at Northampton Dr. Dadaiger  
 Pulpit. drank tea at Mr. Dadaiger & spent ye Evening —

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bill at white hart Birmingham					4	11
Barber Inn & othrs Servts. &c					6	10
laid out on my acct tea waitr tea chest Japaned, & Snuff Box				2	19	4
on my own acct Birmingham 1 pr Steel hardened Snuffrs					2	6
4 cards Stone Sleve Buttons					1	5
Bill white Bear Coventry					2	8
Servants & turn pike					1	10
laid out on my own acct 3 pr. tan leathr gloves					4	4
Bait at						10
3 Cranes Leicestr Bill					8	5
Soaling my Boots					3	
horse & servants &c					3	6
Bill A M. angel Wellenbrough to gethr wth. Ex- pense yestrday					5	11

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## APPOINTMENTS IN MARCH, 1762

**MONDAY 1** dined at Revd. Mr. Reylands — Baptist mintr. at Northampton with Revd. Mr. Reed Minr. of the Church of England Daventry afr Di.. Suped at Revd Mr.

**TUESDAY** Set out early this morning for Kineton in warwickshire Snow on the ground bad road much difficult to find it lodged at Revd. Mr. Talbots  Minstr of the Church of England. Spent the Evening vry agreeably at his house near Edgehill —

**WEDNESDAY** Set of for oxford reached it before night lodged at the Kings arms oxfrd.

**THURSDAY** waited on the Revd. Mr. Hawes — a pious young Minister of the Church of England — who went with me thro the Colleges the Bodlean library & introduced me to sevrul pious students herd him preach at his Church at night with satisfaction — but a numbr of the Stuts endeavored to Disturb him —

**FRIDAY** set of this morning for Abington waited on the minister. rode to Reading & lodged at Henly

**SATURDAY** set of for London went thro high Wickham, Amorsham here I saw Jeny Russel got to London in the Eveing —

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Northampton Peacock				5	7	
Washing				1	8	
shueing horse & stuffing saddle				2	6	
Servants & Barber				3	6	
1 pr. muffetees to keep shirt clean						7
hose — corn — & hay				3	1	
Daventry wheat sheaf				3	7	
Breakfast at falcon						10
Kyneton red Lyon Inn warwickshire				3	11	
dinner at Adderbery and Lyon				1	7	
pike						4
Kings arms oxford				4	2	
horse & servants &c				4	11	
oxford guide pamphet				1		

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
breakfast at abington Red Inn & dinnr & horse &c Benson					1	4
Brakface Reading					2	5
Henly caterin wheel				1	6	5
High Wickham red lyon Brak[fast]				1		6
Amershem red lyon Dinnr &c				1		9
Charity to Jenny Russel				5		
more Expense				2		4
Ch[a]rity at Mr Jebbs Meeting				1		
shue mending						2

MONDAY 8 to dine at Mr. Webbrs Leaden hall to drink tea at Mr. Deberdts<sup>7</sup> artillery la[ne] to spend the Evening at Mr. Webbrs

TUESDAY to drink tea at Miss Peacock old Inn to dine at home 2 clock.

WEDNESDAY to dine at Mr. Deberdt half past 2 P.M. 2 patatoes

THURSDAY [no entry]

FRIDAY Fast Day to assist Revd. Mr. Barber<sup>8</sup> litle St Helens ¼ before 11. to assist Revd. Mr Condor half past 12. preachd for Rvd. Messrs Godwin & Bate [or Bale] Luke 13.3 & assisted Revd. Mr. Condor dined at Mr. Gibsons Law. . in lane

SATURDAY [no entry]

SUNDAY 14 to preach at Devonshire Square A. M. for Mr. Condor P. M. —

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<sup>7</sup> Dennys DeBerdt, member of a family that fled from Flanders, was a friend of the American colonies and assisted Beatty and others in their solicitations for funds for the colonies and the Presbyterian Church and in handling the transfer of funds to the colonies. His daughter, Esther, married Joseph Reed, a prominent Presbyterian layman of Philadelphia. *Dictionary of American Biography*, V, 180; John F. Roche, *Joseph Reed* (New York, 1957), pp. 18ff.

<sup>8</sup> The Reverend Joseph Barber removed from Basingstoke, Hampshire, to London in 1760. He took charge of a newly formed church that used the meeting-house at Little St. Helen's until 1764 when the congregation removed to Founder's Hall meeting. Walter Wilson, *The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark* . . . (London, 1808), II, 555-556.

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<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expence						3
postage of a letter from Holland						10
Expence						6½
Quils						6
Expence						5
laid out on my own acct a Case with Razor						
hone strap &c					8	
Expence						3½
Expence						3
paid on my own acct of Bostn to Mrs. Wrđ						
Ballance att				20	0	6

## APPOINTMENTS IN MARCH, 1762

MONDAY 15           to dine at Mr Harveys 2 clock     □     □

TUESDAY           to dine at Col Ruh friday Street       to spend  
the Evening at Mr. Ben Fields       to dine at Mr Savages Spit-  
dalfields

WEDNESDAY        [no entry]

THURSDAY        to dine at Mr. Harveys wine markt Miles lane  
instead of Monday above

FRIDAY   SATURDAY        [no entries]

SUNDAY 21        to preach at Dr Jenings P.M       to dine at  
Mr Reeds one clock

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expence						4
on my own Acct Silk for a gown Brocade				4	4	
put into the Stock of my own				1	11	6
Expence						6½
Expence						3
on my own Acct 2 pr. moro B. .ns					8	6
1 Ladys wach chain pinch back					4	
1 enamled Egg for the wach					1	6
Expence						3
postage lettr						11
Expence postage lettrs					1	4
1 pr. gloves					1	4
Expence					1	1

MONDAY 22      dined at Mr Nudas Crisp's Bow lane      to  
wait on Mr. Penn<sup>9</sup> Spring garden      to wait on the arch Bishop  
Cantrbury at his palace Lambeth

TUESDAY      to dine at Mr. Nudas Crisp Bow lane      to ex-  
cuse my self to Mr. Crisp — & to dine with Col Butt friday  
Street 2 clock — dined at Col Butts friday Street

WEDNESDAY      to dine at Mr. Crisps — to breakfast with  
Mr. Penn

THURSDAY      to dine at home      [no further entry for the  
week]

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dr. Chandlers <sup>10</sup> Expencc waiting on Ld Bute				12		
Expencc common				1	4	
on my own acct				15		
Expencc						6
some black sticking plaistr				1		
put into the Stock of my own				10	6	
Expencc						1½
on my own account						
10 yds black Dupee Silk for a gown				4	10	
1 silver mugg 6s- 8d. @ 6/				1	18	5
1 same Spoon 4 18 @ 6/				1	9	6
1 second hand clock & case Mr Heben				5		
4 silver waches @ 2L 8				9	12	
5 Clocks Mr. Rinboul 1 a chime clock				29	10	
3 packing cases for Do &c				1	1	
on my own acct 4 earthen images						2
more on my own acct [followed by a portion cancelled]						
owing from Mr. Guillen				2	2	
2 Doz & 3 small prints fine				0	10	
1 Spice Box				1		6
Expencc two days						6½
Brushes & black bell for my      □				2		
Expencc & postage pun.. lettrs						6

<sup>9</sup> Thomas Penn had a house in New Street, Spring Gardens, near Charing Cross. *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XXI, 340.

<sup>10</sup> Dr. Samuel Chandler (1693–1766), a nonconformist, was considered among the ablest divines of his period. He championed the cause of Dissenters when they brought any grievances to the king and maintained a contact with Lord Bute. Chandler was respected by men of high rank. W. Wilson, *op. cit.*, II, 360ff.

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expence more than the S. ald for				2	10	10
More Expence for the Mai —					6	
Common Expence & postage lettrs laid out on my own account						7
Mrs. Elliot 1 suit linen for a Lady				1	16	
Mr. Will Field Chase				3	11	6
Mrs. Darrecol King & Queen <input type="checkbox"/>					5	
in Newgate Street Cruise holder &c					15	8
Bell & hanging					4	3
2 Brass Candlesticks					6	
6 deer heads for hanging hats					1	6
1 tea Chest mahogany & tongs					9	4
tin Candlestick lanthrn <input type="checkbox"/>					5	10
2 Salts 1 milkpot Sed.hand 9 oz. 1 6/6				2	18	10

APRIL [2, 1762] FRIDAY Set out from Lond 1 clock  
A M. for Portsmouth in Stage Machine, arrivd at Portsmouth a litle  
aftr 6 P.M. 72 m. lodged at the fighting Cock whre the  
Coach put up — met with Capt  much indisposed  
with the cold

SATURDAY rose early — went on B[o]ard the St George  
Capt Mallard at 12 clock met with Mr. Smith & 6 or 7 othr  
Gentlemen passengrs — dined on bord.

SUNDAY 4 went on shore with Mr. Smith walked 3 miles to  
Gosport dined at the wst Ca. arms — preached for Mr. Williams  
P.M 2 Cor 5 1. 2. librtly went on board from Portsmouth  
Evening

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>1 APRIL</b>			
Expence			1
own accompt 1 Doz <input type="checkbox"/> knives & forks			4 0
1 Carving Ebony handle knife & fork			2 2
2 wach Chains			1 6
2 Salt glasses			1
2 rols black ball			1
A Seal & pencil case			1 1
5 Neapolitan man's fla..			8
3 earthen Images 2 at 1/ 1/ 1/			1 1
A Turkish fan			10%
1 Doz mitsolutno prints			9
1 Tank & utensils	1		1

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Books bot of Revd. Mr. Goodwin	5	3	
Expence four washings		7	9½
Expence Coach horse London to Portsmouth & Hackney   □	1	14	
Expence on the Road		4	3
at Portsmouth Expence		7	10½

## APPOINTMENTS IN APRIL, 1762

MONDAY 5           weighed anchr & came under Sail about 9 clock  
A. M. in Co. of the Tavistock the Bomb. Cash Convoy. & 28 othr  
vessels           got by the needles           3 clock. Shortnd sail at dark  
to wait for the vessels behind           went thro Portland race 11.  
clock           a dangerous place —

TUESDAY           wind still favourable           anchred in Plymouth  
sound abot 2 clock.           went on shore at Plymouth           waited  
on Mistr Shepherd Kinsman who with othrs Recd me very kindly

WEDNESDAY           went on Bord about 2 clock           came  
under sail about 3. Co. 2 mast ships Capt Davison of New York  
Lancaster man of war 40 guns Convoy           a fair wind           See  
the Edistone light house —

THURSDAY           wind still favourable           ship going 8 Knots  
an hour           fine weather           saw several ships standing to the  
Chanel           1 porteguse ves.           □ with, Van Dyck           □  
a great sea           ship tossed           much wind           came to the  
northward           yet lay up our Course

FRIDAY           wind N N W.           Clear weath           goe abot 3  
knots west — wind came to N. N. E. at 11 clock at night  
small breeze

SATURDAY           Wind E S E.           very light Breze           Morn-  
ing run about 2½ & 3 knots — fine weath           warm wind  
freshen up aftr 12 clock           Still fair           goe about 5 & 6. knots  
latitude 48 — 11 — fine gale at 6 clock

SATURDAY 11           W. E.           very pleasant moderate weathr  
run morning 9½ knots           P. M 6 knots           a fine gale but was  
detained — by waiting for some vessels in Compa[n]y



<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 [April]						
Expense Beding and Beding at Portsmouth				2	10	-
Boat to goe on b[o]ard ship				6		
1 pr. black Stockings				5		
1 pr. Do white undr Stockings				2	6	
on my own acct 1 pr. silk & wsted hose				6	6	
Dying 4 pr. <input type="checkbox"/> Stockings				1		
3 pr. mens black Silk Gloves				17	-	
1 pr. white under Stockings				2	6	
Plymouth Expence				2	4	
2 Check Shirts				11		
Snuff						3
on my own acct —						
4 pr. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				3	1	
2 Duch Cheses 8½ pound /3½				2	5½	
Expence				1	2½	
Chambr pot Portsmouth						2½
part of my Stores on bord St George Capt. Mallrd				8	10	
from Mr. Shephrd at Portsmouth by B on Mr Debrdt London	15	15	-			
Passage in the St George Capt Mallard to the Cabbin boys & Cooks Brd				10	10	
				11	6	

**MONDAY 12** W. E. very pleasant weathr run 5½  
**Morning** less wind afrnoon run but about 3½ knots  
 could not improve the wind in the best maner being oblidged to  
 wait for Capt Davison

**TUESDAY** Calm last night & this morning but very pleasant  
 warm weathr — our Capt went on bord the Tavistock & essex.  
 We Recd orders from Capt Affel to draw up in a line of batle in  
 case we saw an Enemy. W S. 2 clock a fine breeze  
 went 7 knots at 6 clock P.M

**WEDNESDAY** A good wind last night a fine run of 8  
 knots W. at 8 A M W.S.W. litle of it 4 clock more fa-  
 vourable we laid up W. we are up with St. Mukely one of  
 the westrn Isles Man of war fird two guns to bring us to shortn  
 sail as we wre head of her rain last night.

**THURSDAY** a dead calm all day & most of the last night, but  
 very pleasant warm weathr

**FRIDAY** a fine run last night wind favorable W 6 clock  
 A M. S. SW. head  Squaly Stood to the southwrđ  
 made about S & be E course

SATURDAY W. WSW. blw litle Squaly & variable weathr 12 clock day. come on the othr bark lay up. N. W. great sea —

SUNDAY 18 W. Still ahead blows fresh. Squaly uncr-tain weathr rain off the westrn Isles 2 or 3 sharp Claps of thunder blws[blows] hrd[hard]

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
<b>12 [April]</b>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
to the Barber in London						3
about 9 months lodging to Mr. Tho. Field						
London				21	15	
to Revd. Mr. Davidson Chrity						5
Sundry postages of lettrs						2 6
Carriage of Humn [Hymn] books give to me by						
Lady Ingham						3 6
to Mr. Webbr 15 weeks hire of a horse				4	10	

MONDAY 19 W. still ahead lay up N.N.W. — lost the convoy last night — saw them this morning from the top mast-head Shortened sail they came up about one clock W. moderate Course P.M. N.W —

TUESDAY fine weathr with sea fallen 6 clock litle wind morning at 12 clock the w. Easting. but litle at 6 P M. a good breze run 7. knots. WN.

WEDNESDAY W N. p W. lay up W.S.S. blue pretty fresh

THURSDAY W. shifted 6 clock came about to S W. came upon the other tack. 6 clock A M. lay up W.N.W. — fresh gale run 5. 4½ knots — litle sun not pleasant

FRIDAY fresh gale at S S W. Course W. & be N. hazy thick weathr run from 5 & ½ to 3 & ½ knots

SATURDAY Satrday foggy wind head —

SUNDAY 25 dead calm see several whales round us pleasant weathr see a sail from the mast head the man of war chased but no wind

MONDAY 26 litle wind S S W. Course W.N.W — at 12 clock came on the othr tack W. came to N be W. course W. run 4 knots at 6 7. & 8 P.M very thick weathr

TUESDAY Wind N.NW. very pleasant Course W b S. run at 9 clock A M 5 & ½ knots Calm P. M. —

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WEDNESDAY      wind S. at ten night small breze      at 4  
 good breze — at 8 run 7 knots.      at 10 9 knots      Smothe  
 watr      A. M. cloudy —      rainy Squaly weathr      about 3  
 degrees above half way

THURSDAY      wind at S W. W.      blows hard and Squaly  
 with rain      great sea      lay up W.N.W.      Ship pushed  
 much      hard gales of wind      & ships sevrsl seas      □  
 □      our boat agst the taffal [taffrail] & broke both      more  
 moderate      □

FRIDAY 30      W. b S W.      Course N. W      wind more  
 moderate      Saw a Sail to windwrđ which bore afrt us  
 mad[e] ready to Engage —      but when come near we found to be  
 the Lan. . ton M. We tacked      at 12 lay up. S. W & b S.

SATURDAY      1 MAY      Wind W.      blw very hard from  
 8 to 12.      then about      came on the othr tack      lay  
 up. S W. at 7 A M      almost calm      wet & rainy all  
 day —

SUNDAY 2      Wind came to N. N E 3 clock morning — at 12  
 clock E run A M. 6 knots      litle wind at 10.      freshend up  
 at 4 A M. S E. —      lost Capt Dawson this two days.

MONDAY 3      Wind came about to N W this morning at  
 one clock      blw hrd — Squal went under our courses  
 abated about 9 clock      lay up. W. N W. fogy thik wet wathr  
 calm from 12 clock      man of war fird 5 guns —      as a signal to  
 come on the tack at 3

TUESDAY      Wind S W.      Course W be N.      thick  
 weathr      saw a numbr of guls & thre      □      wind  
 breze up      litle at 12 at N. N E.      blw fresh at 4 clock PM.  
 N. W.      vry thick & rain

WEDNESDAY      wind ahead in the morning      N E. at 12.  
 at 6 run 5 knots in the night S.      run 7. 8. & 9 knots

THURSDAY      Wind southrly      hard Squal with rain  
 Course W.      very thick fog. Suppose to be on the banks of New-  
 founland.      made a fine run the last 24 hours —      rainy weathr  
 run 8 knots —

FRIDAY      wind shifted to N. E at 4 clock morning —      saw  
 an Island of Ice at 4 clock AM.      Some part of it Judged to be

70 feet high we came within half mile of it vry litle  
wind foggy 9 clock sevral more Island of Ice — a fine Breze  
at 2 clock Sounded 50 fathom on the Grand Bank — run 4  
& 5 knots vry pleasant weathr

SATURDAY wind S S E at 8 A M. run 7. knots W.  
thick fog at 12 some rain at 2 clock run 9 knots W. W  
& b. S at 4 P. M. at 5 held up came on the other  
tack at 5. P.M lay up S W. frsh w[i]nd

SUNDAY 9 Wind ahead in the morning at 12 clock  
S b. W. lay up W be N. vry pleasant weathr  
□ □

Memorandum to buy a voyage to the South sea by Dan. George  
Ull. . also Keyslers Travels

N. B. this morning before it was light was runing w.  
large wind, when all at once the wind came to a head N. W —  
we were then runing upon an Island of Ice 70 feet high which wd  
have dashed our ship in pieces in 5 minutes had not the wind come  
right ahead, a wonderfull deliverance let God have all the  
praise

MONDAY 10 Wind S be west run w 5½ knots  
vry pleasant. L. 43. 40 at 12 run 6 knots — at 4 P.M.  
blowed very fresh yet run 6 knots

TUESDAY wind shifted to SW. at 8 clock last night blw  
vry hrd in Squalls was oblidged to goe under our Compas  
a great sea Ship pitchd & labord much got litle sleep  
wind abated a litle at 8 AM came to N. W at 4 P. M. Set  
our top sails at 5 clock lay up W. S W. Small breze at  
6 clock

WEDNESDAY Calm last night — a fine breze at 6 clock  
A.M. run 7 knots, came to the S W. at 7. blw  
hard at 9 clock A M. Course N W. b W. see a Sail ahead  
at 12 clock Man of Warr gave chase to both were out of  
sight at 3 clock P.M. wind died away at 5 & 6 clock  
P.M. W W.

THURSDAY This Wednesday the □ this day calm al-  
most what litle wind is NE —

FRIDAY Wind N N.E went 4 knots at 12 blw  
fresh at 6 P.M. run 9 knots at 8 clock blw hrd

raised out top Sails — Ship takd much by loring sail & labouring  
in the sea

SATURDAY Spoke with a small Sloop from Ceylon bound to  
New foundland who told us that our port due W N W 140  
leagues Lat. by obsn. 42, 39. — w. at 3 clock P. M W. b N  
come on the othr tack — Saw 3 Sail on our land ward 9  
leagues distant —

SUNDAY 16 wind W. S W. Course N. W. run 5  
knots got soundings at 12. 45 fathoms blw fresh  
vry pleasant no Sound  at 1 — 4 P. M.

MONDAY 17 made the land at 4 clock A.M. 3 Islands  
supposed to wd. of the Bay of fundy near penobscot, but as the  
wind SSW. Course NW b. W. we tacked & Stod of to the S. & b E  
at 7. the man of War convoy came up with us & not knowing  
we hoistd our colours & fired a shot at her the Lawston stood  
also to the Southwrd  company with hr ye

TUESDAY wind ahead morning Calm at 9 clock AM  
rain & a thick fog a small brez at S E 6 clock P.M — foggy  
all day —

WEDNESDAY Wind S S W. lay up W.b.N run  
6½ knots last night & this day to 5 clock P.M. Sounded every  
hour had 70 — 55 & run in to 23 fath. very  
thick fog   no 4 run in farthr came on  
the othr tack at 5 clock. lay up S. litle wind —

THURSDAY very thick fog. wind S.W. cleared  
up about 3 clock for half an hour but  again sounded  
every hour various depths got ov'r Jeffrys ledge as is  
supposed at 4 clock P.M. Thursday saw land at 5 clock P.M.  
the fog clered away which we took to be Coscow Bay —

FRIDAY pleasant morning — wind fair at E saw  
sevrsl fishing Schooners. Spoke to 2 of them who informd us we  
were 14 leagus to Estwrd of Cape Sable run W — a fine  
breze was up with the cape at 12 clock wind died away at 2.  
caught a numbr of cod fish at 6 P. M. a small breze at S.  
came near to the Isle of Seals

SATURDAY wind E small breze run 4. knots  
very pleasant weathr come up with the man of war & Capt

Hagart & saw Capt Darling to wind wrd about 3 or 4 leagus — 6  
clock W. S. —

SUNDAY 23 wind W. S. W. thick fog cleared up  
about 10 clock A M. saw the land but knew not what land it  
was — winds various thundr rain at 5 W. S S W.

MONDAY 24 wind fair but very foggy could not see the  
land cleared up a litle saw a Shoner[schooner] who  
informd us we were within York ledge of Rocks about 6 or 8 miles  
from Piscataque harbour — this vessel at ye Capts request kept  
company with us & brought us to the mouth of the harbour when  
the Pilot took us in landed about one o[f] the clock at Pisca-  
taqua — set of at 5 clock P. M. for Boston Company Mr  
Smith — lodged at hampton falls —

TUESDAY Set of early on tuesday went thro —  
traveled thro a well inhabited, but poor Country especaly  
New hampshire government passed thro Newbury ipsom,  
Salem — & lodged within 6 miles of Winisomet fery — a very  
hot day —

WEDNESDAY set out this morning early Crossed  
Winisomet fery arrived in Boston 9 clock A.M. went to  
Mr. Smiths to lodge at his invitation Several ministrs came to  
see me. Spent part of the Evening at Mr. Cumins lodging where I  
met with Revd. Mr. Bellamy<sup>11</sup> & othr Min[is]trs went aftrwrds to  
Mr Hislep's Mrcht as this was the anual Election of the  
Coun[c]il of this Govnment the Town was full of People  
saw the Govrnor & Council walk in procession from the meeting  
hous whre they attended sermon walk in procession Escorted  
by the Company of Cadets, to the assembly house to dine, who  
made a good appearance

THURSDAY went to the meeting of the Ministrs at Dr. Se-  
wals<sup>12</sup> aftrwrds to hear Revd. Mr Mather<sup>13</sup> preach whre all the Min-

<sup>11</sup> Joseph Bellamy (1719–1790), Congregational divine, served the congrega-  
tion of Bethlem (Bethlehem), Conn., for a period of fifty years. A number of  
Presbyterian ministers of the Middle Colonies, such as Burr, Brainerd, Finley,  
etc., corresponded with him. See manuscript volume of copies of letters, entitled  
“Bellamy Letters,” in the Presbyterian Historical Society.

<sup>12</sup> Joseph Sewall, D.D. (1688–1769), was president of Harvard College at this  
time.

<sup>13</sup> Samuel Mather, D.D. (1706–1785), was an associate pastor of the Second  
Congregational Church of Boston from 1732 to 1741, when he and a portion of

istrs assembl'd      dined at Revd. Mr. Pemberton<sup>14</sup> in Company  
with a numbr of Ministrs & some othrs      Spent the Evening at  
Mr. Cumins Lodging

FRIDAY      Spent the greatest part of this day with messrs  
Morehead & Cumins looking for a horse to ride home but could get  
none that wd. doe.      friday at the earnest Solicitation of Revd.  
Messs Pemberton & Chickley preached the Evening lecture to a large  
Audience in Revd. Mr. Elliots Meeting<sup>15</sup> —

SATURDAY      being unable to get a Suitable horse for my  
Journey, & pressed by Ministrs & some People to stay ovr the Sab-  
bath hre. I consentd.      dined at home

SUNDAY 30      Preached at Boston A.M. for Mr. Morehead<sup>16</sup>  
P.M. for Mr. Pemberton — A.M. Rom 1. 17. P.M. 2 Cor 5. 1, 2.

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expencc on the Road from Piscataqua	14		5½
horse hire to Boston & Carriage of some things	1	11	6
Charity at Dr. Sewals Meeting			1

MONDAY 31      went to Charles town accompanied by Mr.  
Jno Smith Mert[merchant] Boston — to hire a horse      got  
one at Mr. Woods — dined at Mr. Smiths      Set of about 5  
clock P.M.      lodged at Robins town      19 Mls      wrote  
several letters to England —

TUESDAY 1      JUNE [1762]      Set out early with the Post.  
the land poor & barren a good part of the way — Crossed taun-  
ton & Bristol ferrys      dined at Turners on Rhode Island  
this a beautifull fertile Island for grass      arrived at [Newport]  
(Rhode Island) about 5 clock P.M      lodged at Mrs. Syrens —

---

the congregation withdrew and built a new church in Hanover Street, in the  
corner of North Bennet. William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit*  
(New York, 1857), I, 371–372.

<sup>14</sup> Ebenezer Pemberton, D.D. (1704–1777), ordained to the ministry by the  
Boston Association, accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in New York  
City, where he ministered from 1727 to 1753. In March 1754 he was installed  
in the New Brick Church in Middle Street, Boston, where he was at the time  
of Beatty's visit. *Ibid.*, I, 336–337.

<sup>15</sup> This was probably the New North Church in Boston to which Andrew Eliot  
(1719–1778) ministered until his death. *Ibid.*, I, 417–421.

<sup>16</sup> John Moorhead was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Boston from 1730  
to 1773. *Ibid.*, III, 44–45.

WEDNESDAY waited on Rev. Mr. Vinal<sup>17</sup> Dissenting Mintr. looked for a passage to New York but could find none immediately drank tea at Capt David Moores —

THURSDAY dined at Mr. Masons Mercht preached for Revd. Mr. Vinal at 4 clock P.M. with librtty, drank tea at Capt Hamonds aftr Sermon

FRIDAY visited Mr Hart & Capt Townsend my shipmates on the point — being earnestly solicited by Deacon Cagelthal at the request of the people to preach again in Evening complied & preachd to a large audience at 6 clock P.M. people seemed vry attentive dined at Capt Moores —

SATURDAY dined at Deacon Cagelthals & Drank tea at the same place

SUNDAY 6 Wind blowing hard at S. W. could [not] sail thre-fore was Providentially detain'd preached in the morning at Mr Stiles<sup>18</sup> P. M. at Mr. Vinals Eveng at Mr Stiles Phil 3. 7—Rom. 1. 17. A M & P.M. Rom 6. 8 preached in the Evening at Revd. Mr. Stiles meeting to a Crowded auditory. Heb. 7. 25.

[Undated entry on next page] dined at Mr. Stevens drank tea at Mr. Chanings was Accompan'd on bord by Messs. Cagelthals Stevens, & Otis at half aftr 9. P.M. wind S.W. moderate.

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
31 [May]						
from Mr. Jno Smith on Acct of Mr. Savage in London	20					
washing shirt Boston &c				4	6	
horse hire from Boston Rhod Is. & returning him				1	2	6
1 JUNE Mr. Smith Mct Boston & barbr				3		
Bill at Robins tavern morning				2	7	
breakfast & horse oats						9
2 bails for horse &c				1	3½	
forge at Bristol Dinr horse &c				3	11	

<sup>17</sup> William Vinal served as pastor of the First Church of Newport from 1746 to 1768. Edward Peterson, *History of Rhode Island and Newport* (New York, 1853), p. 323.

<sup>18</sup> Ezra Stiles was pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Newport from 1755 until the dispersion of his congregation in 1776 as a result of the American Revolution. *Ibid.*, pp. 323–325.



<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expençe at Rhode Island						
lodging at Mrs. Syrens 4 days					9	
provisions for voyage to New York						
½ grean [gram] tea				2	7	
2 lb loaf shugr				1	10	
Biscuit				1	0	
pipes to     □     & Barbr				1	9½	
Servants						9½
6 wine & 6 Cyder given to me by Mr. Mason of Rhode Island —						
ham by Mr. Green —						

MONDAY 7           wind ahead           made but litle way

TUESDAY           wind continued ahead & Calm

FRIDAY           came to an Anchor at Hell gate           went ashore  
with Mr. Barrons           dined at Mr. Balithor on Berns[Barren] Is-  
land           was very Civily treated and landed at New York about  
5 clock P.M. — lodged at my Mothrs —

SUNDAY 13           heard Mr. Occum<sup>19</sup> the Indian ministr preach at  
New York who appers to be a good man           was going up to the  
Oneida Indians to preach to them

<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expençe at Fishrs Island	1	10	
Expençe at Sachems head near Gilford Con- necticut		1	6½
on my own acct New York		4	6
Passage from Rhode Island to N. York		17	6
Servant &c at York		5	10
Charity at Do		2	3

MONDAY 14           visited several of my friends at York who were  
glad to see me — dined at mothrs with Mr. Hazard & Mr. Oc-  
cum — went on bord the passage Boat for amboy at 5  
clock P M —

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<sup>19</sup> Samson Occum (1723–1792) was a Mohegan Indian who was converted to Christianity, studied under the Reverend Eleazer Wheelock, was ordained by the Presbytery of Suffolk in 1759, and served as a teacher and missionary to the Indians. Sprague, *op. cit.*, III, 192–195; Ms. Minutes of the Presbytery of Suffolk, August 30, 1759, I, 70.

**TUESDAY** arrived at amboy at 4 A.M being much fa-  
tigated on Bord all night went in the Stage wagon to  
Brunswik & prin[c]etown Lodged at president finlys.<sup>20</sup>

**WEDNESDAY** breakfasted at Mr. Stocktons<sup>21</sup> who let me  
horse to come home — Set of about 11. clock — arrived at  
home about 9 clock P.M. found all my family well to my No  
small Joy. blessed be God for all his Mercies —

**THURSDAY** Several of my People came to see me

**FRIDAY** went to see John Daven A.M. who is bad with a  
Swelling in this [sic] thigh — aftwrwd went to see Mr. Treat be-  
ing accompanied by the Doctor Treat & his Br. Jo.<sup>22</sup>

**SATURDAY** Stayed at home to Study yet was interrupted by  
some of my People coming to see me

**SUNDAY 20** preached to a very large audience a num-  
ber of People came from other Congregations to hear & see me  
& manife[s]t great regard. had not much liberty in preach-  
ing —

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Passage from York to Amboy		2	
Stage wagon to New Bruinswick		1	2½
to princetown in Do		1	9
on the road from Bruinswick home		3	1½
Charges of returning the Stockton horse which I rode from princetown		1	9
Gave in Charity to C Hulsay	1	1	—
on my own acct Cash	13	17	—
more cash			2½
More Cash from Mr. Roger Book □	1	1	

<sup>20</sup> Samuel Finley (1715–1766), a Presbyterian minister and educator, served as president of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) from 1761 to 1766. *General Catalogue of the College of New Jersey, 1746–1896* (Princeton, 1896), p. 5.

<sup>21</sup> Richard Stockton, a Presbyterian layman, was a trustee of the College of New Jersey from 1757 to 1765, judge of the Province and State of New Jersey, member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

<sup>22</sup> The Doctor Treat referred to here was probably Dr. Richard Treat, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Abington, Pa.; and Joseph Treat who had been a tutor at the College of New Jersey and was licensed to preach in 1760. Sprague, *op. cit.*, III, 100, 132.

**MONDAY 21** Set of about 10 clock for Philadelphia put up my horse at whiteheads as usual lodged at Mr Hodges with Mr Treat — visited some friends & spent the Evening at Mr. Andrew Hodges<sup>23</sup> —

**TUESDAY** went in the morning with Dr. Allison<sup>24</sup> Mess. Treat & Ewing<sup>25</sup> to see Mr. Humphrey<sup>26</sup> the treasurer of the Corporation — breakfasted at Mr. Byards dined at Mr H Hodges — met several of the gentlemen of the Corporation in the Ev[en]ing at Bells, Market Street, who seemed well pleased with my Mission & sucess —

**WEDNESDAY** dined at Mr. Mackvaines went afttr diner to see the Hero privatr launchd drank tea at Capt Mazes Garden visited several friends aftward —

**THURSDAY** breakfasted at Mr. Hodges with my Brother in law Mr. Richd Reading — dined at Mr Hodges Set of about 5 clock P.M. Company Mr Ricd. Reading & reached home in the Evening —

**FRIDAY** Stayed at home being much tired with the heat & fatigue in Philadelphia

**SATURDAY** Spent the [day] in Study

Expences at Philada.	12	11
12 days mowing at 3/	1	16 —
2 Galls. Rum for Mowers		8 —
1 Galln. Rum		5

<sup>23</sup> Andrew Hodge, a Presbyterian layman, was treasurer of the Committee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Pa. Ms. Minutes of the Committee of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., I, 18.

<sup>24</sup> Francis Alison was vice-provost of the College of Philadelphia, secretary of the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and assistant minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Sprague, *op. cit.*, III, 73–76.

<sup>25</sup> John Ewing, a former pupil of Francis Alison's at New London, Pa., was chosen pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1759, and became the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania under its new charter. *Ibid.*, III, 216–219.

<sup>26</sup> William Humphreys was a member of the Committee of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and treasurer of the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers. Ms. Minutes of the Committee of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., I, 31, and Alexander Mackie, *Facile Princeps* (1956), pp. 102ff.

MONDAY 28 Mr. Rye collected & sent to Mr. Debrdt London  
sin[c]e I left it. L22. 5. 6.

<i>Account of Monies</i>		<i>Receiv'd</i>	<i>Paid</i>
<i>Tuesday</i>	1 Gall Rum Harry Jameson	—	6 —
<i>Wednesday 30</i>	12 lb brown Shugar		8
	1 pr. buckels & buttons		2
<i>Friday [2] JULY</i>	1 quarter veil [veal] from Jno. Mcfarin wt 15 lb @ /3½ pd		4 4½
<i>Saturday</i>	1 Gall Rum Dilwrth		4 6
<i>Wednesday</i>	Charity to a poor man		11
<i>Thursday</i>	Expences in Philadelphia		4 6
<i>Friday [9]</i>	from Dilwrth 1 Gall Rum from Philadelphia		4 6 11 8
	loaf Shugar 4 pound Candles		4
	1 botle Snuf pd		5 9
<i>Saturday [17]</i>	from Dilwrth Mullasses Shugar pd.		6 10
	1 qurtr viel □ Kerr to Molly the Maid		7 7 4
<i>Tuesday [20]</i>	from Henry Jamison 1 Gall Rum 9 lb beef at /3½		5 2 7½
<i>Saturday [24]</i>	1 Gallon Rum Dilwrth pd		4 6
<i>Monday 26</i>	Nicholas Whnkoop Dr to ticket John Wynkoop Dr ——— Chrisy Beatty Dr ———	2/6 2/6 2/6	
<i>Saturday 31</i>	1 Gall Molassus Dilwrth pd		2 8
<i>Monday 2 [August]</i>	Amount of Wm Wynkoops Bill		7 19 10 3 4
			<hr/> 8 3 4
<i>Wednesday</i>	Beef from Henry Jameson to Grahams fr wrk pd		1 15 —
<i>Thursday</i>	for Thos. Uri sent [Receiv'd]	7 11 2	
	to the loan office		7 16 —
<i>Saturday</i>	Expences □ Philadelphia for molly 5 yds. Calicoa 3/6 4 yds ½ linen @ 2/ 1 yd. Do @ 2/5 lawn & □ 1 Conting handckf 1 bonnet before 11/ 2 yds linen 2/2		2 1 17 6 9 2 [5] 3 3 3 11 [obliterated]

MONDAY 9 [August] Set out for Lancastr in order to attend  
the Indian treaty thre — lodged at the Ship on Lancstr Road

TUESDAY breakfasted at □ Clingham's. dined

at Revd Mr. Smiths<sup>27</sup> Pequae lodged at — Leacock  
Accompanied by Mr. Smith —

WEDNESDAY arrived at Lancastr 9 clock A.M. waited  
upon the Govrnor<sup>28</sup> & sup'd with him — Confrences opened  
with the Indians —

THURSDAY The Indians met the Govrnor at the court house  
viz. Delawres, Shashonees, Twichtwees, tawas, Caiwachtas, Kiko-  
poes, King Beaver Spoke to the Govrnor & deliverd 18 Captives

FRIDAY a numbr of Indians arrive viz. mohaks Oneidas,  
Tuskororas, onondagos, Caihugas, Senekas. there the chiefs of  
the 6 nations. besides these arrived some Nantikokes, & del-  
wares living near Wioming —

SATURDAY went to the Indian Camp to see the Indians —  
the Governor returnd an answer to Beavers Speech in which he de-  
manded the prisoners yet among them —

SUNDAY 15 preached twice in the Court house for Mr.  
McGae.

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Paid</i>		
	l.	s.	d.
[Opposite Tuesday entry] began to grind wheat 5 bushel			2
[Opposite Friday entry] powder & shot indigo & Shawls	1	6	
to Molly			6

<sup>27</sup> Robert Smith was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pequea, where he also maintained a school for the education of youth. Richard Webster, *History of the Presbyterian Church in America*, pp. 612–614.

<sup>28</sup> James Hamilton was Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania. He along with other officials of the Province met with the chiefs and warriors of the various Indian tribes at the Conference at Lancaster in August 1762. *Colonial Records of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, 1852), VIII, 723–774.

The Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Ministers . . . sent a letter to Governor Hamilton soliciting his help in securing the release of the captives, men, women, and children, in the hands of the Indians. The Corporation offered to provide funds to the end that their freedom might be obtained. In his reply the Governor assured them that he would endeavor to secure the return of the captives through the treaty at Lancaster.

The Corporation chose William Allen Esq., William Humphreys, John Meas, John McMichael, Adam Hoops, George Bryan, and the following ministers: Charles Beatty, Richard Treat, John Rodgers, John Ewing, and the secretary, Francis Alison, to attend the Indian treaty negotiations at Lancaster and to do whatever they could for obtaining the release of the captives. A sum of five hundred pounds was paid to the Governor for use in obtaining the release of the captives. Photostatic copy of Ms. Minutes of the Corporation for the Relief of Poor & Distressed Presbyterian Ministers . . . , pp. 37–41.

*Account of Monies* [week of August 16]

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
11 lb beef					5	
½ Gall rum & 1 Gall. Molases					5	
Marketing Meat & butter	1	4	2			
9 lb 9 oz a loaf Shugar 14d P lb					11	2
3 lb Coffee @ 14d					3	6
2 Combes 2 papers of pins					3	8
½ Doz bowles Stone wre					3	8
4 lb Candles					4	
1 pickle pot earthrn						11
1 Spinner 4d. horse corn & hay 8d					1	
other Expences					1	
17 lb beef @ 3½d P					4	11
Expences attending the treaty at Lancastr & on the road—				3	10	8
[23 August] to Elijahs Expences to German-town						8
[Opposite Saturday, August 28] Expences to the Jerseys					6	9
at the great Meadows					2	4

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
[Under date August 30]						
Amount of Wynkoop Ball	6	7	7			
[Sept. 2] Expences to Philada To Grant Beam					3	2
			13			
[Sept. 4] Beef from Dilwrth					6	3
½ Gall. Rum from Do pd.					2	4
[Sept. 11] from Isaih Leadis						
2 bottles lisbon Wine					6	
Do 10. limes						10
1 Do of wine in □					3	
[Sept. 14] from Dilwrth 1 Gall: Mullasses					2	8
6 Lb rine 2 nutmegs					1	9
1 Galn. Rum from Do					4	8
[Sept. 15] Expence in Philada to Sevts.					3	8
						6
[Sept. 16] from Dilwrth 35 lb Beef @ 3½d					9	5½ ¼
[Sept. 17] wheat sent to Mill 7 Bushels to Kelly & Robrts for mauling				1	1	
[Sept. 18] from Dilwrth ½ Gal Rum					2	4
6 Lb Shugar					4	3
[Sept. 20] from Henry Jamison 9 lb rendered tallow @					6	
[Sept. 22] for Carryin[g] letters to Philda.					0	9
[Sept. 25] from Henry Jamison						
23. lb Beef @ /3d					5	9
37. lb tallow @ /6¼					18	11¼

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<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Recetv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
[Sept. 27 to 30]						
Expence in Philda				—	4	—
negro wench Dinah bot				65		
Mending the Chair				4	14	
from the Congregation Phild <input type="checkbox"/>	1	7	—			
Expence at princetown &c				14	9	
to Mr Halsey for the organ in the College				1	0	6
from Dilwrth						
34 lb Beef @ /3d				8	6	
1 Gal Rum				2	4	
Ribbon garter paper &c				6	10	
1 October. wheat 4 Bushel						
from Dilwrth 6 pound shugar @ /7				3	6	
Intrst from Simon Thomas	5	10	2			
to Mr. Treat for Johany glass &c				12	10	3
Glass &				12	10	3
[October 11 to 17]						
from Dilwrth 1 gall. Mullassus				2	8	
½ gall Rum				2	4	
1 pound tobacco & ½ pond soap						9
Cleaning a wash & . . . ing				5		
a Chair whip				1	6	
Expence at the Inn for horse				6		
Do at the Coffee house Supp				3	6	
2 patterns of gowns Cotton				5	8	
½ yd. Silk Damask & 1 ps. tape				10		
1 botle snuff & 1 pr. gloves				9	6	
Silk & Cruel for a pocket Book				5		
5 linen check handchiefs				8	6	
Ribbons & buckels				7	6	
and sevral small Articles & Cedar & lard				8	1	
buckram				1		
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				8	13	7
2½ yds. Cloath for the Children for Cash &				1	12	9
Coffee & Shugar				7	6	
Cash tot				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2 pound Chocolate				10	7	10
tot				2	0	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				10	9	10
[October 18 to 24] from Mr. Hodge						
7 yds Camblet @ 2/6 Pr yd				17	6	
3 yds binding & thrad						10
4 yds Durant 2/10				11	4	
silk 1 yd Calimanco tape				11	2	
1 pr Stockings Cambrich				8	9	
13 yds linen @ 3/				1	19	
4¼ of Holland @ 7/				1	9	9
3 yds long lawn @ 4/6 & silk				13	10	

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Recetv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 yds 3/4 Shalloon @ 2/10 & thread					8	5½
to Cotton Stampt & Callico					11	11
8 yds linen @ 3/9				1	10	
1 yd Check tape Savers					6	6
pins, buttons, silk					5	6
Ribon					3	0
1 pr. of gloves					3	
				10	0	6½
Wheat 4 Bushel						
Expences in Philadelphia				—	10	3
postage of two lettrs from yale					3	10
2 panes of glass					1	4
on Acct of the Corporation Postage lettrs to New York					12	
[October 25 to 31]						
Saturday 24th 30 lb beef @ /2½ d p at the Bil- let pd					6	3
from Dilwrth 6 lb shugar /9d: & indigo					5	4
30 lb beef at /3d at Dilwrth					7	6
thrad buttons combe mohair &c					4	9
¼ Gall mulasses at Do					1	4
quilting peticoat					10	
Charity at the Meeting house					2	6

[November 1 to 7]

	<i>Recetv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Turnip			5			
Yarn Stocking			3			
Indian Corn			18			
Cash	1	10				
Do	1	10				
45 lb beef @ /3d at Dilwrths					11	3
2 lb Shugar by Margret Shugat					1	2
Wheat 9½ bushel						
to Lucretia Dungan making go —					14	
Hogs Sold in Philad	5	4	1			
bot. 28 lb butter Biscuit @				1	14	
iron pot					7	3
washtub					3	
waistcoat for Elizah					2	11
library & Billet					11	
6 bushel Salt @ 3/6				1	1	

MONDAY 8 [November] Set of for New York

SATURDAY returned from New York



<i>Account of Monies</i>	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Account of Monies</i> [from Nov. 8 to 14]						
to Schoolmastr McMin for Childrens Schooling					17	
Expences to & from New York				3	1	4
at Do gown for polly &c				5	12	6
□				4	10	—
to mother					1	6
Paid to Robt Rolinson				2		

TUESDAY [16] went to Philadelphia attended the Corporation

FRIDAY returned to Mr. Treats

SATURDAY returned home

to Dr. Allison for the Assistance of a person in distress					7	6
Expence at Philadelphia					5	8
Buckskin for Jno. Breaker					12	
loan office last paymt				6	18	—
[Week of Nov. 22 to 28]						
¼ Gall Rum &c. from dilwrth					5	1
Mrs Beatty Expences at York & some things bought				3	1	2
Smolets History from Justice Walker Books from Jno Ward London	3	14	—			
3 Galls. Mollases at Dilwrths					8	
1 Jugg					1	3
12 lb Shuger					7	9
1 papr of pins					1	—
Ch[a]rity Cleghm					3	6
[Week of Dec. 1]						
Expence in Philadelphia					2	8
pr. Breeches from Jno. McCollan				1	7	6
hand saw broad ax Cork f.d.r					14	6
1 qure of papr					2	6
papr for Johny &c					3	0
12 lb brown Shuger					6	6
[Week of Dec. 6]						
bought in Philadelphia by Hobert						
16 yds. □ brigs @ 1/8				1	6	8
1 lb pepr & Alspice					5	6
10 lb nails @ 1/2					11	8
from dilwrth 4 lb nails					4	8
Mary Corn for Weaving				3	6	

TUESDAY [December 14] went to Philadelphia to attend Presbytry

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
[Week of Dec. 13 to 19]						
to Mathew Baines Ballance on Acct for <input type="checkbox"/>				9	2	6
to Eliz Davis for Spining				9	—	
wheat. . . . 4. B Indian Corn.. 2 Do Rye.						
. . . . 9 Do.. 9						
Expence in Philada					5	8
3 Galls Rum 1 Do Spirt				1	2	
2 Galls Wine					17	3
10½ Gall bottles					15	0
lock for & mending case					4	9
1 Loaf Shugr 9 lb 13 oz. @ 1/2					11	6½
12 lb Coffee @ 1/					12	
¼ yd asan brigs for bag for Do						8
Dictionary for Johny					13	
½ yd Saloon					1	4.
Coat vest & Breeches for Elijah				1	1	—

MONDAY 20 [December] John Carpenter Cr. by the Balance of Our Accompt

FRIDAY [24] Crismas

[Week of December 20 to 26]

*Account of Monies owing*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. Hanna Dr	1	2	2			
Felix Lang Dr L5 . 1	0	8	10			
Henry Duboir Dr.				1	16	6
Daniel Carpenter	1	1	3½			
Doctor Lakice			8			
Mr. DuBois	1	0	10			
Levi Bond		11	5			
Charles Watson		10				
James Hanna		11	3			
David Twining	1	7				
Daniel Go[r]don	11	13				
H Means	2	6	1			

FRIDAY 31 [December] Crismas

[Week of December 27 to 31]

to Jas. Scoutr mending a wagon				17	6	
Intrest 2 years Bond	6	0	—			
Jno Lukins Ballance Books	5	5	3			
Jno Porter for Do	1	19				
Marrige for Dingan		15				
Expence in Philadelphia				10	7	

*Account of Monies*

	<i>Receiv'd</i>			<i>Paid</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Spelling Book for Reading					2	
Copper plate Copies, wax, papr fasset					4	1
½ yd taffety black at Hugh Hodges					6	
pd Jno Lukins on tomkins acct D. . apples					12	3
from Dilwrth 1 Gal Molasses & combe					3	2
Charts to women at Bulbs Mill					3	9
2 hides to Shewmaker	1	2	3			
leathr & an apron				1	19	2

*MEMORANDUMS, at the End of the Year 1762.*

from 16. June laid out				L180.	5.	10.
Recd				101.	6.	7
Ballance						
wheat and in ye house from the 1 of				78.	19.	3.
August B 24					16	11
				<b>B</b>	<b>79:</b>	16. 2
Rye about	6.					
Indian Corn	3.					
Rye for the horses about	6.					
Mr Ervin Dr			L1..8..2			
Clothing viz 1 blue coat					L4—6—9	
1 hat					19	

JOURNAL OF  
BEATTY'S TRIP TO THE  
OHIO COUNTRY IN  
1766



*To Secure Information on the Distressed  
Frontier Inhabitants, To Preach to Them  
and to the Indian Nations in their Neighbor-  
hood*

AUGT. 12TH. 1766. Set of[off] on my Journey to the Fron-  
tiers <sup>1</sup> Accompanied with Joseph Peepy <sup>2</sup> an Indian lodged at  
Dr. Kenedy <sup>3</sup> 30 M[iles]

13. Set of from Dr. Kenedy's called at Revd. Robt.  
Smiths <sup>4</sup> reached Lancaster — lodged at Mr. Helmes's <sup>5</sup>  
4[40 miles]

14. THURSDAY. Set of from Lancaster breakfasted  
at Mr. Moores Tavern <sup>6</sup> 9 [miles] Dined at the green tree  
Ruynoxs [Renicks] <sup>7</sup> 20 [miles] lodged at Capt Calen-  
ders <sup>8</sup> on the west side of Susquahanah 13[miles]

15. FRIDAY reached Carlisle — 10 [miles]  
lodged at Armstrongs <sup>9</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Synod of New York and Philadelphia appointed Charles Beatty and George Duffield "to go together the first of August next," to the frontier inhabitants and neighboring Indians. *Records*, pp. 326, 335, 362.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Peepy, a Delaware Indian, "one of the christians of the late pious & laborious David Brainard's Congregation," also served as interpreter for the Reverend David McClure and for the Reverend David Jones. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st Series, IV, 90; *Diary of David McClure* (New York, 1899), pp. 46-47; David Jones, *A Journal of Two Visits Made to Some Nations of Indians . . .* (New York, 1865), pp. 90-91.

<sup>3</sup> Samuel Kennedy, a "Practitioner in Physick," lived in East Whiteland Township, Chester County, Pa., in 1766. Chester County Deed Book, M2, 294; *Diary of David McClure*, p. 130.

<sup>4</sup> The Reverend Robert Smith was pastor of the Pequea Presbyterian Church in Lancaster County. Records of Donegal Presbytery (Ms.), II, 6.

<sup>5</sup> Henry Helm was a trustee of the Lancaster Presbyterian Church which had been deeded land by James Hamilton. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3rd Series, XVII, 8, 293, 458.

<sup>6</sup> Members of the Moore family lived near Big Chickies Creek in Lancaster County. *Papers*, Lancaster County Historical Society, I, 306.

<sup>7</sup> Members of the Renicks family, in Paxtang (called Paxton later) Township, were active in the Presbyterian Church. W. H. Egle, ed., *Notes and Queries* (Harrisburg, 1881-1896. 4 vols.), II, 79.

<sup>8</sup> Captain Robert Callender, located in the Silver Springs area in East Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County, played an important role on the Pennsylvania frontier. *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Sept. 13, 1780, p. 3.

<sup>9</sup> Colonel John Armstrong, the leader of the famous Kittanning expedition of the French and Indian War, was an active Presbyterian elder in the Carlisle Church. Records of the Presbytery of Donegal (Ms.), II, 80, 139, 159ff.

16 SATURDAY remained in Carlisle There being  
no appointment Made to preach in any vacancy lodged at Mr.  
Duffields <sup>10</sup>

17 SABBATH preached in Mr. Duffields Meeting P M. to  
a pritty large auditory

MONDAY Augt. 18. having prepard for our Journey Set of  
in the afternoon Accompanied with Mr. Duffield — Crossed the  
North mountain at ye forty Shilling gap <sup>11</sup> 6 [miles]  
lodged at Thos. Rosses <sup>12</sup> in shermans valley — warm Day —  
4 [miles]

TUESDAY 19. preached at the place Designed for building a  
meeting house to a small auditory — Notice not having been  
suffiently Spread — after Sermon Spoke to the People of the  
design of the Synod in our appoitment — but they being not  
then prepared to give us an Acct of yr. numbrs ability to Support a  
minister, promised to send it to Carlisle before our return —  
lodged at Fergus <sup>13</sup> —

20TH rode to Bigams Gap <sup>14</sup> by computation 7 M.  
Then crossed the Tuscorara <sup>15</sup> mountain wc is very high & in most

<sup>10</sup> The Reverend George Duffield was minister of the Carlisle Presbyterian Church at the time of this missionary journey. He removed to Philadelphia in 1772 to become pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. See Introduction.

<sup>11</sup> Forty Shilling Gap was the name given to a pass in the Blue Mountains almost directly north of Carlisle. "Tradition says that here was found an unknown dead man who had on his person 'Forty Shillings,' hence the name. For many years it has been known as 'Longs Gap.'" J. D. Hemminger, *Old Roads of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania* (Carlisle, 1909), p. 34.

<sup>12</sup> Thomas Ross had located on Sherman's Creek on the line of Spring and Tyrone Townships, Perry County, and served as an elder of the Centre Presbyterian Church. H. H. Hain, *History of Perry County . . .* (Harrisburg, 1922), p. 290.

<sup>13</sup> Fergus's place was located near the present location of Sandy Hill post office in Madison Township, Perry County. Hain, *op. cit.*, p. 283. "The house where he lives was attacked by the Indians in the late war, the owner of it killed, and, if I am not mistaken, some others. While the *Indians* were pillaging the house and plantation, in order to carry off what suited them, a number of the countrymen armed came upon them; a smart skirmish ensued, in which the countrymen had the better. The *Indians* were obliged to fly, and carried off their wounded, but left all their booty behind them." Beatty's note in the first edition, p. 11.

<sup>14</sup> Bigham Gap was the pass through the Tuscarora Mountains by way of Liberty Valley from the present Perry County to Juniata County; sometimes it appears as Bingham's Gap. Thomas L. Montgomery, ed., *Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, 1916), I, 587.

<sup>15</sup> The Tuscarora Mountain is a ridge of the Appalachian system and forms the

places very difficult to pass. Thence to John Collins<sup>16</sup> 3  
[miles] where we met Mr. Roan           preached to a small Congre-  
gation, the People promising to attend to morrow & inform us of  
their Situation & numbers — rode to Mr. Wm. Grahams<sup>17</sup> 3  
[miles]

21. THURSDAY       rode 2½ miles to a place where the  
people had begun to build a Meeting House before the late warr  
but had by accident been burned. — the People inform us, that  
from the upper End of this valley (Tuskorora)<sup>18</sup> to will. Morrisses,<sup>19</sup>  
is 12 miles, & about 6 miles wide from one mountain to the other  
thence to John Bales<sup>20</sup> at the Seat of the Meeting House that was put  
up is 12 miles, the breadth of the valley here about 7 Miles from

---

eastern boundary of Fulton, Huntingdon, and Juniata Counties. "Not far from  
where we passed to-day, after crossing the mountain, a block-house, or some  
little fortification, was built by a number of the inhabitants for their protection in  
time of war. The *Indians*, who very probably were watching them, took the ad-  
vantage one day, when most of the men were about their business, and attacked  
the place, and killed and captivated all that were in it. So that the poor men  
found on their return, to their unspeakable grief, their wives and children all  
carried off; and what still added to their concern, the fears of their being put to  
death in the most barbarous manner." Beatty's account in a footnote in the 1768  
edition of his *Journal*, p. 11.

<sup>16</sup> John Collins warranted land in 1755 in what is now Tuscarora Township. John  
J. Jordan, *History of Juniata Valley, and Its People* (New York, 1913. 3 vols.),  
I, 171. "The house I preached at to-day was also attacked by the *Indians*: some  
were killed in the house, and others captivated. It was truly affecting to see,  
almost in every place on the frontiers, marks of the ravages of the cruel and  
barbarous enemy. Houses and fences burned, household furniture destroyed,  
the cattle killed, and horses either killed or carried off, and to hear the people  
relate the horrid scenes that were acted. Some had their parents killed and  
scalped, in a barbarous manner, before their eyes, and themselves captivated.  
Women saw their husbands killed and scalped, while they themselves were led  
away by the bloody hands of the murders. Others related that they saw the  
cruel scene, and that they themselves narrowly escaped." Beatty, *Journal*, 1768  
edition, pp. 11–13n.

<sup>17</sup> William Graham was one of the early settlers in what is Spruce Hill Township  
today, and a warrant was issued to William Graham, John Lyon, Robert Hous-  
ton, and Joseph McCoy in trust for ground for the Presbyterian Church at  
Academia, Beale Township, Juniata County. J. M. Stroup and R. M. Bell,  
*Genesis of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania* (Lewistown, Pa., 1957), p. 58.

<sup>18</sup> The parentheses are Beatty's. Tuscarora Valley, formed by Tuscarora Creek,  
begins in Huntingdon County and extends through Juniata County. Thomas F.  
Gordon, *A Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1832), p. 456.

<sup>19</sup> A William Morris is listed as a warrantee of 200 acres of land in Cumberland  
County as of June 1, 1762. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3rd Series, XXIV, 715.

<sup>20</sup> John Beale was one of the signers of a petition for the division of Lack Town-  
ship in 1768. Jordan, *op. cit.*, I, 164.

hence to Juniata 8 Miles where the valley is about 10 Miles wide. The number of fa[m]ilies in this valley about 84. 22 of which are above Wm. Morrisses, from Morrisses to here 18. from hence to Juniata 40 — they Expect to Join for some time with the People beyond Juniata to build a meeting house at this place where they had formly began to build another about 10 miles up this valley from here — They Expect to be able in a few years to be able [sic] to Support a Minister in this valley they appeared forward & very desirous of exerting themselves & agree that they will Endeavour to purchase a plantation for a Parsonage. After Sermon rode to Capt. Pattersons<sup>21</sup> & there lodged. 8 M

Here we met Levi Hicks<sup>22</sup> — who had been captive with the Indians, and informs us that at the Big Beaver Creek about 25 Miles from Fort Pitt there used to be a small Town but now only a tavern is kept by an Indian called white Eyes<sup>23</sup> that at Tuskalawas is an Indian Town that about 17 miles from that is another Indian Town called Standing Pond *Kighalampeggha* of about 40 houses & another about 10 miles thence called worm Town (*Moghwheston*) of about 20 houses about 17 miles thence another called Oghkitawmikaw or white corn Town the largest Town in these Parts, a Shawana Town; about 20 miles from this another called *Sughchaung* the Salt Lick of about 20 houses where the first Indian preacher lives — from thence about 40 or 50 miles To Mighchetaghpie[or pu]stagh, the Big Lick of about 10 Houses, — at Kighalampeggha lives Netatwhelman the King or Headman of the Delaware Nation. — between all these Towns is a pritty good riding Road between PittsBurgh & Tuskarawas is in some part hilly, but beyond that a level Country.

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<sup>21</sup> The Captain Patterson referred to here is commonly identified as Captain James Patterson who occupied land north of the Juniata River in the region of the present site of Mexico. His son, William, who held a captaincy, had land on the south side of the Juniata River. *Harrisburg Historical Register* . . . , II, 55–56.

<sup>22</sup> Levi Hicks has been identified as a brother of Gershom Hicks, both of whom Colonel Henry Bouquet directed to be seized when they appeared at Fort Pitt with arms and in company with Enemy Indians in 1764. Letter of H. Bouquet, December 1, 1764, in *Papers of Henry Bouquet*, Series 21653, Pennsylvania Historical Commission, Harrisburg, 1940, p. 338.

<sup>23</sup> Captain White Eyes was a famous Delaware Chief. He was a friend of the whites and took the side of the colonists in the American Revolution. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st Series, VI, 587, 652, 714; Reuben G. Thwaites, ed., *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland, Ohio, 1904–1907), I, 210.



22D FRIDAY rode to the Place designed for a meeting House where they have Some Logs put up & expect soon to raise it & coverer it in — 26 feet by 26 about two miles from Juniata on the north Side & about 10 miles from Tuscorora lower Meeting house where Mr. Beatty preached — the length of this Congregation<sup>24</sup> along the River is about 20 miles & its Breadth from Juniata to the Head of Kochalamis Creek about 10 Miles — the number of Families belonging to the Society is now about 50, & they Expect a considerable Increase in Some time, & Join with Tuscorora at present, and after Some Yeares, if Peace be continued to be able to Support a Minister themselves — they intend to procure a Plantation for a Parsonage, as Soon as they can, & appeared forward & engaged According to their ability to try to have the Gospel settled among them, but at present both *here & Tuscorora*, have to Struggle wth. many Difficulties. — they have not yet at any of these Places, made trial of their Strength, but purpose it as soon as they can —

Tuscorora Settlement goes by the name of Lack Township<sup>25</sup> — Juniata Settlement, by the name of Farmanagh<sup>26</sup> — after Sermon returned to Capt. Patersons & after Dinner, Mr. Duffield rode to William Grahams<sup>27</sup> 8 miles in his way to the Path valley<sup>28</sup> where he intended to preach on the next Sabbath.

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<sup>24</sup> This settlement became known as the Cedar Springs Congregation and later was known as Lost Creek. Today it is identified as McAllisterville. The people of Tuscorora and Juniata were supplicating for ministerial supplies as early as April 1762. Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 68.

James Patterson and James Purdy journeyed to Philadelphia and obtained a grant of 200 acres for the congregation. The location selected was about one fourth of a mile southwest of Cedar Springs. History of the Lost Creek Presbyterian Church, originally known as Cedar Springs Presbyterian Church, by the Reverend W. N. Todd.

<sup>25</sup> On October 23, 1754, the Cumberland County court “erect the settlement called the Tuskerora Valey into a separate Township and nominate the same the Township of Lac, and we appoint John Johnston to act therein as constable for the remaining part of the current year.” Quoted by Jordan, *op. cit.*, I, 162.

<sup>26</sup> Fermanagh Township must have been erected shortly after the first four, Ayr, Fannett, Tyrone, and Lack, as it is mentioned in a deed given by James Paterson to William Armstrong, on April 20, 1755. It included the land of the new Indian purchase to the north of the Juniata River and that portion of Mifflin County to the south of the Juniata to Black Log Mountain. Jordan, *op. cit.*, I, 159–160.

<sup>27</sup> See footnote 17.

<sup>28</sup> Path Valley is located within the townships of Fannet and Metal in Franklin County. The source of the Tuscorora Creek is in this valley, and the west branch of the Conococheague flows through a large portion of Path Valley.

23D. Mr. Duffield rode to John Blairs <sup>29</sup> in the Path valley 30 miles & Sabbath 24. preached at the Place of meeting about a mile from Blair to a considerable large Congregation.

25. MONDAY Mr. Duffield preached at the Place Designed for a Meeting House & Reced Information as follows

This valley contained in one Township called Fannet, is 23 Mils in length, & in general about 3 Miles in Breadth the number of Families depended on for Support are about 70 — the Settlement is not much Mixed being allmost all of one Mind, and a People very unanimous among themselves; they have fixed on a Place for a Meeting House about 8 or 9 Miles from the Head of the valley <sup>30</sup> where they purpose soon begining to build a House of Square Logs of 50 feet by 26. — the Valley will admit of a number more Setlers in it — & they Expect to be able to Support a Minister after some years, but at present are as the other Valleys but Just begining the world in a Manner after thir late Destresses by the warr, they have no prospect at present of a Glebe, the land being taken up, but seem inclined to use some Endeavours in order to get a Plantation for that Purpose after Sermon Mr. Duffield rode home with Francis Elliot <sup>31</sup> & lodged.

TUESDAY & WEDENSDAY 26 & 27 — Mr. Duffield tarried at his Brothrs at Canigogig.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Reference to John Blair appears in the following: "Whereas John Blair, Randall Alexander, David Elder, and James Montgomery of the county of Cumberland (now Franklin) have humbly requested of us, that we would please to grant unto them four acres of land joining David Campbell and James Montgomery including part of the Spring Run in Fannett Township in the county of Cumberland for a meeting house of religious worship in trust for diverse inhabitants of said township of the Presbyterian Persuasion and for a burial yard. . . ." This grant was made on June 21, 1765; but the survey was not made until June 9, 1768. *History of the Presbyterian Churches of Path Valley* (Chambersburg, 1916), p. 98.

<sup>30</sup> The meetinghouse was constructed in Path Valley near the spring that is called Spring Run. *Ibid.*, p. 41.

<sup>31</sup> Francis Elliot was listed as one of the taxables of Fannet Township which included a major portion of Path Valley in 1786. I. H. M'Cauley, *Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, Pa., 1878), p. 78.

<sup>32</sup> The Conococheague Creek consists of an east and a west branch, separated by the North Mountains. The west branch flows through the Path Valley and joins the east branch southwest of Greencastle and flows through Maryland into the Potomac River.

28 THURSDAY lodged at Justice Smiths.<sup>33</sup>

29 Mr. Duffield preached at James — in the great Cove<sup>34</sup> to a considerable Congregation.

This Setlmt. is in Length about 20 Miles & 3 Miles wide, but considerably broken in many places at least there are 15 families to be depended on, & they expect an Increase of nigh as many more, they purpose to Join with Connogocheague & to build a Meeting House of about 30 feet by 26 as Soon as Soon [sic] as able, but are at present in Difficult circumstances from the late warr, if any money be allowed them they would chuse it to assist in Building a House, after sermon rode to Litletown<sup>35</sup> 11 miles where he met Mr. Beatty —

SATERDAY AUGT. 23D. continued at Capt Patter-  
sons —

SABBATH preached at the mouth of Tuskorora<sup>36</sup> to a large audience which were very attentive rode after Sermon to a house about a mile & Baptised a child born the night before & returned to Capt Pattersons in the Evening & lodged<sup>37</sup> —

MONDAY 25. Set out from Capt Pattersons being Accom-  
panied with Joseph Peepee the Interpreter & Levi Hicks, who was many yeares a prisoner among the Indians; — Travelled up

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<sup>33</sup> The name of William Smith appears among the list of Justices of the Peace for Cumberland County. The date that follows his name is that of Oct. 17, 1764. "Officers of the Province of Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, IX, 808.

<sup>34</sup> The Great Cove lies west of the Tuscarora Mountains in Fulton County. It was the scene of Indian massacres about eleven years before Duffield arrived there.

<sup>35</sup> This was the site of Fort Littleton in the northern part of Fulton County near the head of Aughwick Creek.

<sup>36</sup> The Tuscarora Creek enters Juniata River at Port Royal in Juniata County.

<sup>37</sup> The printed edition is somewhat more detailed at this point and is as follows: "24th. Sabbath. Preached near the mouth of *Tuskerora* river (where it empties itself into *Juniata*) to a large congregation collected from different quarters, and some from afar. The audience appeared very attentive, and much engaged. I would fain hope some good impressions were made upon the minds of a number that attended to-day. In the afternoon, being in the open air, we were interrupted by a very heavy shower of rain, attended with a high wind and sharp thunder, which obliged us to take shelter in a neighbouring house as well as we could. The women, and a great part of the men crouded into it, and there I finished my discourse. . . ." *The Journal*, p. 16.

Juniata to the narrows<sup>38</sup> 8 miles bad road, from thence  
 to Kishiquaquillee Creek<sup>39</sup> through the narrows, the road very  
 Bad being on the Bank of the river a small path & a great  
 many trees fallen across it fed our horses at Thos Holts<sup>40</sup> 3  
 miles from the narrows. Set out from then [c]e, and travelled thro  
 good land mostly level & some very good. reached Jno. McCartney,<sup>41</sup>  
 in the night 10 Miles — where we lodged

**TUESDAY 26.** Crossed the River early this morning to  
 Andrew Brattons<sup>42</sup> where we breakfasted, & preached at Hollidays  
 Mill<sup>43</sup> to a Considerable number of People who were very attentive.  
 Baptised 3 Children we are incommoded by the rain & were  
 obliged to croud into a little house — as many as could,  
 in time of sermon a Rattle Snake creep in the house which alarmed  
 the people but was hapily Discovered and killed before it did any  
 damage, a little after a Snake of another kind, came in which  
 was also killed, after Sermon rode to Robt. Samuel's<sup>44</sup> 4½  
 miles and lodged.

**WEDENSDAY 27.** Baptized a child which was brought to  
 my lodging, rode to Jno. Karmichels<sup>45</sup> about 8 Miles to the

<sup>38</sup> The Narrows of Juniata were located to the eastward of Lewistown and travel through this area was difficult because of the steep banks that formed the shore line of the river.

<sup>39</sup> The Kishacoquillas flows into the Juniata where Lewistown is now located. It has its source in the valley between Jacks Mountain and Standing Stone.

<sup>40</sup> Thomas Hold settled about a mile to the west of Lewistown. His farm included Fort Granville site. J. M. Stroup & R. M. Bell, *The Pioneers of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania* (Lewistown, Pa., 1942), p. 25.

<sup>41</sup> John McCartney lived in the Juniata Valley a little to the east of what is McVeytown. J. M. Stroup & R. M. Bell, *The Genesis of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania* (Lewistown, Pa., 1939), p. 54.

<sup>42</sup> Andrew Bratton was the first of that family to settle in Mifflin County in 1754 in what became Bratton Township. Stroup & Bell, *The Pioneers of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania*, p. 23.

<sup>43</sup> Holliday's Mill was located in Oliver Township in the McVeytown area. Samuel Holliday settled there in 1763 and established the first grist mill in Mifflin County. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

<sup>44</sup> Robert Samuel was located about four and one-half miles from Holliday's Mill. The Samuels lived on the north side of the Juniata opposite Ryde. Stroup & Bell, *The Genesis of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania*, p. 54.

<sup>45</sup> John, Daniel, and James Carmichael settled in Wayne Township about 1760. John held a number of township offices and served in the Revolution. *Ibid.*, p. 54.

mouth of Aughweek where I preached to a small number of People, and Baptized 4 Children — lodged at Jno. Carmichaels, there is fine Bottom land on this River & good upland, tho broken by the hills.

The Settlement on both sides River Juniata are new, extending 25 Miles from the narrows to the mouth of aughweek & about 7 miles Broad, in the center, containing at present about 80 families, a numbr more expected to setle thre in a litle time — they purpose to build a meeting House near Hollidays mill which is about the center, & to Join Kishaquilla or great valley, which is about 4 Miles from the center of Juniata settlement, this valley is about 30 miles long & 5 or 6 miles wide & mostly very good land, at present there are but 5 or 6 families set'd in it but more expected next spring — there never was any sermon preached in this settlement before —

THURSDAY 28 rained last night and this morning, but cleared up so as to be able to set of for Litletown crossed Juniata Just at the mouth of aughweek & traveled up that Creek being Accompanied by John Carmichael half of the way Crossed the Creek several times passed by the old Indian Town where Fort Shirley <sup>46</sup> was Built — good land for the most part & some fine Bottoms. arrived at Litleton a litle before night & lodged at Mr. Birds <sup>47</sup> the tavern[keeper] who used me very civilly —

FRIDAY 29. continued at Litleton and preached to a small number of peo[ple] who live about this place □ in the Evening Mr. Duffield came from the Cove —

30TH rode to Bedford <sup>48</sup> in company with Mr Duffield &

<sup>46</sup> Fort Shirley was built in the fall of 1755 near the old Indian village of Aughwick. It was located about twenty miles north of Fort Littleton not far from the mouth of Aughwick Creek. George P. Donehoo, *A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, Pa., 1928), pp. 8–9; Thomas L. Montgomery, ed., *Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania*, I, 567ff.

<sup>47</sup> The Reverend David McClure and the Reverend Levi Frisbie stopped at Bird's in 1772 when they made their journey to the Ohio Country. *Diary of David McClure* (New York, 1899), p. 39.

<sup>48</sup> Bedford was formerly known as Ray's Town. It was laid out by John Lukens, the surveyor-general, in 1766 and took its name, in honor of the Duke of Bedford, from the fort. Donehoo, *op. cit.*, p. 167; U. J. Jones, *History of the Early Settlement of the Juniata Valley* (Harrisburg, Pa., 1940), p. 151.

lodged at Mr. Dougherty <sup>49</sup> who was good enough to ride out 6 miles to meet us [at] Mr. Urries <sup>50</sup> —

31. SABBATH preached to a large Congregation assembled in the forenoon. — & Mr. Duffield in the afternoon — Baptized several Children — the People appeared very attentive —

SEPTEMBER. 1ST. MONDAY preached to the People who promised to transmit to us an Acct of their numbers and Situation to Carlisle by the favour of Mr. Dougherty —

SEP. 2D. TUESDAY Set out for Pitt, Accompanied some way by messrs Ormsby <sup>51</sup> & Dougherty, then rode to Higgins's <sup>52</sup> to the foot of Allegany Hill 15 Miles To the camping place on top of the Hill — to John Millers at Edmunds Swamp <sup>53</sup> 8 Miles where we lodged. —

Met here Benjamin Sutton <sup>54</sup> who has been some considerable time a Captive among the Indians. — he informs us, when he was with the Chactaws at Mississippi, he went to a Town of Welch Indians about 120 miles below New Orleans who are of Different Complexions & not so tawny as the other Indians among them he saw a Welch Bible as he supposed, which they carefully keep but do not understand it — he heard some of these Indians Speak

<sup>49</sup> This may have been Bernard Dougherty, Esquire. He was a Justice of the Peace of Cumberland County in 1767, and served in that capacity in Bedford County as early as 1771. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, IX, 808, 814–815.

<sup>50</sup> Thomas Urie lived about six miles east of Bedford. David McClure stopped at his place on his return from the Ohio Country in April 1773, and described Urie as "a religious and worthy man, surrounded with an amiable family." *Diary of David McClure*, p. 112. He was appointed sheriff of the County of Bedford on June 27, 1777. *Colonial Records* (Harrisburg, 1838–1853), XI, 234.

<sup>51</sup> There is nothing to indicate whether or not that this was John Ormsby, one of the Indian traders in Pennsylvania. Charles A. Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail* (New York and London, 1911), II, 379.

<sup>52</sup> Matthew Clarkson on the 16th of August "baited at the foot of the Alleghany mountains at Higgins'" in 1766. *Memoirs of Matthew Clarkson of Philadelphia, 1735–1800* (Philadelphia, 1890), p. 31.

<sup>53</sup> Edmund's Swamp was named for Edmund Cartlidge, one of the Indian traders west of the Alleghenies in the 1720's. Hanna, *op. cit.*, I, 174. The swamp was located near the present town of Buckstown, Shade Township, Somerset County. Donehoo, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

<sup>54</sup> In the *Journal of a Two Months Tour*, London, 1768, Beatty has a lengthy footnote on the information that Benjamin Sutton, a captive of the Indians, had related to him.

welch with one Lewis a welch man, who was then a Captive at the lower Shawa Town but now living at the atkin<sup>55</sup> in Carrolina these Indians are now gone over the Missippi —

Among the Delwares he observed that their women observe the Customs of the Jewish women with respect of keeping Seperate from the Camp seven Days at certain times as prescribed in the Mosaick Law — from some of yr. old men he heard the following Traditions that of old time their people were divided by a River 9 parts of ten passing over the River & one part tarr[y]ing behind that they know not how they came first to this Continent but account thus for their coming first into these parts, that a King having his Kingdom when they formerly lived far to the west to his two Sons, the one Son made warr upon the other who here upon with a numbr Accompanying him determined to travel & seek some new Count[r]y that after wandering to & fro for 40 yrs. they at length settled at Delwre now 370 yeares agoe but about 10[or 16] yrs. agoe the King of that Country from whence they came sent out some men to seek after those that traveled away & that after 6 years searching they at length came to the Penkt<sup>56</sup> Town on the oubache[Wabash], & were thence conducted by Delawere Jack to the Delawere Townes, that they tarried a year & then returned — the French sending a white man with them to bring an account of the Country, who the Indians could not return sooner than 14 years — they live, he says, far west the Delaweres observe the feast of first fruits or the green corn feast —

SEPTEMBR 3D	WEDENSDAY	rode to Stony Creek <sup>57</sup>
5 Miles	thence to McMahony at the foot of Laurel Hill <sup>58</sup>	
8 Miles	thence to Ligonier <sup>59</sup>	13 miles put up at

<sup>55</sup> This is a reference to the Yadkin Country in North Carolina.

<sup>56</sup> Piankeshaws, a tribe of the Miamis, had settled among the Wabash near Vincennes. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, I, 142.

<sup>57</sup> Stony Creek is a branch of the Quemahoning Creek in Somerset County. The route ran near to the present Stoystown. Donehoo, *op. cit.*, p. 211; Gordon, *A Gazetteer* . . . , p. 430.

<sup>58</sup> Laurel Hill is a mountain that forms the western rim of the mountains of Pennsylvania. It extends through Fayette County and serves as a boundary between Somerset and Westmoreland counties. McClelland Legnard, "Laurel Hill" in *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, Vol. 12, 102–111; Gordon, *A Gazetteer* . . . , p. 234. McMahony referred to here may be the McMahon mentioned by Clarkson. *Memoirs*, p. 31.

<sup>59</sup> Ligonier is the site where a stockade fort was erected on the old Indian site of Loyalhanning. It is located on the Loyalhanna in Westmoreland County. Donehoo, *op. cit.*, p. 98.

Bonjournes.<sup>60</sup> waited on the commanding officer Capt Saint Clair<sup>61</sup> — & were kindly entertained

4 SEP: THURSDAY rode to Proctors<sup>62</sup> 12 Miles  
— to Byerlys<sup>63</sup> 13. & thre lodged —

5 FRIDAY rode to mr. Smals 8 Miles thence  
to Elliots<sup>64</sup> 11 Miles thence to Fort Pitt 7.  
allighted at Mr. Wm. Christies waited on the Commanding  
officer Capt. Murray<sup>65</sup> were kindly Reced & introduced  
Mr. McLagan Chaplain in the Fort a very agreable gentle-  
man<sup>66</sup> —

<sup>60</sup> Andrew Bonjour was one of the inhabitants of Ligonier. The Papers of Col. Henry Bouquet, Series 21654, p. 221. Matthew Clarkson dined at Bonjour's. *Memoirs*, p. 31.

<sup>61</sup> Arthur St. Clair was born in Scotland, came to America in 1758, and served under General Amherst. He joined in with the colonists in the Revolution and rose to the rank of major general. He served in Congress of which he was elected president and was later chosen to be governor of the Northwest Territory. Ellis Beals, "Arthur St. Clair," in *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, Vol. 12, 75–96, 175–196.

St. Clair in August 1772 showed that he was informed on Presbyterian affairs in his neighborhood when he told David McClure that approximately 100 families, "principally Scotch & Irish," had settled in the valley of Ligonier and that they had bought a parsonage and had subscribed L100 as salary for a minister. McClure, *Diary*, p. 41.

<sup>62</sup> Proctor's was named after William Proctor who settled at Twelve Mile Run, now in Unity Township in Westmoreland County. A Map of Pennsylvania . . . Laid down from Actual Surveys, and Chiefly from the late Map of W. Scull Published in 1770. . . . London, Printed for Robt. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775, shows Proctor's just west of Twelve Mile Run, named thus because of its distance from Fort Ligonier.

<sup>63</sup> Andrew Byerly established a relay station for express riders at Bushy Run, midway between Fort Pitt and Fort Ligonier. Cyrus Cort, *Col. Henry Bouquet and His Campaigns of 1763 and 1764* (Lancaster, Pa., 1883), p. 17.

<sup>64</sup> Elliot's was another of the stopping places along the route to Fort Pitt. David McClure and Levi Frisbie used it as such in 1772. In August of that year McClure baptised Elliot's children. *Diary*, pp. 44, 49.

<sup>65</sup> William Murray, "a shrewd, good-humored Scotsman," was in command of the Royal Americans at Fort Pitt from 1765 to 1768. Leland D. Baldwin, *Pittsburgh, A Story of a City* (Pittsburgh, 1937), pp. 70–71.

<sup>66</sup> The Reverend James Maclagan was the Chaplain at Fort Pitt. He was educated at St. Andrews University; ordained by the Presbytery of Dunkeld, February 6, 1760, as a missionary at Amulree; became chaplain of the 42nd Foot whom he accompanied to America. Part of the 42nd Regiment formed the garrison at Fort Pitt. Hew Scott, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* (7 vols., Edinburgh, 1915–1928, new edition), IV, 145; W. W. McKinney, *Early Pittsburgh Presbyterianism* (Pittsburgh, 1938) p. 32.



6 SATURDAY tarried at Pitt Reced much civility  
from the officers & gentlemen of the Place

7 SABBATH preached in the forenoon in the Fort —  
& Mr. Duffield to the Inhabitants; <sup>67</sup> preached in the afternoon  
to the Town the People seemed much Engaged in the  
Evening saw the white Mingo, <sup>68</sup> who lives up the allegeny 4 Miles  
from the fort, opened up to him our Errand, by Mr. Gibson <sup>69</sup>  
who interpreted for us — at which he seemed well pleased  
appointed to meet him & his People up the River to morrow at Mr.  
Croghans Place <sup>70</sup>

8 MONDAY rained in the morning the white  
Mingo is not gone home no prospect of meeting his People  
Spent the Fore noon in informing ourselves — about the Scitua-  
tion & disposition of the Indians as far as we could find any oppor-  
tunity All accounts seem encouraging in ye aftnoon  
Crossed the monongehela <sup>71</sup> & went up the cole Hill <sup>72</sup> by a very  
steep assent to see the coal Pitt which has been burning Since last  
winter The Burning is intrelly under ground for the Space of  
20 yds or more along the face of the Hill or rock the Smoak  
assending up thro the Chinks of the Rocks & the earth in some  
places so warm that we could hardly Bear to Stand on it at  
one place whre the Smoak came up we opened the earth till it was  
so warm as to burn paper thrown in the Steam that came out

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<sup>67</sup> Matthew Clarkson was at Fort Pitt when Beatty and Duffield arrived. He had "supper with them at the mess." A few days later he said "in the evening Mr. Duffield preached in the town a very judicious and alarming discourse." *Memoirs*, pp. 36, 38.

<sup>68</sup> White Mingo, according to Charles Hanna, "seems to have been identical with Conengayote, or Canigaatt, a well-known Six Nation chief whom the whites called 'White Mingo,' and who lived at Fort Pitt from 1759 until after 1777." *Wilderness Trail*, I, 203n.

<sup>69</sup> This is probably the same person to whom David McClure referred a few years later. *Diary*, p. 49. Charles Hanna identifies him as John Gibson, a trader, who lived in Logs Town. *Wilderness Trail*, I, 380.

<sup>70</sup> George Croghan built "Croghan Hall" on a large farm four miles northeast of Fort Pitt. Albert T. Volwiler, *George Croghan and the Westward Movement, 1741-1782* (Cleveland, 1926), p. 143.

<sup>71</sup> Monongahela is the name of the river that unites with the Allegheny River to form the Ohio. It comes from the Indian name, Menaungehilla, "high banks, breaking off and falling down at places." Donehoo, *op. cit.*, p. 113.

<sup>72</sup> A number of contemporary writers refer to this hill. Clarkson states that he "went with Mr. McCoy over the river, to Coal Hill, from which there is a most beautiful prospect of the fort and the land adjacent, with part of the Alleghany River." *Memoirs*, p. 37.

was So Strong of Sulphur that we could scarce Bear it. we found peaces of Matter seemed some to be Sulphur, Some nitre & some a mixture of both — if the Strata of these be large in this mountain it may yet become a Vulcano — on the top of the Hill it is exceeding rich & a very fine verdure Messr Blane & McClure accompanied us on this occasion.

9 TUESDAY resolved to attempt a Journey to Kegalampgha<sup>73</sup> an Indian Town about 30 miles below Tuskalawaw<sup>74</sup> sent word to several Towns by the Indians going home from the Fort, to meet us thre — this place we fixed on as being most central to the Indian Towns, & allso because we are informed the Indians thre are consulting about Religion waited on the commanding officer, who cheerfully permitted us to goe among them — were engaged prepring for our Journey wherin we Reced much assistance from the Gentlemen of ye Place — as Messers Reed, Peety McClure Blane Bags Christy &c.<sup>75</sup> Mr. Gibson afforded us all the assistance he could respecting the Indians & fitting out & would have Accompanied us but his Partner Mr. Hart is down the County & thereby prevents the pleasure of his Company, he sent however a letter of Recomendation with us to one of the Chiefs & a String of wampum, & some more wampum to be made a present of — in the Evening Mr. Duffield preached in the Town — the People attended very well we had a pretty assembly who seemed all very attentive we have reason to think our preaching here has not been in vain —

10 WEDENSDAY continued preparing to set of on our Journey the Commandin offcer not only approved of our attempt but contributed to forward our Design by sending with us a lettr of Recomendation & sting of wampum & an Invitation to the Indians to return to their old Towns up the allegheny — Mr. Gibson furnished us a horse & Dr. Conoly<sup>76</sup> very kindly offered his

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<sup>73</sup> This was the principal town of the Delaware Nation. It was called New Comer's Town by the English and was located on the west bank of the Muskingum according to McClure. *Diary*, p. 61. The name appears sometimes as Kekalemahpehoong and was the town of Chief Nettautwaleman. Hanna, *op. cit.*, II, 311.

<sup>74</sup> Known more commonly as Tuskarawas, where the chief of the Delawares, King Beaver, was located. Hanna, *op. cit.*, I, 335.

<sup>75</sup> Hanna lists a John McClure and a John Petty as Indian Traders. *Op. cit.*, II, 326ff.

<sup>76</sup> Dr. John Connolly, a nephew of George Croghan, was "a much travelled soldier of fortune, bold and unscrupulous. . . ." Hanna, *op. cit.*, II, 71.

man to assist us by the way as we needed one, which we thankfully accepted of — after a constant Scene of Hurry untill about mid afternoon we at length got ready & being accompanied by our good friend, Mr. McLaggin who had shown us much kindness during our stay here, & several othr Gentlemen down to the watside we took our departure Messers McClure Elliot & Baggs accompanying us ovr the allegheny & two miles on the othr side afr which we proceeded as near as we could compute, about four Miles chief prt along the rivr side having a high Hill on the othr hand, & about 8 or 9 o’Clock at night encampd on a Bank by the river side, this evening dark & cloudy

11 THURSDAY Set out in the morning the weathr Dull & gloomy & passing by an old Indian Town about 14 or 15 Miles as they say, tho it seems rather to be 17. or 18. Called Logs Town <sup>77</sup> Situated on a fine rich high Bank, we halted at noon at a place we supposed to be Boquet 4th place of Encampment <sup>78</sup> thence proceeded to great Beaver Creek <sup>79</sup> about 8. or 10. miles & crossing it—encamped on the west Bank — very rich land affording our horses exceeding good pasture equal to any meadow this was an Indian Town <sup>80</sup> but no[w] diserted this night we had a heavy rain that wet us much in Spite of all our endeavour to make our covr or Screne water proof.

12 FRIDAY this morning dark & heavy with small rain our clothes wet from last nights rain mad[e] our Condition not very comfortable but the clouds afr Some time begin to Break — we set out & being oblidged to travel Slow by reason of our provision horse being pretty heavily loaded & the road in many places hilly & slippry & being oblidged to take shelter for a while where we could find any from the rain — the forenoon being

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<sup>77</sup> Logstown, which bore the Indian name Maughwawame, was an important Indian Village on the Ohio. It was an important center of trade and of negotiation with the Indians. Volwiler, *op. cit.*, pp. 34, 66ff.

<sup>78</sup> Bouquet’s 4th place was located a short distance beyond Logstown. *Historical Account of Bouquet’s Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in 1764* (Cincinnati, O., 1868), p. 45.

<sup>79</sup> This is known as Big Beaver and flows into the Ohio near the place where the Ohio River flows almost due west.

<sup>80</sup> This was known as “Shingas Town,” and later as “The Beaver’s Town” because it had been the residence of King Beaver, a chief of one of the Delaware tribes. This old site is now occupied by the present town of Beaver. Donehoo, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

showery Crossing the 2d Beaver Creek <sup>81</sup> about 12. Miles, or more from where we set out we proceeded to ye 3d Beaver Creek <sup>82</sup> about 6 Miles farther, and thre encamped having but very poor food for our horses but obliged to put up with it, this night Some rain, but not sufficient to Beat thro our cover, so that we had the pleasure of hearing it with out feeling it.

13. SATURDAY morning cloudy we set out but had not gone far untill a heavy gust came from ye N.W. upon us from which we sheltered as well as we could under trees thre being no thunder & then proceeded having fair weather, & travelled this day as near as we could conjecture about 16. or 17. miles Encamped on a Ridge having a small Spring of watr on each Side in a vally

14. SABBATH rested to day & kept the Sabbath as we could & from an apprehension that this was the first time ever a Sabbath was kept in these parts, gave the place the name of Sabbath Ridge this Eveng very dark & heavy, a numbr of Indians that live at Tuskarawa being on their way from the Fort came up to us a litle before night & encamped by us, the head man among them appeared very Reserved & Distant, we however made free with him, & some of yr. people not being well we sent them some tea & a litle chese the head man and some others came & sat a while with us at our fire — this night it rained exceeding heavy & wet us considerably tho we had taken all the precaution we could to guard againt it the heaviness of the Rain drove one of the Indians to take Santury under our covr where we made him welcome & slept & waked the night away as well as we could —

15 MONDAY the rain continued this forenoon so that we gave up all hope of the travelling to Day but about 3 o'clock the clouds breaking we decamped in company with the Indians & rode about 8. miles & encamped on one of the heads of Tuskarawa,<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> Little Beaver has its source in Ohio and flows into the Ohio River on the Pennsylvania side of the boundary line where the town of Glasgow, Beaver County, is located.

<sup>82</sup> Third Beaver Creek was another branch of Little Beaver about halfway between the 6th and 7th encampments of Bouquet. See "A Survey of that part of the Indian Country through which Colonel Bouquet Marched in 1764," by Thomas Hutchins.

<sup>83</sup> Tuscarawas River, the main branch of the Muskingum River above the town of Coshocton, is known by that name. John Kilbourn, *The Ohio Gazetteer* (Columbus, 1826), p. 196.

this Evening our Interpreter brought us in a spring fawn which came in good Season as we had now nothing to eat but Bread with some tea or a litle chocolate, there being 3 fires of the Indians in yr. camp — we Divided the Deer among them & us to every fire a quartr which came seasonable to them as well as us they having no meat — no rain to night —

16. TUESDAY set out with ye Indians, & crossing several Branches & one considerable Creek all much Swelled by the late heavy Rains & passing thro several Savanahs or plains some of them two [miles] over or more we arrived at Tuskarawa<sup>84</sup> a litle before night having travelled about 20 miles & being invited by the head man who was now become very friendly to us we accepted of his Invitation & tarried wth him & were treated with a great deal of respect & kindness in yr. way — the road here untill to day has been in general very uneven —

17 WEDENSDAY taking leave of our kind Host *Op-pamaheghon*<sup>85</sup> conducted by a young man sent from the Town, we set out and crossing the west Branch of the Tuskatawa<sup>86</sup> about 100 yds wide or more we travelled about 10 miles near Margarets Creek<sup>87</sup> where we left Boquets Road & turnd of to the left down the Creek side & travelling not less than 5. or 6 miles we crossed the Creek about 15 or 20 yds wide & in about a Mile encamped on the Bank of Muskingham<sup>88</sup> which is here about 100 or 120 yds wide — this night fair save a few drops of rain the County[country] this way appear to abound wth. plains or Savanahs which seem to grow larger the farthr west — one we passed today appear to be

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<sup>84</sup> Tuscarawas was an Indian town located near the Forks where Sandy Creek flows into the Tuscarawas River. *Historical Account of Bouquet's Expedition* . . . , p. 50.

<sup>85</sup> Oppohwhyeckun was one of the chiefs of the Delaware Indians. Hanna, *op. cit.*, I, 300.

<sup>86</sup> This is a reference to the Tuscarawas River. The “r” sound was rare in the Delaware and Shawnee languages, and the “t” appears on occasions. Hanna, *op. cit.*, I, 313.

<sup>87</sup> “A Survey of that part of the Indian Country through which Colonel Bouquet Marched in 1764,” by Thomas Hutchins, shows Margaret’s Creek between the 13th and 14th encampments of Bouquet. *An Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in the Year 1764. Under the Command of Henry Bouquet, Esq; Colonel of Foot, and now Brigadier General in America* (Philadelphia: M.DCC.LXV), map opposite page 1.

<sup>88</sup> The Muskingum River has been described as “the largest river, running its whole distance in the state.” Kilbourn, *op. cit.*, p. 148.

not less than 3 or 4. Miles from end to end to which we gave the name of Squirel [Squirrel] plain, from our having diverted ourselves with a squel on it which at length we took & it came Just in time to make us some Soop when our venison was almost done our Cour[s]e to day the first 10 miles nigh to west the remainder near a South course inclining a litle west

18 THURSDAY set out early & travelled & travelled without halting thro excessive bad roads most part of the way being nothing but Swamps thickets & Deep gullies & having only a narrow Path until we came nigh the Town Keghalampegha<sup>89</sup> where we arrived about 3 o'clock — very glad to have reached our Journeys End, we travelled to day about 18. or 20 miles & the Cou[r]se chiefly South Sometimes inclining to the East & sometimes to the west that upon the whole we are of oppinion that this Town cannot be futher W[est] from Tuskalawa than about ssw[south by south-west] at our coming to Town the first house we came to was the house of a man Relation of our Interpreters wife — the woman a widoe invited us to allight & tary there which we did as soon as our arrival was known a number of the principal Inhabitants came to see us — & Sat with us a while we opened our Design & sent word to Netatwhelman<sup>90</sup> the head man of the Delawre nation desiring to know when we might have an opportunity of delivering our message, as far as we could Judge our coming appered very Acceptable to all we Saw.

19 FRIDAY were informed that to Day about 1 O'clock we should have audience we prepared for it as we could and one of the old Sachems coming to inform us they were ready to hear us we went down to the Council House a long building with two fires in it & a turtle pictured ovr the door at each end & on every Door post is ingraved on ye inside the face of a grave old man where we sat Down when they were gathered to about 30 or more, we delivered our Speech after which all sat still for some

<sup>89</sup> David McClure writes of this town, which he spells Kekalemahpehoong, on September 21, 1772, as follows: "This town is called New Comers town by the english, & stands on the West bank of the Muskingum, containing about 60 houses, some of logs, & others the bark of trees, fastened by elm bark to poles stuck in the ground & bent over at the top. There are nearly 100 families. It is the principal town of the Delaware nation, & the residence of the king & the greater part of the Councillors. . . ." *Diary of David McClure*, p. 61.

<sup>90</sup> Nettarewaleman is the spelling given by McClure. Hanna uses Nettawatwees and refers to him as the hereditary sachem of the Turtle Tribe of the Delawares. Hanna, *op. cit.*, I, 104. His English name is New Comer.

minutes without one word being said. & then after some conversation passing we with drew, we ought to have observed that at our entring into the Council House the King or head man Netatwhetman got up & took us by the hand & gave thanks to God the Creator & preserver of all that we had opportunity of seeing each other in the wilderness & appered very glad & rejoiced on the occasion there in this Town 200 men besides women & Children of the latter there are very many the Town is about ½ mile in length the houses in most parts very nigh one another Some part of the Town lies on the South side of the River but the main body of it on the north the Course of the River here is very East & west but towards the lower part it turns Soth ward & runs much that course as far as we can learn its breadth here is about 100 yds or more the seat of the Town being on a high level Bank is very pleasant & the land about it good most of their houses are made of Bark & are Shut by putting a Broad piece of Bark to the Door, Some of yr houses are made of slabs or split wood Stuck in the ground & Standing up like a Stockade Some are made of Smal logs all are covred with Bark save the Kings house which is covred with Split wood — or clapbords laid on end ways & that in a vry neat manner & close the Country the way we came appears to be vry good land but considerably hilly & abounding with low Rich Land generally called Bottom, or Swamp — the litle Streames in the Bottom are generally very Croked & narrow with deep Banks & Steep we met here Several Indians that had formerly been in the Jersey or have Relations there of these an old man named Samll. & his Sister attended us this Evening & desired to talk about Religion I Spoke to them by the Interpreter & then went to prayer they seemed both very much affected & took leave of us very affectionately with tears runing down their Cheeks —

20. SATERDAY Spent in the Town the substance of our Speech delivered yesterday was first from the Commanding offcer at Fort Pitt informing them that ther Fathers ye English con[c]erned for them & pitying thir Ignorant condition sent now two Ministrs to ask them whether they would Embrace the gospel that they might see clearly as we do & that the Evil Spirit might not tempt them any more to what is wrong. that he expected they would treat these men well & send their Young men to hunt for them and bring them back Safe to the Fort that as george Crohan & he had at their last treaty with them invited them to come to their

old Towns & live that they might be near the English that they might send Ministers among them and teach them — To which we subjoined that in order to explain this matter more fully & give them an undoubted Proof of our sincerity in desiring their welfare we were farther to inform them, that Some yers agoe our great Council or Synod who met from various parts once a year to consult about Religion, had appointed two of thir number to come out to Speak to them about Religion.<sup>91</sup> but that the war brake out Stopped the Path that they could not come for which we were very Sorry & earnestly prayed to the great God that the warr So hurtfull to us both might come to an End & Peace be again restored that now the great god had granted our request & our great Council again at their last meeting thought of their poor Brethren the Indians that were Sitting in darkness & appointed us two to come out to our Brothrs & to take you by the hand & Speak to you about Relign. & ask you whether you would be willing to Recieve [*sic*] the Christian Relign & to have Some sent among you to instruct you in the Gospel that we might all serve the same great God & become firmly Joined to gether as one People that so all anger & Strangeness of mind might be for ever done away & we be happy together here & for ever happy hereafter & that if this shall be agreeable to our Brothers they wd return to yr. old Towns that we might be near them & have frequent opportunities of speaking to them about these great things of the gospel we then gave them the String of wampum & after Sitting a while withdrew —

about two o'clock P. M. to day five of their chief men came to our house & aftr Sitting a while returnd our String of wampum Saying they could not understand it, we readily apprehended their meaning to be that that they could not or did not chuse to Receive it, & indeed began to Suspect matters to be taking a more unfavourable Turn than as we aftrwards found we had any reason, keeping however a good Countenance & determined to make the best of it we could we told them we were sorry they had not understood it & would again explain it, which we accord-

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<sup>91</sup> This reference is to the action of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia on May 23, 1763, in appointing Charles Beatty and John Brainerd in response to an action on November 16, 1762, by the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, etc., "that some missionaries be sent to preach to the distressed frontier inhabitants, and to report their distresses, and to let us know where new congregations are a forming, and what is necessary to be done to promote the spread of the gospel among them, and that they inform us what opportunities there may be of preaching the gospel to the Indian nations in their neighbourhood." *Records*, p. 326.



ingly did, and gave Back the String            they held it a litle while  
& again returned it Saying their great man could ō [not] under-  
stand it            where upon we put it up.            they at the same time  
telling us we must not be Discourged & then taking out String of  
two Single threads & one double one the Speaker proceeded to  
Speak on the two Single Strings one of one of [*sic*] which was  
white the othr white & black bead about & told us as follows —

our Dr. Brothers what you have Said we are vry well pleased  
with as far as we can understand it but Dr. Brothers when will  
Johnson <sup>92</sup> Spoke with us some time agoe & made a Peace which is  
to be Strong & for evr, he told us we must not regard what any  
others might say to us, for that tho a great many People all round  
about might be Speaking a great many things yet we must look  
upon all these things, only as when a Dog Sleeps & he Dreames of  
something or Some thing Disturbs him & he rises hastily & gives a  
Bark or two but does not know any thing or any proper reason why  
he Barks, & that Just so the People all round that may be Saying  
Some one thing some anothr are to be no more regarded & that  
threfre[therefore] they cannot understand or hear any in any  
othr way

On the Double String they said — Dr. Brothrs when some  
time agoe Geo: Croghan Spoke to us that now the Quakers were  
nothing & that no others were to be regarded but that as will  
Johnson & he should say so we should do <sup>93</sup> —

they then brought & Shewed us a large Belt of Frenship which  
Wm. Johnson gave them having on a Path from them to him & at the  
Midle of the way a council Fire this Belt they told us he held by the  
one End & they by the other that when they had any thing to say  
they must goe along that Path to him, & that when he had any thing  
to say to them he must come to that council fire & there Speak to  
them            to this they added that they Believed there was a great  
god above & desired to serve him in the Best manner the[y]  
could & thought of him at their rising up & their lying down &  
hoped he would look upon them & be kind to them & do them good

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<sup>92</sup> Sir William Johnson was Superintendent of Indian affairs from the close of the French and Indian War until his death in 1774. With the collapse of Pontiac's Conspiracy of 1763 peace was restored by the summer of 1765. *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1928–1937. 20 vols.), X, 124ff.

<sup>93</sup> For an account of George Croghan's negotiations see "George Croghan, Esq'r's. Journal of Transactions with the Indians at Fort Pitt," April 30, 1765, in *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia & Harrisburg, 1852–1853. 16 vols.)*, IX, 255.

they then ceased & after a litle Pause some conversation ensued wherein they told us we must not at all be Discouragd by any thing that had passed in the buisness we had come upon but wait with Patience, we replyed we were not Discourged as we see the propriety of what they Said & proposed to them that we wre to be in Town on the morrow the Sabbath, they wd. consult & let us know whethr it would be agreable to them that we should preach they then with drew & about 4 o clock two of their Council came back & gave the Intrpretr a Belt with a Speech to be delivred on monday they also told us they wd. gladly hear us on the morrow & be well pleased that their People might attend again telling us not to be Discouraged & afrt some free Conversation wherein they appeared vry agreable & chearfull they invited us to goe & see any of them any whre in Town we thought proper eithr now or at any othr time & then Shaking hands with us they with drew — afrt our telling them that on monday we would say Some thing to them befere we went away we also told them we would be glad the Morrow was kept as a Sabbath as far as might be we considered matters ovr this Evening & were Something difficulted what to make of matters but attempted to commit the affair to God. —

21. SABBATH about 11 o clock or a litle after one of the Council came up to our house to conduct us down to the Council House where his Majesty lives whre Sermon was appointed to be a considerable number attend both men & women I preached on the Parable of the prodigal son there was a close attention paid by most of the audience & some more especialy the women seemed to lay things to heart afrt sermon was over we Sat a while & then proposed whether it would be agreable to have Sermon in the afternoon & were told it would we then with-drew

about 3 o clock the King was up in Town & told us he would have his People to gether as Soon as he went home & would then Send us word & shortly afrt one came to let us know we might come in a short time we Accordingly went Mr. Duffeld preached from 1 Cor 15. 22. giving such a plain narration how all became dead in adam & how all true Belevrs were made alive & intituled to life in & thro Christ there was a Close attention they seemed well pleased to hear & as tho they Desired to know thes things & we have reason to hope there have been Some good imprssion made on their minds to Day Some of them appeared

really Solemn aftr sermon we Sat a while and then returnd to our lodging our Interpreter tarried a while behind us among them and at his return to[ld] us that all of their leading men & especially the King desired we would Speak to them again on the Morrow which message we Joyfully Rced

this Day till aftr evening sermon as far as we could observe had So much of apperanc of a Sabbath in this Town that it truly Surprised us & made us thankfull to God for Such a favour Scarce any noise being to be heard in the Place except the women pounding Corn for ther food to day as is thir dayly custom & upon the whole things appeared agreable & there is a promisi[n]g prospect of these poor Creatres Recivig the gospel had they opportunity of it faithfully & prudently preachd among them in so much that we could not but one [once] & again think of our Lords remark that the Fields appeared white & ready for the harvest — God knows what he designs but thre is an apperanc of a Door opening here if it be not neglected & considerable thoughtfulness about the great matters of Religion seemes to prevail with a number in the Evening Several came to our Lodging & Sat & herd while I told them about the Bible — & the things in it & appered very grave & attentive among these was Neolin a young man that says he had some thing like a vision about 6 years agoe while he was alone by himself musing & greatly conerned about the evil ways he saw prevailing among the Indians Since which time he has at times Spoke to them & endeavoured to perswade & instruct them as well as he can the vision was the apperanc of a man who came to him by night while he sat by the fire alone and perfectly awake & told him these things he was thinking of were right & that all who follow evill ways should goe to a Miserable Place aftr they died but that those who hated all Evill & lived agreable to the mind of God should aftr Death be taken up to God & made happy for Ever It also deserves our observation that an old man named Samll. whom I have before Mentioned was from our first coming greatly assisting in forwarding things about Religion — the good old mans heart seemed much engaged & he Spared no pains. he had formrly been in the Jersey & afterwards among the Moravians by whom he was Baptised he told the Interpreter — that in case the King did not speak to us about Religion befre we went away that he would himself.

22 MONDAY this fore noon and severals of the principal men came up to our house & heard a letter read that Mr. Jno.

Gibson<sup>94</sup> had sent with us respecting several things, & amongst others respecting one Betsey Henry a prisoner yet amongst the Delwres the King Said he was very well pleased with evry thing his Brothr Jno Gibson had said & that if the Prisoner were thre or near he wd. send her but that she was at a Town up Big Beaver Creek about a Days Journey from the Fort & that upon Sending the String of Wampum Mr. Gibson sent to him which he returned, she would be instantly given up.

The Speech to be Delivred to Day & for which the Belt of wampum was given last Satrday, was to Invite the Inds. in the Jersey to goe [to] Quiahaga about 70 miles N. W. from thre where thre was good good [*sic*] Hunting & hre they might have a Ministr with them, that that [*sic*] all the Inds. who Desire to hear the gospel may goe & setle with them as thre are a numbr Such

This Day has been so taken up in counciling that thre has not been opportunity of preaching and about 4. o clock P. M. the King the head of the Delawre nation & with him *Tepisscowahang* alias Samll[Samuel], *Kelaghpamahnd* or Philip compas, & *Tuhnye Bawla we hand* & *Negh kaw leegh hung* principal men of this Town the chief Town of the nation containing in it about 5 or 700 Souls 200 of them men grown the persons above Mentioned came to our house & addressed us in the following manner.

Our Dr. Brothrs what you have said to us (having reference to our preaching yesterday) we are well pleased with, we believe there is a great God that has Made us the Heavens & the Earth & all things —

Brothrs you have Spoken to us against getting Drunk what you have said is very agreeable to our minds, we know it is a thing which is very bad & is a great grief to us that Rum or any kind of Strong Liquor should be brought among us, & so the Chain of Friendship which now unites us & our Brethren (meaning the English) together might remain strong — but

Brothrs the Fault is not all wth us but begins with our Brothrs the white People, for if they will bring out Rum some of our People will Buy it they must Buy it, it is for that it is Brought, But if none was Brought then they could not Buy it and now —

Brothers we Beseech you be faithfull and Desire our Brothrs the white People to bring no no more of it to us. Show this Belt to them for this this Purpose (at the same time holding forth a large

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<sup>94</sup> John Gibson was the Indian trader who served as an interpreter for Beatty and Duffield when they were at Fort Pitt.

Belt of wampum) show it to the great man at the Fort & to our Brothrs on the way as you return & to the great men in Philadelphia & in the othr Places from which Rum might be brought, & intreat them to Bring no no more and now Brothrs

there is anothr thing that we do not like, & complain of vry much, there are some that do at times hire some of our Squaws to goe to Bed with them & give them Rum fr it this thing is very Bad, & the squaws again selling the Rum to our People make them Drunk we Beseech you to advise our Brothrs against this thing & do what you can to have it stopped Netatwhelman &c &c —

after having Delivered their Speech they gave the Belt of wampum and desired us to take down in writing what they had Said that we might not forget any thing of it — for that it was a matter they were much engaged in, & then aftr some conversation in a friendly cheerfull mannr they with drew.

In the Evening good old Tepisscowahung came to us and informed us that there were a great many here and at anothr Town called Sukahunig & othr Town[s] that were Desirous to hear the Gospel but could not now do any thing in it but that they intended to goe up next Spring to *quiahaga* & there make a large Town & then to try to have a minister among them he informed us also that the *Chippaways*, & two othr nations discovered a great Desire to hear the Gospel & that not in the French way, but Said that he knew & was perswaded if a Minister of our way wd goe out it would be vry agreeable to these nations and that many of them wd. Join; the old man appeared much engaged in the Matter

This Day having been so taken up in counciling & doing Business as above there was no time for a Sermon. the King proposed that it should be to morrow aftr Breakfast befere we wd. set out

[This explanatory note appears in the original.]

*Chippaways* — Puttcotungs & Wyendots that live near the Lake Errie — the former are in number about 14 or 1500 in one Town The other nation a very considerable number in one Town — the latter about 700 in one Town about 60 or 70 Miles from cuiahage a Delwre Town — which is one days Journey from Tuskalawa

About 47 Indians in the Town where we were called Neghkaungue had some considerable impressions made on their minds by our preaching we heard — the King & Neolin were among these — the latter has been endeavouring to teach them Religion Ac-

ording to his light & attended on us privately as well as publicly in order to learn more about Religion —

most all the young Indians expressed a great Desire to learn to read

The Indian Chiefs sent an Invitation by Joseph our Interpreter to the Indians at wialusing on Sasquehana — to come to *quia-haga* (where they Intend to form a Christian Town — ) because they heard these Inds. have Some knowledge of Christianity, that they Might see & know how Christians live —

23. TUESDAY this morning Spent by the Head men in counciling we took a walk thro: the Town down the Rivr the numbr of houses on this side of the Rivr is between 60. & 70 between 11. & 12 o clock we attended on Publick worship a considerable numbr having convened for that Purpose — when I preached on the Parable of the Gospel Feast Luke 14. there was a Solemn attention & severals were affected, that we have reason to hope no one opportunity, we have had *here*, has been in vain — & Trust that Some of the good impressions that appear to be made on severals may remain at least with some of them —

In the aftrnoon four of the principal men came to our house; as we had told them we had some thing to say to them befere our Departure, in order to hear wt[what] we had to say when we spoke to them as follows —

Dr. Brothrs

as we are about soon to set out on our way home we have a few things to say to you befere we goe we are glad & thank the great God that Brought us out & kept us by the way to see our Brothr in this place & that we have had opportunity of Spending Some Days with you & talking to you about the great things that concern another world, we are glad to have had so comfortable a meeting with you — & thank our Brothrs for all your love & kindness to us.

Brothrs

It gives us great pleasure and Satisfaction to find our Brothrs holding So fast that Chain of Friendship which our good Br. will Johnson made with you & we hope & pray it may ever continue to unite us to gether as one People

Brothrs we are much rejoiced to see you So earnestly engaged agt. those things that are Bad, & especialy agt. the Drinking of Strong Liquor which opens a Door to so many evil things we have carefully attended to what you have Said to us yestrday concerning that matter, & altho as we told you, our Council does not

medle with Civil Govrt. but consult about the great things of Religion yet we do by this String, — (a string of wampum) assu[r]e you that we will faithfully Delivr the Message you have committed to us. we will tell our great men & our People what you have Said and we will use our best endeavour to have your Desires in this thing fullfilled as far as shall be in our Power and now —

Brothrs by this String of wampum we Bid you fare well & we pray the great God to be with you & to bless you & to lead you in the way which is right — & when we are gone we will pray for you & if you shall at any time desire it we will endeavour to have Some of our Brethren sent out to you again to tell you more about the great & good things of which we have Spoken to you — here we gave the String which they accordingly Rced & laid up as a mark of Friendship & appeared very well pleased on the Occasion one of them can read a litle English & to him I gave a Bible I had brought wth me for a present which he cherfully Reced — & upon the whole there does reely [really] appear a Strange kind of Desire prevailing in many of these poor People afr the knowledge of the Gospel & the things of God and a Door to be indeed opening or rathr opened for carrying to them these Glad news — that if now proper Measurs were vigorously persued thre is much reason to hope that the blessing of god might attend & crown Such attempts with Success —

This aftnoon our Intprete gave us in a Belt of wampum with a Speech from the head man which they Desired we would commit to writing and Delivr to the Qakers which is as follows

Dr. Brothers the Quakers by this Belt we Salute you, it may be you are saying we cannot hear our Brothrs the Indians what they Say only we hear them afar of —

Dr. Brothers

we will not forget you we are Brothrs Since we have first entered into Friend ship —

Brothers we now Shake hands with you we hope you are well but we are in the thick weeds among the Bushes —

Dr. Brothrs by this Belt we let you know that we are well & have not forgot you & we hope you will Recieve it kindly as a mark of our Friendship and Regard a Belt of wampum —

This Evening Neolin came to see us & sit with us a while & Desired to hear Something about the Christian Religion I Desired Mr. Duffield to Speak to him — he then told him Some thing about the Promises of a saviour Jesus that had been given of old & how — according to them Christ came & then gave him a Short

Sumray of the way whre in a Sinnr is brought to have an Interest in this Saviour the Change that is wrought in him & that by the Spirit of God & pointed out to him the Effect it produces in a person towrds God his Law his ways which effects are marks & Evidences of grace in the Person he appered very attentive & pleased to hear these things & when we had done he affectionately shook hands & with drew telling us if he could he wd. see us again in the morning —

The People here Inform us that to the North west the Country become afr some Distance quite Level & has vry great Plains having nothing on them but grass some [of] them are so large that are 100 miles miles broad is rekoned but a Small one thre are plenty of Deer in these parts & othr game —

This Country appers Some what resembling Carolina in respect of Climate by what we can learn & produce in several places the Same particulr Specis of wood as abounds thre as in particular the Horse Chesnut

We would have been willing and Desirous to have Stayed Some more time here as there is Such a Prospect of a number of these poor People being brought to Embrace the Gospel, but our not being any way provided for it and having Scarce provision Enough to carry us back to the Fort; our appointment being only to pay them a visit by what prospect there might be of yr. Receiving the Gospel made it appear most advisable to Set out to morrow on our way Back which we accordingly Detrmined upon

24 WEDENSDAY we prepared for setting out, went & took leave of his Majesty Several of the principal men came to see us before we set out & appered very affectionate at parting. —

we set out Accompanied by Capt Jacobs nephew to old Capt Jacobs a tall lusty man & appearing a Sober well disposed person Neolin also came to see us & rode a Small way with us — leav- ing Town about 10 o clock we crossed the River [Muskingum] about 4 or 5 miles above the Town it appears to contain not so much water as the Canestogoe<sup>95</sup> nor is it Broader if as Broad; afr crossing we rode about 20 or 21 miles crosing in our way a Branch or Creek that empties in to *Muskingum*; in the afrnoon came on a very heavy Rain — from the N. or N. W. which continued till nigh night & wet us pritty compleatly —

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<sup>95</sup> The Conestoga is a creek which flows across Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and empties into the Susquehanna River at Safe Harbor. Donehoo, *op. cit.*, pp. 34-36.



In the Evening encamped by a small Brook on low ground where there was an Indian Cabbin, which was of some service to us, we dried ourselves as well as we could & kept a good fire thro the night; this Day we traveld about 25 miles good thro a Country most part pritty Level & very good Land a Clear night.

25. THURSDAY[Thursday] this morning a pritty heavy Fogg but cleared up. Set out as early as we could, the Land or Country thro which we travelled considerably more hilly than Yesterday, interspersed with low rich Land vry Brushey for the most part, & crossing in our way Several Small Rivulets which emty themselves Some into Muskingum, & othrs in Tuskarawa a Branch of it. we encamped at night by a Small Brook in a valley, having traveled to Day, as we Suppose, about 30 miles several of our horses began to fail towards the Evening mine in particular this country appers to be well watered

The Indian with us informs that of to the Right hand towards the *Ohio* is a fine rich level Country and fine hunting, where are Buffaloes & Elks to night no rain except a few Drops

26 FRIDAY set out early & traveled vry Slow by reason of our horses been weak — walked on foot a good way to Day, the land hilly but genraly good — crossed several Branches of the Tuskarawa at about 12. miles we came to where the Road forks. one Branch going to the left & the other turning to the right we took the latter as being the best road, encamped at an old Indian Encampment on a Small Branch of litle Bever Creek having travelled about 20 miles to Day or 22. This Evening a heavy gust came up from the N W. & threatned us with a severe wetting but thro Divine Goodness it bore of to the one side — & the othr gave us but a Small Sprinkling, a good part of the way considerably Bushy espesially in the aftrnoon — the night pritty fair

27. SATURDAY Set out early & travelling thro a Country in genll. pritty level about 12. or 14 Miles came into the Road that goes to Tuskaraw and Sandusky — encamped at <sup>96</sup> Beaver Creek on rich ground and fine pasterage for our horses, here we found King Beavers Brother <sup>97</sup> encamped on the Bank of this Rivr who was very civil to us — This was an old Town — the

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<sup>96</sup> “Big” appears in the manuscript at this point, but is scratched out by a line drawn through the word. “Great” appears in the printed London edition of 1768.

<sup>97</sup> Shingas was the brother of Beaver and had been chief of the Turkey Tribe of the Delaware Nation whom King Beaver succeeded as chief. Donehoo, *op. cit.*, p. 203; Hanna, *op. cit.*, I, 111.

River 100 or 150 yds wide — The night fair. traveled this Day about 30 miles & my horse being tired traveled on foot the most prt of this Day we wre about 25 Miles from the Fort & having expressed a great Desire to preach at the fort next Day & our horses being tired Capt Jacob the Indian who Accompanied us from the lowr Town freely offered me his horse to ride there in the morning which I readily accepted —

SABBATH 28. rose vry early before it was light — Mr. Duffield was taken ill this night & [I] was at a loss what to doe whether to leave him or not but he thinking he would be able to travel desired I might proceed to the Fort accrding to my purpose in order to preach to the People & we being out of Provisions all wre obliged to set of — on the Sabbath — I proceed[ed] early & got to the River oppisite to the Fort about half afr 12 o'clock & preached to the People in the Town in the afternoon & had a pretty numerous assembly who where [were] vry attentive Mr. Duffield & the others arrived in the evening — as soon as I arrived I sent Messrs Chas. McClure to meet Mr. Duffield from the Town with a little refreshment for him & the othrs which came very seasonbly.

MONDAY 29TH Stayed at the Fort & Mr. Duffield preached, being recovered, in the evening at the Gun Firing as I had given out the day befere, for the bettr convenency fr the wrkmen & Labrers [&] othrs to attend — a considrable audience attended & seemed much engaged —

TUESDAY 30TH. continued at the Fort & preached at the gun Firing to a numbr of People who appeared very attentive & engaged we have good reason to think our Labours here have not been in vain —

WEDENDAY OCTOBR 1ST. 1766 — prepared to set of on our Journey home & accordingly set of — 12 o'clock reached Mr. Small's in the Night whre we lodged about 19 m —

THURSDAY 2D. set of in the morning breakfasted at Byerlys and reached Ligonier in the night. lodged at Bonjeaus[Bonjour's] — about 30 m.

FRIDAY Breakfasted at Capt St. Clairs the Commanding officer here who treated us with great civility both now & went [when] we went out at the request of the People here as well

as those in the Fort we Stayed & Mr. Duffield preached & people were very attentive Dined at Capt St Clairs set of about 12. oclock — & reached Stony Creek between 9. & 10 at night lodged at adkin's & by reason of a number of Bullock drivrs<sup>98</sup> □ □ men &c had but a uncomfrtable night — however the man did fr us as well as he could —

SATURDAY 3D.<sup>99</sup> set of this morning early — breakfasted at Jno. miller at Edmuds[Edmunds] Swamp — it rained & snowed on which made it vry uncomfortable & cold — reachd Bedfrd in the Evening put up at Mr. Daughertys who was very kind to us — but having taken cold at Bonjeaur at Ligoner and traveling in the night immediately afr to Stony Creek & riding all day following in the wet — was very unwell when I arrived at Bedfrd — had a Chily fit however having drank something warm rested tollerably. & was better next morning —

SABBTH 4. the People having in genrll notice of our coming Mr. Duffield preachd in the frenoon & I in the afrnoon — to a Considerable numbr of People

MONDAY 5TH. purposed to have preached to Day, but was so sick wth the Ague that I was unable threfore Mr. Duffield preached — continued at Bedfrd being unable to travel —

TUESDAY 6. finding my self a litle Better this morning ventured to set of on our Journey, being Accompanied by Mr Dougherty,<sup>100</sup> our kind Host, as far as Thos. Ury's<sup>101</sup> 6 miles — reached Mr. Conolly's at the Foot of sidling Hill<sup>102</sup> in the night where we lodged about 23 miles

<sup>98</sup> Two illegible words follow. An old typed copy of the Journal in the Presbyterian Historical Society reads "with horsemen."

<sup>99</sup> The date here should be the 4th. This error was corrected in the printed edition of 1768. The dates in the Journal from the 4th to the 13th in the manuscript should read 5th to 14th. The last dated entry is correct as Wednesday 15th.

<sup>100</sup> There was in the region of Fort Bedford a Barnard Dougherty who was responsible for supplies for Colonel Bouquet's army. *Papers of Colonel Henry Bouquet*, Series 21649, Part II, p. 183. He was named one of the justices in March 1771 when the act for the formation of the County of Bedford was passed. *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, IX, 730.

<sup>101</sup> See footnote 50.

<sup>102</sup> Sideling Hill is a range that extends through Fulton County and Huntingdon County to the northward.

WEDENSDAY 7TH      rose early & just as I was preparing to proceed on our Journey was taken with a Fitt of the ague      the Fever continued pritty severe till about one o'clock when it began to abate      set of on my Journey about two o'clock & travelled with great Difficulty      here Mr. Duffield left me & went to the great Cove to preach.      reached to Jno. Ramsays      15 m.

THURSDAY 8TH      rose early      set of on my Journey thro the Path valley <sup>103</sup> (it being accounted much nearer to Carlisle than the great Road)      Crossed two Steep mountains and went along some very bad roads      came to one Quigly's <sup>104</sup> on Congoguemen Creek where I lodged — about 30 miles —

FRIDAY 9TH.      was taken with the ague this morning before Day & continued very bad till about 9 or 10 o'clock — when it began somewhat to abate — & being very Desirous of proceeding on my Journey, set of in a weak condition & Rode to Carlisle, with great uneasiness — which I reached — about sun set — sent to a Drugists for some Peruvian Bark — & began to take it this evening.

SATURDAY 10:      Set of from Carlisle about 12 o'clock — travelled very Slow by reason of the weakness of the horses got ovr Susquehanung at Sundown      lodged at Harris's <sup>105</sup> —

SABBATH 11TH.      rested tolerably the last night — & found my self much bettr than I expected — & was in hopes that I should escape the Fitt as it was past the time I used to have

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<sup>103</sup> Path Valley was watered by the west branch of the Conococheague. David McClure estimated that the route by way of Path Valley through McAllister's gap was "20 miles nearer than the waggon road south by the way of Fort Loudon." *Diary*, p. 38.

<sup>104</sup> The Quigleys were among the early settlers of Hopewell Township in Cumberland County. James Quigley and John Quigley were both listed among the taxables in Hopewell Township in 1760. Conway P. Wing, D.D., and Others, *History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1879), pp. 62, 241.

<sup>105</sup> John Harris, son of the founder of Harris' Ferry, continued to operate the ferry and with other leaders of Paxton Township founded Harrisburg. John Harris, Jr., was married to Elizabeth McClure by the Reverend John Elder, the Presbyterian minister. Young Harris was a regular supporter of the Paxton Church and was one of the subscribers to the combined call of the Paxton and Derry congregations to the Reverend John Elder in 1754. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Donegal in April of 1760, John Harris, Esqr., was present as an Elder commissioner. Hubertis Cummings, "Pastors and People, Presbyterians of Old Paxton, Derry and Hanover Churches, 1729-1890," Ms., pp. 58-59, 124; Minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, II, 7.

it — made ready and went to Paxton meeting house where Mr. Roan wth Mr. Strain<sup>106</sup> Celebrated the Sacrament — preached in the aftnoon at the earnest Desire of Mr. Roan to a large auditory who seemed vry attentive lodged at Mr Richd. McClure with Messrs. Roan & Strain —

MONDAY 12. of about 9 o'clock reached Lancaster about set sun — lodged at Helmes<sup>107</sup> about 28 miles

TUESDAY 13. set of early this morning, walked part of the way, as I have done every day more or less. on the account of the weakness of the horses — put up at Dowings<sup>108</sup> in the great valley — 37 miles —

WEDENSDAY 15. proceeded on my Journey early this morning breakfasted at Dr. Kenedy's<sup>109</sup> — who offered me horses to goe home but considering the trouble of sending them declined accepting them. & riding and walking by turns arrived safe at home a litle in the night found my family well to my no Small comfort. blessed be God for his goodness.

<sup>106</sup> Among the members of Donegal Presbytery at the time Charles Beatty journeyed through the Paxton and Derry areas the differences of the Old Side and the New Side controversy still smoldered. Beatty and Roan were of the New Side tradition and had been associated with the Tennents. John Strain was a younger man who had been ordained in 1759, a year after the union of the Old Side and New Side synods to form the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. Upon the death of John Roan the congregations of the division united under John Elder. Mathias Wilson McAlamey, *History of the Sesqui-centennial of Paxtang Church* (Harrisburg, 1890), pp. 65–73.

<sup>107</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>108</sup> It is likely that this stopping place was Downing's. The Downings appear as taxables in East Caln Township in 1753. Caln and East Caln townships were included in the valley. J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 168.

<sup>109</sup> See footnote 3.

JOURNAL OF  
BEATTY'S VISIT TO  
ENGLAND IN  
1769



*Having left in 1767 for England to secure special medical care for his wife, Beatty remained abroad two years; had his Journal of his trip to the Ohio Country published in 1768; preached and solicited funds in London and vicinity in 1769.*

## JANUARY

SUNDAY 1       preached for Dr. King,<sup>1</sup> Hare Court Aldersgate  
for Revd Richd Winter<sup>2</sup> P.M.       dined at Mr. B. Forfit  
Leadenhall Street       drank tea at Mr. Right's Brooke Street  
Holbourn       Received 1. 1. —

MONDAY 2       went to see Mr. Whitefield<sup>3</sup> Totnun court, &  
breakfasted with him at Mr. Golden, Strand.

TUESDAY 3       to dine & spend the Evening with Mr. Thos.  
Field.<sup>4</sup> to drink tea at Mr. Fullers —

FRIDAY 6       went to the Chappel St. Jas. being 1-Day with Mrs.  
Hacket<sup>5</sup> but did not see the King he being detain'd   □   □  
Dr. Chandler   □   coventry

SATURDAY 7       went to Brentwood in the Stage Coach  
dined at Mrs. Lamb's.

SUNDAY 8       to preach at Brentwood.       Received —  
15. 9. Brentwood.

MONDAY 9       to dine at Mr. Brownings Blackheath —

TUESDAY 10       to dine at Mr Hogs Georgeyard —

FRIDAY 13       to dine at Mr. Thos Fields St Mary ax

SUNDAY 15       to preach at Brentwood       Received       15.  
9. Brentwood.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. William King was the settled pastor of the Independent Church in Harecourt, London. He died March 4, 1769. Walter Wilson, *The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses, in London, Westminster, and Southwark* . . . (London, 1808), III, 299ff.

<sup>2</sup> The Reverend Richard Winter was pastor of the Independent Church of New-Court, Carey Street, from 1759 to 1799. *Ibid.*, III, 538-539.

<sup>3</sup> The Reverend George Whitefield preached in Tottenham Court Chapel when he was in London. In September 1769 he left London on his last journey to America where he died a year later. John Gillies, *Memoirs of Rev. George Whitefield* (Middletown, 1837), pp. 195ff.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Field was a bookdealer in London. In a letter to Charles Beatty on July 18, 1766, he expressed his appreciation "for the trouble you have taken to throw the College Business in my Favour." See Appendix.

<sup>5</sup> Mrs. Hacket, the sister of Mrs. Beatty, had accompanied Charles Beatty and his wife to England to secure medical care for Mrs. Beatty. Six months after their arrival in Greenock Mrs. Beatty died, March 22, 1768. *Record of the Family of Charles Beatty, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1729*, p. 21.

MONDAY 16 Dine at Revd Joseph Pitts <sup>6</sup> one o'clock Parish Street

TUESDAY 17 to dine at Mr. Bradlys also Mrs. Hacket — 2 o'clock —

WEDNESDAY 18 to dine at Dr. Gibbons <sup>7</sup> Hoxtons Square to goe there at ten o'clock in order to spend some part of the day in prayr.

FRIDAY 20 dined at the Honble. Thos Penn Esqr. at Spring Garden <sup>8</sup> in company with Clayton member of Parliment, who married Juliana Rains Sister — he is a sensible man & understands agriculture well — Spent the Evening at Mr Hog's George yard —

SUNDAY 22 heard Revd. Mr. Madan <sup>9</sup> at Allgate Church A M. Dr. Langford P.M.<sup>10</sup> by Mr. Watson <sup>11</sup> Eveng at litle St Helens.

MONDAY 23 to dine at Mr. Brentons Mile End about two o'clock.

TUESDAY 24 to Dine at Revd Mr. Daltons.<sup>12</sup>

WEDNESDAY 25 to dine at Mr. Savages — Spittalfields

THURSDAY 26 to dine at Mr. Rivers, Bridgewater Square a litle before two.

FRIDAY 27 to dine at Dr. Conders, Mile End at one clock to spend the Evening at Revd. Mr. Barbers,<sup>13</sup> artilyery Court.

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<sup>6</sup> The Reverend Joseph Pitts was pastor of the Independent Church, Back Street, Horsleydown. Wilson, *op. cit.*, IV, 270.

<sup>7</sup> Dr. Thomas Gibbons held the pastoral office of the Independent Church of Haberdashers'-Hall. *Ibid.*, III, 178.

<sup>8</sup> Thomas Penn had a house in New Street, Spring Gardens, near Charing Cross. *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XXI, 340.

<sup>9</sup> A Thomas Madden was pastor of the Calvinistic Methodist congregation in Aldersgate-Street. Wilson, *op. cit.*, III, 357.

<sup>10</sup> William Langford, D.D., ministered to the congregation of Weigh-House, Little Eastcheap, from 1742 to 1775. Wilson, *op. cit.*, I, 184.

<sup>11</sup> A James Watson, D.D., was pastor of an Independent congregation in Deadman's-place. Wilson, *op. cit.*, IV, 206.

<sup>12</sup> The Reverend Jacob Dalton was pastor of the Independent Church in Silver Street. Wilson, *op. cit.*, III, 113.

<sup>13</sup> This reference appears to be to a Reverend Joseph Barber who ministered to a congregation that met in Founder's-Hall. Wilson, *op. cit.*, II, 293-294.



SUNDAY 29        heard Mr. — Ludgate, morning — &  
 Revd Mr. Romaine <sup>14</sup> at Miners Chappel, afternoon —

MONDAY 30        Went in company with Revd Mr. Barber to  
 St. M. . . t Church        heard Dr Hallifax <sup>15</sup> preach before House  
 of Commons — & afterwards heard the Bishop of St. Davids —  
 Moss <sup>16</sup> preach a sensible Judicious discourse on the occasion before  
 the House of Lords. Much crowded —

TUESDAY 31        dined at Mr. Stratens Leadenhall —

## FEBRUARY

SUNDAY 5        to preach at Ponders End        *Received 1*  
 1 — Ponders End

MONDAY 6        dined at Revd. Mr. Pitts.        went to the  
 Robinhood Society Bush Row near Temple Barr — the question  
 discussed was whether America wd. not be Subjected to greater  
 difficulties by being independent than depending upon the Legisla-  
 ture of great Britain. Several Spoke to the Question — I Spoke  
 twice — the Chairman in suming up the whole seem[ed] to  
 give it in the affirmative.

TUESDAY 7        dined at the Cock behind the Change with  
 Dr. Crookshank <sup>17</sup> Mr. Watson Mr. Stephens & Mr. Smyth

WEDNESDAY 8        dined at Mr. Savage's Spittal fields —

THURSDAY 9        dined at Timothy Hollis Esqr. at St Mary ax

<sup>14</sup> The Reverend William Romaine (1714–1795), a Church of England divine, was won over to Calvinistic doctrine by Whitefield and became one of its ablest exponents among the evangelicals. *Dictionary of National Biography*, XVII, 175–177. (Hereafter referred to as *D.N.B.*)

<sup>15</sup> Samuel Hallifax (1733–1790) was an English bishop who at this time held the rectory of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, and a fellowship at Cambridge. *Ibid.*, VIII, 996–998.

<sup>16</sup> Charles Moss (1711–1802) held successively the bishoprics of St. David's and of Bath and Wells, the former from 1766 to 1774. *Ibid.*, XIII, 1078–1079.

<sup>17</sup> Dr. William Crookshank, a native of Scotland, was pastor of Swallow Street Presbyterian Church in Piccadilly. He died about six months after this meeting with Charles Beatty. Wilson, *op. cit.*, IV, 46–48.

FRIDAY 10 To dine at the Honl. Thos. Penns Spring Garden at 4 o'clock — Company that dined at Mr Penns Mr. Moor Mr. Rhd. Penn Mr. Danl. Cox of Trentown Mr. Richison of Pensilvania Dr. Rush Mr. Combe —<sup>18</sup>

SUNDAY 12 to preach for Revd. Doctor crookshanks P.M. immediately after the Sacrament. Swallow Street to be there at 10 o'clock A.M. Received — 10: 6: Dr Crookshanks.

MONDAY 13 heard Mr. Smith preach at Dr. Crookshanks Meeting Swallow Street & dined at Dr Crookshanks with Mr. Stephens & Smyth Went to Mr. Barbers meeting of prayers —

TUESDAY 14 To meet the Honble thos Pen esqr. at the Society room 11 o'clock near South hamton Street Strand — was very civilly treated by Mr. Bayley register to the Society who shewed me the different models of agriculture & other plans for improvement of arts

WEDNESDAY 15 dined at Mr. Savages with Mr. Whitefeld —

THURSDAY 16 went to the ordination of Mr. Booth Baptist minister in Anscott Street — 6 Ministers in their turns performed the several parts of the ordination the house was much crowded & the whole was carried on in a direct Solemn Manner. Alderman Wilks<sup>19</sup> rechosen a member of Parliment at Brentford, for Midlesex

FRIDAY 17 heard Dr. — preach the annual Sermon before the Society for propagating the Gospel at Mary le Bow — who asserted the necessity of a Bis[hop]. be sent to america spoke evil of the Prespeterans &.

<sup>18</sup> Although his estate was at Stoke Pogis, Buckinghamshire, Thomas Penn was in London at this time. The Richard Penn referred to here could have been the father who lived until 1771, or it could have been his son who did not leave for America as deputy governor until 1771. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XXI and XXII.

At this time Dr. Benjamin Rush and Thomas Coombe, a Church of England clergyman who was located in Philadelphia, were in England. Rush states, "The Revd. Mr. Coombe, a relation from Philadelphia, lodged in the same house with me in London, and was my companion in many visits and walks in the city." *The Autobiography of Benjamin Rush* (Princeton, 1948), p. 63.

<sup>19</sup> The reference here is to John Wilkes, who, after being expelled from the House of Commons on February 4, 1769, was re-elected by Middlesex. *D.N.B.*, XXI, 247.

**SATURDAY 18** dine at Mr Hooks took a walk to Islington Moorfields — afternoon with Mr. Thos. Field called at Mr. Rights Brook street Holbourn

**SUNDAY 19** to preach for Dr. Gill <sup>20</sup> A.M. *Received* —  
10: 6: Dr. Gill

**MONDAY 20** went to Bridewell with Mr. Hacket & Mrs. Gordon to see the needleman — a failing in all its Branches — dined at Dr. Fields <sup>21</sup> Newgate Street

**TUESDAY 21** dined at Mr. Simonds Leadenhall — Spent the Evening at Revd Mr. Daltons Charles Square near Hoxtons Square.

**WEDNESDAY 22** to dine at Mr. Savages Spittal fields See 5 men in two Carts carried from Newgate to be executed at Tyburn. One whom I understood was to dye for returning from transportation.

**SUNDAY 26** to preach at Raiders End *Received*  
1. 1. —

**MONDAY 27** to dine at Revd Mr. Pitts Parish Street — attended the Evening prayr. at Dr. Conders meeting house —

**TUESDAY 28** to dine at home — went to Coles Coffee house evening where the Independent ministrs meet every tue[s]-day Evening —

## MARCH

**WEDNESDAY 1** to dine at Mr. Samll. Savage's Spittallfields to drink tea at Mrs. Wilbers —

**THURSDAY 2** to call upon Mr. Pratt Essay master in Monkwell Street —

**SATURDAY 4** canary Birds to be sold at Thorpe's Stomegrate warehouse opposite the Wilkes head old Street

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<sup>20</sup> Dr. John Gill, an eminent Baptist divine, was pastor of the Particular Baptist congregation, Carter-Lane, Tooley Street. Wilson, *op. cit.*, IV, 212ff.

<sup>21</sup> This may have been John Field who maintained an extensive apothecary in Newgate Street, London. *D.N.B.*, VI, 1269.

SUNDAY 5 to preach at Raiders End. Received 1.  
1. —

MONDAY 6 to dine at Revd. Mr. Mayo's <sup>22</sup> half past two —  
Well Square — to meet Dr. Gibbons <sup>23</sup> at Mr. Deberdts <sup>24</sup>  
at 5 o'clock P. M. B. of St. Davids 30 of Lacy sermon  
at White's at Horaces head fleet Street —

TUESDAY 7 waited on Lord Dartmouth <sup>25</sup> in St. Jas. Square  
was Recd in a frendly manr & Recd two Guineas for the College  
from my Lord — called on Dr. Franklin <sup>26</sup> dined at Mr.  
Thos. Field Sp. . . , 3 oz 13 p. . g did 3 p.s 15 wk. . 2 oz  
7 p. . y didnt 5 p. . st.

WEDNESDAY 8 went with Mrs. Hacket to Islington, high  
gate, & hampstead. Spent the Evening at Revd. Mr. Barbers ar-  
tilery court —

THURSDAY 9 to preach at the Revd. Mr. Barber <sup>27</sup> meeting  
house Founders Hall at 6 o'clock Evening —

FRIDAY 10 dined at Revd. Mr. Gordons <sup>28</sup> Stepney caseway

SUNDAY 12 to preach for Dr. Gill A. M. Received  
— 10: 6

<sup>22</sup> Henry Mayo (1733–1793) held the pastorate of the Independent congrega-  
tion in Nightingale Lane, Wapping, London. *Ibid.*, XIII.

<sup>23</sup> Dr. Thomas Gibbons was pastor of the Independent congregation at Haber-  
dashers'-Hall from 1743 to 1785. Wilson, *op. cit.*, III, 178–183.

<sup>24</sup> See note 7, 1st Journal.

<sup>25</sup> William Legge, Second Earl of Dartmouth (1731–1801), at this time ap-  
peared kindly disposed to the American colonists. He was called the "Psalm-  
singer" because of his attachment to the Methodist movement. Dartmouth Col-  
lege, incorporated in 1769, was named after him. Charles Beatty dedicated  
*The Journal of a Two Months Tour . . .* "To the Right Honourable the Earl of  
Dartmouth, and the other Honourable and Worthy Gentlemen, in Trust with  
his Lordship, for the Rev. Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity Schools." *D.N.B.*, XI,  
858f.

<sup>26</sup> Benjamin Franklin was serving as agent in England for several of the Ameri-  
can colonies.

<sup>27</sup> See note 13.

<sup>28</sup> Probably Dr. William Gordon (1728–1807) who was pastor of a congregation  
at Gravel Lane, Southwark, at this time. In sympathy with the American col-  
onies he removed to America in 1770. The College of New Jersey conferred the  
D.D. degree upon him. After his return to England in 1786 he published a *His-  
tory of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of the Independence of the United  
States of America . . .*, in 1788. *D.N.B.*, VIII.

MONDAY 13      dined at Revd. Mr. oldens Deptford      heard that the objects that the Convocation (who sat so long) had under consideration, were, the leaving out the Athenasean creed, the Restraining or Suppression of the Methodist & dissenters — re-framing the Liturgy & sending a Bishop to america. — but they could not agree in them —

TUESDAY 14      to dine at Mr. Richd Watts Cheapside at two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY 15      to breakfast with Mr. whitefield —  
dined at Mr. Savage Spittalfield.

THURSDAY 16      dined at Mr Thos. Fields <sup>29</sup> St Mary ax —

SUNDAY 19      Ponders End. —  
*Received* 1 8 6      Spars & old      □      5 oz 4 pen—a 5/6 P  
oz—

1 1:—      Pondr End

MONDAY 20      dined at Mrs. McMurdo. at Edmonton who brought me to London in her Coach. — Spent the best part of the Evening at Revd. Mr. Barbrs —

TUESDAY 21      to call upon Dr. Franklin at 10' o'clock in order to get him to view the Philosophical apparatus at Lothbury  
dined at Mr Thos. Fields with ye Doctor. —

WEDNESDAY 22      to dine at Mr. Savages      to call upon  
Dr. Gibbons after diner      to call upon Mr. Ferguson <sup>30</sup> Bolt  
court Fleet Street

A number of Merchants & traders of London went up with an adress to his Majesty, but were greatly abused by the Mob at Temple Bar St Jas.      most of yr Coaches Broke, & Some badly hurt, few got to St. Jas.

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<sup>29</sup> Thomas Field was a correspondent of Charles Beatty. In a letter to him, London, July 18, 1766, Field wrote: "there is nothing I wish for more than the pleasure of Seeing my Dear friend Beatty." It appears that he was an important figure in a Book Society. The College of New Jersey, Richard Stockton, William Bradford, Dr. John Rodgers, and others purchased books through him. Ms. letter, Thomas Field to Charles Beatty. (In the Presbyterian Historical Society.)

<sup>30</sup> This reference could be to James Ferguson (1710–1776), the astronomer, who, early in 1769, reprinted a paper given six years earlier to the Royal Society, entitled "A Delineation of the Transit of Venus expected in the year 1769." *D.N.B.*, VI.

THURSDAY 23 to meet Mr. Ferguson at Lothbury in the morning — who received a good many parts of the Phi[lo]-sophical apparatus found them in Bad order, Orrery Broke & Some other things so eat with rust that they are in a Manner ruined — in short upon the whole he advised me to have nothing to do with it —

FRIDAY 24 went to St James with Mrs. Hacket Mr. Forfit<sup>31</sup> &c Saw the King & Queen go to the Chappel in State — his Majesty looked grave the Queen pale tho taller & better like than when I see [*sic*] her at the day of Coronation

SUNDAY 26 To preach for Revd Mr. [portion scratched out] Dr. Gill A. M. Received — 10: 6

MONDAY 27 heard Revd. Mr. Mayo preach at Shakspear Walk I had [heard] well and dined with the Minister and Gentlemen, who support the Charity School of poor Boys, in Masons Hall —

WEDNESDAY 29 to dine at Mr. Savages<sup>32</sup> with Mr. whitefield to call upon Dr. Gibbons P.M. —

THURSDAY 30 to dine at Mr. Thos. Fields. — took a walk aftr dinner with Mr. Field to Comberwest —

FRIDAY 31 to dine at Mr. Fields to goe to Dr. Stennets<sup>33</sup> Hatton Garden — A. M. —

APRIL. SUNDAY 2 Ponders End Received 1 — 1: — Mr. Fuller

MONDAY 3 to dine at Mr. Agan's Edmonton. — lodged at Mr. Wilsons Stamford Hill<sup>34</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Field, in the aforementioned letter of July 18, 1766, to Beatty states "there are likewise Some Old Books & Sundrys for your Distribution from your Old friend Mr Forfitt with 2 letters. . . ."

<sup>32</sup> This Mr. Savage may be the Reverend Samuel Morton Savage, D.D., who was pastor of the Independent Church, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe. Wilson, *op. cit.*, I, 320ff.

<sup>33</sup> Dr. Samuel Stennett (1728–1795) conducted the morning services for the Sabbatarian Baptist congregation at Curriers' Hall. Wilson, *op. cit.*, II, 607.

<sup>34</sup> Ponder's End was a hamlet in the parish of Enfield, Middlesex. Edmonton and Stamford Hill were also located in Enfield. B. P. Capper, *A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom* (London, 1808).

**TUESDAY 4**        returned to London with Mrs. Wilson in her Chariot. to dine at Mr. Wilsons No 31. Lombard Street 3 o'clock —

**WEDNESDAY 5**        to preach at Hoxtons Square 11. o'clock —  
to dine at Mr. Savages —

**THURSDAY 6**        to goe to the monthly Meeting of ministrs at Revd. Mr. Pitts Meeting house Horsley down Southwark

**FRIDAY 7**        to dine at Mr. Gordons —

**SUNDAY 9**        to assist Revd. Dr. Crookshanks at the Sacrament

**MONDAY 10**        to dine & drink tea at Revd Mr. Pitts — to assist at Mr. Wattson <sup>85</sup> meeting house at prayr. 6 o'clock

**TUESDAY 11**        to dine at Mr Wilson Lombar Street No 31. Went in company with Mr & Mrs. Forfit Mrs. Hacket &c to see the museum took notice of a Pagod or idol of Stone come from Peru or Mexico. this Idol in shape of a man about one foot & half in hiagt has a Breast on with 10 Rows, & one on each side of two rows Joined at the Ends place[d] contra[r]y to the other Rows; this Breast plate has rings on hooks whereby it is fastnd to the sholdier in manner of the high priests under the law — a mitre or sort of high cap or Crown, with a Tiara or head plate on the forehead —

This helps to confirm the Conjecture of the Indians in America being part of the ten tribes —

**WEDNESDAY 12**        to dine at Mr. Savages Spittal fields —  
one o'clock —

**SUNDAY 16**        to preach for Mr. Stevens <sup>86</sup> on afternoon litle St Helens

**MONDAY 17**        to dine at Mr. Wilson's Stampfrd Hill 3 o'clock — Stayed at Mr. Wilsons all night was brought to town in his Coach this morning.

**TUESDAY 18**        to dine at Mr. John Bowles print seller Cornhill

<sup>85</sup> James Watson, D.D. (1713–1783), was pastor of the Independent congregation that worshipped in the meetinghouse in Union Street. Wilson, *op. cit.*, IV, 206–207.

<sup>86</sup> George Stephens took over the pastoral care of the Presbyterian congregation at Little St. Helen's. Wilson, *op. cit.*, I, 386.

- WEDNESDAY 19 to dine at Mr. Savages Spital field to  
goe to Dr. Gibbons after dinner —
- THURSDAY 20 went to Edmunston & Enfield dined at  
Mr. Deberdts
- FRIDAY 21 dined at Mr. Gordons —
- SATURDAY 22 to goe to Brentwod Coach goes 3  
o'clock P.M.
- SUNDAY 23 to preach at Brentwood *Received* —  
15. 9: B — d[Brentwood]
- MONDAY 24 to dine at Mr. Thos. Fields 2 clock
- TUESDAY 25 to dine at Mr. —
- WEDNESDAY 26 to dine at Mr Samll. Savages. met  
wth. Revd. Mr. Edwards<sup>87</sup> of Leeds.
- THURSDAY 27 to dine at Mr. Shirly 2 o'clock to drink  
tea at Mrs. Webbers P.M. Wated upon Ld Dartmouth<sup>88</sup> was  
Recd & entertained in a very friendly manner  
Royal Academy Pall Mall Paintings □ of heads
- FRIDAY 28 went to Edmonton dined at Mrs. Mc-  
Murdo's and lodged —
- SATURDAY 29 returned to London drank tea at Mr.  
Benjamin Fields Fenns new invented measuring wheel &c —  
by Isaih fenn wach maker oxford Street near ye Corner of New  
Bond Street.
- SUNDAY 30 to preach for Mr. Stephen litle St. Helens P.M.  
Mr. Coombe preaches at St Petrs Corn hil at haf after ten
- MAY MONDAY 1 to dine at the Revd. Mr. Mayo's  
2 oclock to drink tea at Mr. Shillingbys Went to the Robin-  
hood Society at 8 o'clock when the Question whether it wd. be  
of advantage to Britain that Bishops should be sent ovr to america<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> John Edwards (1714–1785) was a dissenting minister of Leeds. *D.N.B.*, VI.

<sup>88</sup> See note 25.

<sup>89</sup> During the decade preceding the outbreak of the struggle for independence the question of a bishopric in America caused much concern among the Dissenters, especially the Presbyterians who had been exposed to the methods of the Established Church. The Associations of Connecticut and a Committee of



— Mr. Combe Spoke in favr. of it & others. I spoke agt. it the dispute was warm & agitated but detmrined in the negative —

TUESDAY 2           dined at the Honorble. Thos. Penn. Spring garden  
Mr Carter <sup>40</sup> who tran[s]lated Epictetus, & is a[u]thor of ye Poems undr that name, dined thre also           sherif of Midle Sex to present the Petition of the midle Sex freeholders to the King when probably great numbers will attend him <sup>41</sup> —

WEDNESDAY 3           to dine at Mr. Savages Spitalfields           to wait on Lord Hilsbourogh <sup>42</sup>

THURSDAY 4           to dine at Mr. Rights 2 o'clock Brook Street Hatton garden —

SATURDAY 6           to dine at Mr. Rivrs one o'clock — to goe to Mr. Gordons aftnoon with Mr. Rivrs & Miss lamb.<sup>43</sup>

SUNDAY 7           to preach for Dr. Gibbons A.M.           Received  
— 2: —  
10: 6:

MONDAY 8           left at Mr Fields 69 Books & 3 Bundles of pamphlets 5 to be bound.

the Presbyterian Synod of New York and Philadelphia entered into a Convention that met yearly from 1766 to 1775 to promote "the Kingdom of Christ" and to preserve "our religious liberty." In the latter purpose it meant resistance to the establishment of a bishopric in the American colonies. Minutes of the General Convention . . . , 1766-1775, reproduced in the *Records of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* (Philadelphia, 1904).

<sup>40</sup> As near as it can be deciphered, because of the fine handwriting, there appears to be a *Mr.* before the name Carter, but because of the indistinctness of the letters it could be an *s*. It would seem that this reference is to Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806). She began the translation of Epictetus in 1749 and completed it in December of 1752. *D.N.B.*, III.

<sup>41</sup> John Wilkes (see note 19) was returned to parliament by the electors of Middlesex, but the House of Commons annulled the return and declared the defeated candidate, Colonel Luttrell, elected. It was for a reversal of this decision that petitions were presented to the parliament and the king. *D.N.B.*, XXI, 247.

<sup>42</sup> Wills Hill (1718-1793) was sent to parliament by a general election in May 1741 for the Boroughs of Warwick and Huntingdon. In May 1742 he succeeded his father as second Viscount Hillsborough in the peerage of Ireland, and in October 1751 he was created Viscount Kilwarlin and Earl of Hillsborough. On January 20, 1768, he was made secretary of state for the colonies, which office he held at the time of this reference. *D.N.B.*, IX.

<sup>43</sup> The time element would indicate that this was not Mary Lamb, the sister of Charles Lamb.

TUESDAY 9     □     of the     □     of the     □     of the  
Clergy     to dine at Mr. Thos. Fields St Mary ax Bostwich  
□     Street Drury lane avery Mr. Fuller

WEDNESDAY 10     breakfasted at Mr. McMurdo's dined at  
Mr. Deberdts at Enfield —

THURSDAY 11     King goes to ye house of Peers — the feast  
of the Clergy at St Pauls — to preach for Mr. Barber at foundrs  
Hall 6 o'clock P.M.     to let Mr. Jenings at Islington know  
whether I can preach for him next Sabbath morning — Capt  
Davis to breakfast with us —

FRIDAY 12     to dine at Mr. Penn's Spring Garden     Mr.  
Caw lodges in Paxton Square Coventry Street at Mrs. Richinson

SUNDAY 14     to preach for Mr. Jennings Islington morning  
— at the usual time     *Received.* — 10: 6:

THURSDAY 18     to dine at John Thornton Esqr. Clapham  
to call at Dr. Gibbons before one o'clock

FRIDAY 19     to dine at Mr. Gordon     Supred at Mr. Ju-  
dein East Smithfield —

SATURDAY 20     to dine at Mr Thos. Fields —

SUNDAY 21     to preach for Dr. Langfrds <sup>44</sup> Weighhouse  
*Received* 31. 10: 0: from Messrs. Deberdt & Co. by Draught  
on them in favour of Capt Davis payable at 30 Days sight. to ac-  
count with Mr. John Ray Mercht. Philada — for this —

MONDAY 22     to dine at Mr Thiens with Mr. Whitefield —  
Laid out for Mrs. Hacket & my self from May 4. to this time 7. 5: 5  
more     2:

THURSDAY 25     to dine at the honble. Thos Penn —  
Spring Garden     Set of for graves End — accompanied by a  
number of my friends in Mr Symonds pleasure boat viz Messrs  
Symonds, Gordon — Field & Mrss. field, gordon Mrs. Webber  
Miss Morton — arived at graves End at 8 o clock Supped at  
the Falcon — went on bord about 12 o'clock — where I  
found Mrs. Necols & her Son, Mesrs Metcalf & Mooner & Capt  
Delong Passengers

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<sup>44</sup> See note 10.

FRIDAY 26 Set Sail about 4 this morning fair wind.  
passed the bay & nose — come to ankr of Margate

SATURDAY 27 weighed anchor early thick hazy  
weather put the Pilot ashore wind came Hard the  
Ship Shuke but got of returnd to the Downs

SUNDAY 28 wind a head lay at anchor in the Downs  
of Deal — wind blew fresh Several of the Pasengers sea-  
sick one woman taken with the Smalpox.

Received 5. 15. 6. Bon: from Mr. Thos. Field — London  
2: 2: 0: from Dr. Thos. Gibbons for Mr. Mackinish  
Philada. which I am to pay him on my arrival

MONDAY 29 went on shore to Deal with the Capt. & Mr.  
Moner[?] dined at the Griffin. went to Welmore Castle  
and Deal Castle returned on Brd Evening bought sev-  
eral things at Deal — The Kent & two othr ships, East India  
men came to anchr in the Downs the former Bengall the lattr from  
China past by the Pensilvana Packet Capt falcom 5 weeks &  
three Days passage all well — both the India men sailed for  
London this Day

TUESDAY 30 wind a head in the morning 4 o'clock  
P.M. wind favourabl weighed anchr with all the outwrld  
bound ships. past Dovr Dungeness &c wind came ahead at 10.  
at night obliged to Stand of & on to France & England.

WEDNESDAY 31 wind still a head blows fresh  
lose ground sea pritty high — most of the Passangrs sea  
sick —

JUNE. THURSDAY 1 Wind Still a head but more mod-  
erate continud Standing of & on saw the fain lands &  
Beachy head<sup>45</sup> — were much alarmed in the night by another  
vessel being vry near runing us down before we or they discerned  
one anothr —

FRIDAY 2 wind still a head, pleasant weathr gained  
some thing, see Beachy head in the Evenig under our Lee Bow —

SATURDAY 3 wind a litle more favourable Saw  
Beachy head astern — 6 leagues. Squaly rainy wethr began

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<sup>45</sup> Beachy Head is a promontory between Hastings and Shoreham, a mile and one-half from Eastbourne in Sussex. B. P. Capper, *A Topographical Dictionary*.

about 11. A M. — at 12. o'clock the Tale of white, which we saw,  
bore N. by W. 6 leagues —

SUNDAY 4 light Breze Still ahead in the morning. —  
preached in the aftrnoon to the Ships company, & Passengers —  
from Heb. 6. 19. between 4. & 5. P.M. wind came fair  
about 12. at night — the Ship went 8 Knots —

MONDAY 5 wind fair — about 2 clock morning —  
Saw land right a head to our no small surprise put the Ship  
about immediately & Stood right back — at Daylight found our  
selves within two or three miles of cape de la Hague Normandy in  
France on the one Side & the Isle of Alderney<sup>46</sup> on the othr —  
had much ado to Stem the tide as it runs 6 Knots an hour —  
about 12 we were again in our Course in the Channel out of sight  
of this land. a fine Breze Ship goes abot 5 knots —

TUESDAY 6 wind favourable & a good Breze — made  
about N. & by W. course pleasant weather —

WEDNESDAY 7 A good gale continuing so favorable as we  
lay our course out of the chanel Saw the Start Point<sup>47</sup> this  
morning at 4 o'clock A.M. & passed it. A large Swell from the  
S.W. —

THURSDAY 8 wind at S. W. blows pritty hard & a great sea.  
Spoke [to] a Ship from the Bay bound up Chanel P.M. con-  
tinued to blow & rained Sea great Ship roled & piched.  
L 49. 39

FRIDAY 9 W S W. blew hard last night great sea  
Slept litle going under our Courses Ship tossed vry mu[c]h  
so as to break some things in the Cabin and put other things in Con-  
fusion moderated about noon Sea fell wind came  
more to the northward & threfore put the Ship about — lay up  
S. S. W. L. 50. 41

SATURDAY 10 Tumbling sea ship piched and rouled  
in the night — pleasant but still cold — & raw. wind W.N.W.  
Course S.S.W. woman in the Small[pox] recovering well —  
L 49. 54.

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<sup>46</sup> Alderney Island is located off the coast of Normandy, about thirty leagues from the nearest part of England. *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> Start Point is a cape of the English Channel, southwest from Dartmouth. *Ibid.*

**SUNDAY 11** Wind a little more favourable lay up. W. & b. S. pleasant. preached in the afternoon Heb. 3 1. — mast of a Ship past as full of barnacles — L 48. 18.

**MONDAY 12** very pleasant wind at N. & b. W. fine Breze Course W. & b. N. goe  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Knots. L. 47. 18.

**TUESDAY 13** wind N. NW. Course W. Squally weathr large sea Rain more moderate — Hazy Saw a Brig Standing to the South wrd L. 47. 19.

**WEDNESDAY 14** wind W. B. N. furthr gales & rain cloudy weather all the 24. hours L 46. 53.

**THURSDAY 15** wind W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. fresh gales & cloudy moderate Brezes & showrs of Rain — L 45. 58

**FRIDAY 16** wind more favourable Longitude 18. we are now one quarter of our way

**SATURDAY 17** calm last night & to day vry pleasant & warm — L 45. 40.

**SUNDAY 18** wind fair & a fine Breze at 6 o'clock A.M. Set our Slidin Sales run 5 Knots & sometimes 5 &  $\frac{1}{2}$  — very pleasant & warm which makes it agreable as it has been vry cold hitherto for the Season. preached P.M. math 1. 21 — L. 45. 33. Nor Lat. 45. westing 45. distance from the log 45. & the sunset last night 45 minutes after 8. —

**MONDAY 19** very pleasant & warm — wind still fair — good Breze run 5 Knots at 2 o'clock run 4 Knots. run with this wind — in the 24 hours 164. now we are in Longitude 23. abreast or up with the Island St Mary's one of the Western Islands. about one third of way to our Port see a whale to day — L. 45. 18

**TUESDAY 20** very pleasant wind came more a head. between 12 & 4 A.M. W. S. S. W. A good Breze. at ten A. M. so as to lay our Course W.N.W. — Long.  $25\frac{1}{2}$  Brisk gale Ship runs  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Knots at 4 o'clock — saw two Sails Ship & Snow going to the east wrd. L 45. 16.

**WEDNESDAY 21** wind right a head rain in the morning course A.M. N B. W. cleared up about 8 o'clock A.M. Longitude  $27\frac{1}{2}$  Saw a Brig Standing to the east-wrd & a Ship likewise going the same course. L. 46. 8.

**THURSDAY 22** wind came a little more favourable at 8 last night Ships course S.S.W. blew hard A.M. great swell or sea — made about 40 miles. westing — Saw a large Ship A.M. Standing to the eastwrđ — wind & sea abated P. M. — two Children has ye smal Pox. & young man coml. . gh supposed to have taken ye Infection. — L 45. 48

**FRIDAY 23** Wind right ahead Course S.S.W. great sea A. M. Long. 29%. Several King Flags appeared — very pleasant weathr Capts. Birth day A great Rejocing in the common way. □ L 43. 45.

**SATURDAY 24** Wind more favourable at 8 o'clock last night Course W.N.W. blew pritty hard run Some part of the night 6 Knots great sea Ship tossed much — A Squal P.M. with a heavy shower. & shift of wind to the N.W. but Soon came more favourable at 8. Course W.S.W. L 43. 27.

**SUNDAY 25** Wind right ahead. came more favourable at 8 o'clock P.M. Course W.N.W. the Capt. did not ask me to preach to day for reasons best known to himself L 42. 20

**MONDAY 26** Wd. S.W. Course W.N.W. blew hard last night great seas all day as the wind continued to blow hard Ship tossed much things roled about got up twice in the night to put things in order had an uneasy day Sea broke over the vessel on[c]e or twice. run 5 or 6 knots — no observation

**TUESDAY 27** wind favourable so as the Ships course is W.N.W. Long. 35. cleared up about one o'clock. Wind blows fresh — gold finch died — L 43. 40:

**WEDNESDAY 28** calm Since 12 o'clock last night, large Swell wc. makes the Ship roul hazy with smal rain fair about 12 o'clock — the Capt Mr. & Mrs. Farmer went out in the yawl & rowed about some time — smal Breze about 6 clock P.M. but against us Ship's course S. & b. W. Saw a Sail going to eastwrđ L. 43

**THURSDAY 29** litle wind last night agt. us Ships course S & b. W. a smal Breze moving inward at 10 A.M. put the Ship about lay up N.W. very pleasant. at 12. wind more favourable Course W & b. N. wind blows hrd at 7 Ship runs 5½ Knots Saw a Ship to wind wrđ Standing

to the wstwrđ. L 43. 23. Longitude 36. We are this day  
by Computation half way to Nw Yrk. —

FRIDAY 30 W S S W. Ship course W & b N. litle wind  
at 6 A.M. but increased at 10 o'clock by a hard Squal & heavy  
Shower of Rain changed so that the Ship lay up but N & b W.  
made two & half degrees of Longitude this last 24 hours.  
L 43. 31.

JULY SATURDAY 1 wind a head. Ships course  
S.W. made litle or nothing to westwrđ this 24 hours. —  
Spoke with the Sally Capt Anderson from Virginia bound to  
London out 20 Days Longe 39. very pleasant  
L 42. 16.

SUNDAY 2 wind at N. Ships course W & b N.  
about 4 Knots pleasant weathr — preached in the aftrnon  
Heb 10:38. — L 41. 22.

MONDAY 3 wind in the morning N.E. Small Breze, at  
12 o'clock. E.N.E. & increased. Ships course W & b. N.  
very pleasant weathr — I compute we are Longitud 42 —  
L 41. 3 —

TUESDAY 4 a fine fair gale all night, at 8 o' the clock  
A M. run 6 Knots at 10 Do 8 Knots saw a Ship standing  
to ye Estwd not far from us. — by Computation Long 45.  
at 2 o' the Clock 7 Knots, wind more modrate our Rum the  
Capt tells us is out & we have no Spirtous Liquor but disagreeable  
Ginnea — L 41.0

WEDNESDAY 5 rained hard last night which brought the  
wind right ahead — very foggy morning litle wind —  
it appears we are nigh the Banks — Ship about P.M. lay up N.W.  
Smal Breze Long. about 46%.

THURSDAY 6 wind about S. at 2 o'clock. Ships course  
W & b N. pleasant morning but soon foggy cleared up at  
9: clock coulour of the watr changed so that we are mor or not  
upon soundings on the Banks see a dead Hawk pas by —  
sounded but no bottom at 90. fathoms Longi. by computation  
47% fine Breze Course W. b. N. L 41. 54.

FRIDAY 7 wind still favourable a fine Breze last night  
very foggy & wet morning. a short tumbling Sea occasioned as

we suppose by a current      more wind P.M. & less sea crossed  
the        vry probable — Long. about 50 —

SATURDAY 8      wind came a head at 2 o'clock A M.      vry  
fogy this mrrning a hard showr of Rain      cleared up — about  
10 o'th clock A M      very pleasant Suppose to get of the Bank  
tacked about at 11. Ships corse S. W. & b. W.      moderate Breze  
Struck two        hogs but both got away —      L 42. 32.  
Longitude Supposed 52. —

SUNDAY 9      wind favourable morning but came to the eastwrđ  
of N. at 10 A.M.      Smal Breze      short sea morning —  
The Captain did not desire Sermon to day, owing, I suppose,  
partly to his own disinclination for such things & a Certain Lady  
aboard, who appears to have great influence over him, & whose  
conversation & conduct, will not admit any regard threfor.  
L 41. 46      Longitude 53 —

MONDAY 10      wind fair last night      smal Breze came to  
S. at 4 A.M.      Very pleasant & warm      wind increased at  
2 P.M.      Ship run 6 Knots.      Course about W.      L 41.  
59      Longitude 55.

TUESDAY 11      wind came more a head A. M.      Ship run  
4 Knots. this morning      yet upon the whole made a pritty good  
run      about 2½ Degrees Longitude      rainy thick wathr  
some part of ye Day      wind came to the W. P. M.      put  
the Ship about      lay up S. W. & b. S.      L 41. 49. Longi-  
tude about 57½

WEDNESDAY 12      great Swel this morning tho not much  
wind —      Ships course W. & b. S. half S. A.M.      saw a num-  
ber of Bonitas at 8 A M. but very deep —      wind fair at 10 A.M.  
A fine Breze at 4. P.M. almost right befere the wind.      the sea  
fallen —      Longitude — 58 —

THURSDAY 13      wind continues still fair almost right aft  
last night ship went sometimes 5 & or 6 Knots      to day most of  
4½ Knots      fine pleasant weathr      a litle afr 4 P. M. en-  
tered into a Current maniftly looked like breakrs but which be as it  
sets        we        not most likely to the N.E.      Ship  
Course P M W      L 40; 19.      Longitude about 60%

FRIDAY 14      wind still E. a fine Breze Ship goes 5½ Knots  
Ship rols so that I did not Sleep well last night —      very pleasant



& warm wind fresh at 10. A.M Cloudy weathr at 12.  
made near 3 degrees of Longitude wind shifted at 1. o' □  
to S. E. — L 39. 50: Longitude 63½

SATURDAY 15 a great Squal last night about 11.. almost  
calm from 12 to 7 this morning when a Brze sprung up at N.W.  
at 12 o'clock wind more favourable. lay up W. b. N. run  
about 100 miles this last 24 hours made about 2½ degrees  
westing. almost calm at 6 o'clock P.M. Longitude..  
66 —

SUNDAY 16 continued calm to 12. last night when a southrly  
Breze sprung up so as we could log up W. went 3, 4, & some-  
times 5 Knots Saw a sail A M. to windwrđ going to the  
Eastwrđ. very wrm tho pleasant — preached P. M. Hag.  
1. 7. Saw a Sail about 7 o'clock standing to ye Estwrđ  
L 39: 22. Longitude about 67½

MONDAY 17 very hot yestrday and last night our Ge-  
neva out last night — the lady not at dinnr to day nor has she  
appeared long upon deck A smal Breze this morning at S W.  
lay up WSW. at 12 today wind a litle more favourable  
Course W & b. N. cloudy & small rain about 12. — Made  
about one Degree & half of westing this last 24 hours. L 39. 43.  
Longitude about 69.

TUESDAY 18 light winds at 2 P.M. from the Southwrđ  
Course W b. N. fogy & litle or no wind at 12 at Night  
vry damp & warm — thick & hazy weathr morning heavy  
rain about 10 A M — cleared up a litle at 12 — wind at N.  
a fine Breze Saw a Sloop Standing to the S. W. tried to  
come up with hr. Sounded at 10: A. M. 68 fathoms  
Mud — Longitude about 70½

WEDNESDAY 19 very pleasant this morning Small  
Breze from the northwrđ — lay up at 8 A.M. W. Saw a  
Sail this morning at a great distance standing to the Southwrđ.  
A Brig to windwrđ waited for her by heaving at 11. o'clock  
A M. Sounded 25 fathom — Spoke with the Brig at one  
o'clock Capt Jamry Bound for Tomana<sup>48</sup> who left York yestr-

---

<sup>48</sup> Tamana Island is among the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific, and Tamanar is a town on the west coast of Morocco. The reference is too limited to make any positive identification.

day & by him we understand we are 22 Leagues from Sandy Hook  
 — it bearing N N. W. from us — Longitude about 72 —  
 calm most prt of ye aftnoon vry hot L 39. 29.

THURSDAY 20 Saw land this morning which we knew to be  
 Sandy Hook to our no small Comfrt a Pilot soon coming on  
 Board, & wind freshing up got up to York about 5 P.M.  
 drank tea at Mr Kra. . saw several friends blessed be  
 God for all his mercys to me —

FRIDAY 21 went to Mr. Mills with Mrs. Hacket in the Eve-  
 ning in the Stage wagon which Mr. Mills had brought for us —  
 Several friends wated for us there —

SATURDAY 22 Stayed at Mr. Mills to dinnr Set of  
 about half after 3 P. M. for York. arrived at York about 6 P.M.  
 took my Baggage to the ferry house on the North river opposite  
 to Paulus Hook lodged at Mr. Rodgrs —

SUNDAY 23 preached three times to day at York. twice in  
 the New Church & once in the old, blessed be God with some  
 liberty — went ovr the Ferry to Paulus Hook in the Evening in  
 order to be ready to set of with the Stage early in morning.  
 Recvd from Revd Doctor Rogers<sup>49</sup> on an account York Curency  
 5: 0: 0:

MONDAY 24 Set of this morning early in the Stage  
 breakfasted at the New Blazing Starr — dined at Bruinswick &  
 arrived at Princetown in the Evening. lodged at Dr. Wither-  
 spoons<sup>50</sup> —

TUESDAY 25 Set of this morning having put my Bagage in  
 the Stage for Philada. hired a horse & borrowed a Chair &  
 with my son Johny set of about 9 A M. dined at Mr Teats

<sup>49</sup> The Reverend John Rodgers was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New York at this time. The old church was the building located on Wall Street, and the new building on Beekman Street was completed by the close of 1767. Shepherd Knapp, *A History of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New York* (New York, 1909), pp. 1–25.

<sup>50</sup> John Witherspoon came from Scotland in August 1768 to become president of the College of New Jersey. Beatty's visit occurred less than a year after Witherspoon arrived. An enlightening study of Witherspoon's acceptance of the presidency of the college is found in L. H. Butterfield's *John Witherspoon Comes to America*. (Princeton, 1953.)

[Tate's]<sup>51</sup> at Newtown      Called at Mr. Harris's<sup>52</sup> where I saw several friends.      arrived at home in the Eveing whre I found my family mother & all well — to me no small comfrt — blessed by God who has hitherto helped me —

WEDNESDAY 26      continued at home      Some of my people hearing of my return came to see me —

THURSDAY 27      continued at home expecting some of my people

FRIDAY 28      Still tarried at home — very dry weather all the grass seemed much withred —

SATURDAY 29      Several of my people came to see me — it rained hard in the afrtrnoon but the ground being so vry hrd the rain did not penetrate it above half an inch where it was hrd. Yet it was vry seasonable for corn

SUNDAY 30      lectured & preached to a large audaty [auditory]

[There are no entries for the month of August.]

SEPTEMBER.      FRIDAY 1      wrote to Dennis Deberdt Esqr. & Mr. Thos. Field London

THURSDAY 7      went to Mr. Anthony Teats & married Revd. Mr. Boyd<sup>53</sup> to Miss jenny Teat.

FRIDAY 8      Stayed at Mr. Henry Winecoops.<sup>54</sup>      a dread-full Storm of wind & Rain.

<sup>51</sup> Sometimes this name is written Tate. Anthony Tate was one of three who held land in trust for a building for Presbyterians. *Papers*, Bucks County Historical Society, III, 393.

<sup>52</sup> When the Newtown Presbyterian congregation erected a new church building in 1769, it was on a lot that had been deeded to five men. One of these was John Harris, who may be the Mr. Harris Beatty visited. *Ibid.*, III, 393.

<sup>53</sup> James Boyd was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the Newtown and Bensalem Presbyterian churches on May 30, 1769. Minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, 1758–1787, pp. 115–116.

<sup>54</sup> Henry Wynkoop, a justice of the peace in Bucks County, was a close friend of Charles Beatty. While he was in London in 1760, Beatty bought a grandfather's clock for Wynkoop. Beatty's son, Dr. Reading Beatty, married Christina Wynkoop, Henry's oldest child. John Sparhawk Wurts, "Judge Henry Wynkoop," *A Collection of Papers . . . Bucks County Historical Society*, III, 197–217.

MONDAY 11      Mother & Betsey set out for York  
 SUNDAY 17      to preach at Mr. Treats.<sup>55</sup>

MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES IN VARIOUS  
 PORTIONS OF THE DIARY

points      in Elmer lane at the golden Parriot near St Lukes  
 Church — Mr. Sherburn engraver Gulden lane —  
 Sermon before this Society to be the 17th february at Mary Cebad  
 Tue[s]day morning at Eleven o'clock [illegible pencil entries fol-  
 low] Mr. Coombe, at Mrs Jefferys, St Jame's Market  
 Raiders End the third Sab. in Mrch Raiders End & first of April —

Char: Beatty's of Pensilvania  
 lodges at Mr. Vospers Romke maker in the Minores. — Retm.  
 1/10: —

Basil who flourished A. C. 370:

Valens the Emperor an arian who desired to win him over to  
 that heresy; when Modestus the prefect asked him, know ye not  
 who we are that command it? No Body, (said Basil) whilost you  
 command such things, know ye not (said the prefect) that we have  
 honours to bestow upon you? to which he answered, they are but  
 changeable like yourselves: hereupon in a rage he threatned him  
 to confiscate his goods, torment, or banish Kill him to which he  
 answerd, He need not fear confiscation that hath nothing to lose;  
 nor banishmt. to whom Heaven only is a country: nor torments,  
 when his body wd. be dashed in pieces with one blow, nor death,  
 which is the only way to set him at liberty — the Prefect told  
 him he was mad, he replied I wish that I may forever be this mad

When he had read the Bible ovr he said. — It is a Physitians  
 Shop of preservatives against poisinuous Heresies; a patrn of profit-  
 able Laws agt rebellious Spirits: a treasury of most costly Jewels  
 agt begarly Elements & a fountain of most pure watr, Springing up  
 to Eternal life

Mus..	C—k—bot of David Pric	L10: 10:
Clote cam makng		7. 0.
Do 8 a		3. 17

---

<sup>55</sup> Richard Treat was pastor of the Abington Presbyterian Church, in what was then Philadelphia County. Minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, 1758-1787.

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Memorandum to buy the Hystories of Mexico & Peru by Garcilazo & Herera also Delisle

to make Curious black Ball

To 2 ounces of fine mutton suet well clarified      1 ounce of Bees wax, which melt with the Suet then mix with them well — 1 ounce of ivory black, then pour it out into any China Cup or vessel you like, let it lay untill next day and then knock it out & it will be fit for use

NB when you make large quantities proportion the Ingredients as above.

To make Starch for Gauze or book muslin — 1 quart of water  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Starch, a bit of mutton suit the bigness of a walnut, a litle bit of allum, a bit of white wax the bigness of a walnut, put these Ingredients in the water to boyl then make the Stearch as usual, when boyled Strain it ovr a lump of Loaf shugar —

A Reciept to keep Iron from Rusting — take 8 lb. hogs fatt clear of skin, cut it small & melt it with a litle water over a gentle fire, in a new glazed Pott, then strain it & set it again over the fire put into it 4 oz. Camphaire in powder boyl it till the Camphire is dissolved, & while hot put in the powder of Plumbaego (of which lead pencils are made) as to give it a leaden colour, put it warm on your Iron & after laying on 2 days — wipe it clear of.

Doctor Clerk

Take 1 &  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Chopt Raisins, &  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Rubarb Sliced thin with 1 oz Senna, 1 oz corriander seed 1 oz Columal  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz Saffron  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Liquorish, infuse them in a Gallon of wine or Brandy & let it Stand 10 Days sometimes stirring it then Strain it of & put to it 5 pints more of wine or Brandy to the lees and when it has Stood 6 weeks it will be as good as the first Strained, take a wine glass full when in pain & if not better in two hours another

Wrote on a Stone Erected at a Spring in Georgia 1765.

No barren rock nor bitter Stream confess,  
An angry God, or dreary wilderness.  
But cooling Springs, with chearfulness proclaim,  
their rise, & Source, *Jehovah's* Sacred name  
be here no discontent, nor discord found,  
nor let your murmurings, violate the Sound.

paid out for the College New Jersey March 21st 1769. Coach  
hire for Dr. Franklin to see the apparatus .....0: 2: 0:

To Make Current Wine

put 30lb. of good muscovado Shugar into a nine Gall Cask then take about half Bushel of white Currents, press out the Juice as much as you can & fill the tub up with water, and Stir the tub every day till all be melted and begin to foment, & after it is done working put into it a quart of Brandy

Wash the Pumice as much as you can to fill the Vessel & put a Gallon of water & let it Stand upon the pumice a few days & put a litle Shugar to it, will keep the Vessel full up, & what is to much will be vinegar let it Stand long enough —

- 6 oz Rosemary flowers
- 6 oz Lavender Do
- 6 pennyworth Wild Time
- 6 Do. Eyebright
- 6 Do. Colts foot
- 6 Do. Bitterny

Memorandum of Sundries Bought at Eliz. Town 1783

China .....	1	18	6
Cards & Tossills .....	2	4	0
Diaper .....	1	7	0
Sauce pan .....		9	0
Coffee Mill .....		14	0
Decantur .....	1	4	0
Knives & Forks .....		11	0
Queens Ware .....	1	10	0
Bedstead .....	4	10	0
Plate .....	8	15	10
Tea Canister .....	1	5	0
Sliders Pair .....		7	6

---

Dr. Scott	No. 11084	L 1	17	6
Jno. Houston	11085	L		
Mrs. Ferguson	11086	1	17	6
Jno. Wallace	11088	1	17	6
Wm. Scott	11087	1	17	6
Jno. Jamison	11089	1	17	6
Jno. Carr	11090			
Mr. Macky	No. 11091	1	17	6
Do.	No. 11092	1	17	6
Do.	No. 11093	1	17	6
Jno. Fenton	11113	1	17	6
Do.	11,121	1	17	6
Wife Do.	11,120	1	17	6
Mathew Bennet	11,111	1	17	6
Mr. Fenton	11094	1	17	6
Mrs. Ledom	11099	1	17	6

Jany. 2.		L	S	D
Thos. Raney	No. 1146	1	10	0
Jno. Beatty	No. 1145	1	10	
Jesse Murry	1154	1	10	0
Do. Do.	1155	1	10	0
Jno. Murry	1153	1	10	0
Saml. Murry	1152	1	10	0
Jas. Stephens	1151	1	10	0
Do. Do.	No. 1150	1	10	0
Andw. McEy	1149	1	10	0
		<hr/>		
		L 13	10	0

## Memo. of Wood Bought.

1 Load Cap' Smith		14	6
Do	Do	8	0
Do	Do	13	6
Do	Do	11	0
Do	Do	13	0
Do	Do	10	0
Do	Do	9	0
Do	Do	17	0
Do	Do	12	0
Do	Do	17	0
Do	Do	9	6

Dan. 11. 2 last verses . . . return of the Ten tribes from the north, perhaps the nine Indian tribes in America. see Jer. 16. 14. 15 Chap. 33. 8 & Chap. 31. 8. indeed the whole of it. Rev. 16. 12.

The Power of Russia is growing dayly, who very probably is ye King of the North. it is current tradition among the Turks that their Empire shall one time or other be destroyed by the *Russians*. Sir Paul Rycaut in his account of the present State of the Greek Church, speaking of the respect & reverance which the Muscovites have for the See of Constantinople, says also that the Greeks on the other side have an Esteem & affection for the Muscovites, as for those whom antient Prophecies mention to be designed by God for their avengers & deliverers in after ages. perhaps this Prophecy is now about to be full filled, by the war declared by the Turks agt. the Russians — considering this war is at least occasioned by the Papists depriving the Protestants in *Poland* of their liberty. the Russians take part wth. the latter, the Turks wth. ye former, & it is not improbable, that the Protestant Powrs will be drawn in to take part wth. Russia & Papists with Turkey. & in the End both the antichristian Powrs shall fall & so a way be opened for the Restoration of the Jews to their own Land, it is remarkable the original word Danll. 11. 44: which is translated *utterly to*

*make away many*, in the original signify to *anathematize to con-  
 juerate or devote to perdition* So that it strongly implys that the war  
 should be on a religious account. — the same times & Event  
 seem to be presignified in this Prophecy as that of Ezekiel 38. 2.  
 he cometh from the North parts v. 15., his army of horses &c v.4. he  
 shall come up agt. Israel in the last Days v. 16. after their return  
 from Captivity v. 8. he to shall encamp on the mountains of Israel  
 Chap. 39. 2. he shall fall upon the mountains of Israel these the  
 Divine Judgements shall oertake him Chap: 38. 22. 23. —

Revd. Mr. Trail at March Street Chelsey Thurs also Satur-  
 day

Chronology of the Bible according to Josephus. — who fol-  
 lows the Hebrew before the flood, but the Septuagint afr □

From Adam to Noah's 600th yr. □	the flood—..	£1556
from the flood to Terah 70th yr.....		892
to the promise made to abraham.....		75
to the coming out of Egypt.....		430
to the Death of Moses.....		40
to the building of Solomons Temple.....		552
to its destruction by Nebuchadnezer.....		470
the Babylonian Captivity.....		70
from the 1 of Caius to the 12th of Nero.....		639
from the 12th. of Nero to ye 13th. of Domitian.....		28
	in all....	4752

The 12 Cesars Emperors of Rome

1. Caius Julius Cesar an extraordinary Pson fortunate in war espe-  
 cially in ye defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia was murdered in the  
 Senate house by *Brutus & Cassius* &c.
2. Octavius his Nephew succeeded him called *Augustus Cesar*  
 Christ Born in ye 42 or 41. year of his reign great peace in  
 his day.
3. *Tiberius Cesar* his son in law succeeded him — who was  
 cruel, voluptuos, & disimilator.
4. Caligula who exceeded his predecissor in all manr. of debauchery,  
 a great Coward, Cruel, ambitious who set himself up for a god, but  
 was made to Experience he was but a man being murdered An. 41.
5. *Claudius Caesar* (uncle to the late Emperor) the Con-  
 quest of Britain was made in his time —
6. *Nero* succeeded who was cruel that rendered him ad... Killed  
 his mother, his Tutor Seneca, burned Rome King 14 years  
 was took of —

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7. **Sergius Galba** a Spaniard succeeded an old man reg but a little time
8. **Otho** succeeded but reigned not long. Killed himself.
9. **Vitellius** cruel & Luxurious, he was thrown in ye Tiber.
10. **Vespasianus** a good Emperor but blamed for his taxes — had a tax upon wine.
11. **Titus** Succeeded the delight of mankind. was taken of by an intemperate death.
12. **Domitian**, who Copied Nero & Caligula was murdered by some of his Relations the Senate in detestation of his Memory ordered his name to be razed out of all publick acts.

# APPENDIX



In addition to the diaries of Charles Beatty, the Presbyterian Historical Society has a number of letters that were written to Beatty and some miscellaneous Beatty documents. The correspondence gives some valuable information on contemporary conditions in England.

1. Indenture between John Liester and Charles Beatty, November 16, 1752
2. Fragment of a Manuscript, 1753
3. Letter of Charles Beatty to his Wife, December 31, 1760
4. Letter of William Gordon to Charles Beatty, December 24, 1763
5. Letter of William Gordon to Charles Beatty, January 17, 1764
6. Letter of William Gordon to Charles Beatty, September 19, 1765
7. Letter of Thomas Field to Charles Beatty, July 18, 1766
8. Promissory Note of Charles Beatty, August 5, 1767; Note of Richard Treat, April 23, 1773
9. Will of Charles Beatty, April 13, 1772
10. Probation of Beatty's Will, September 14, 1773
11. Inventory of Beatty's Effects and Executor's Report

## INDENTURE BETWEEN JOHN LIESTER AND CHARLES BEATTY

This Indenture made The Sixteenth Day of November — in The year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and and [*sic*] fifty two in the twenty Sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King of Great Brittain France and Ireland — Between John Liester of Warington in the County of Bucks and Province of Pensilvania Yeoman of the one part and Charles Beatty of Warminster in the Same County and Province aforesaid Clerk of the other part — Witnesseth that the Said John Liester as well for divers Considerations him thereunto especially moving as also for and in Consideration of the Sum of five Shillings of good and Lawfull money to him Well and truly in hand paid by the Said Charles Beatty at and before the Sealing and and [*sic*] Delivery of these presents The Recept whereof he the Said John Liester doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof doth fully and freely acquit Exonerate Release and Discharge the Said Charles Beatty his heirs Executors and administrators and every of them by these presents he the Said John Liester Hath Granted Bargained Sold Alienated Enfeoffed and Confirmed And by these presents Doth grant Bargain Sell Alien Enfeoffee and Confirm unto the Said Charles Beatty his heirs and assigns forever The one full and Equal half part of all mines minerals and veins of Oar of what kind or quality soever they be that now are or shall at any time hereafter be found dug forth or got in or upon any part of the tract of Land and Plantation of the Said John Liester Scituate in the township of Warington aforesaid in the County of Bucks whereon the Said John Liester now Dwels Containing one hundred and twenty five Acres or any part or parcel thereof with the privileges Profits Advantages and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or Appertaining And all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Trust Possession Property Claim and Demand whatsoever of him the Said John Liester in law as well as Equity of into or out of the Said one full and Equal half part of the Said mines Minerals and oar in or upon the Said farm or plantation or any part or parcel thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the Said one full & Equal half part of all Such mines minerals and veins of Oar That now are or Shall or may at any time or times hereafter be found lay'd open dug forth or got in or upon the Said tract of Land and Plantation of the Said John Liester in Waringtown aforesaid or any part or parcel thereof unto the Said Charles Beatty his heirs and assigns to the only proper use

And behoof of the Said Charles Beatty and of his heirs and assigns forever AND the Said John Liester for himself his heirs Executors and administrators doth Covenant Promise and grant to and with the Said Charles Beatty his heirs and assigns by these presents that he the Said John Liester and his heirs the Said one full and Equal half part of all Such Mines Minerals and veins of Oar that now is are Shall or may at any time or times hereafter be found layed open dug forth or got in or upon the Said Farm or Plantation of the Said John Liester Scituate in Warrington aforesaid or any part or parcel thereof unto the Said Charles Beatty his heirs and assigns against him the Said John Liester and his heirs and against all manner of persons whatsoever Lawfully Claiming or to Claim by from or under him or them shall and will warrant and for Ever Defend AND ALSO That it Shall and may be Lawfull to and for the Said Charles Beatty his heirs Executors administrators and Assigns and for his and their workmen, Servants, and Labourers from time to time and all times for Ever hereafter at his and their Wills and pleasure without any denial or molestation of Said John Liester his heirs or assigns in any part or place of the Said farm or Plantation of the Said John Liester where it Shall be thought needfull and necessary for the Said Charles Beatty his heirs Executors administrators and assigns his or their Servants and labourers to Dig draw levels Trench and mine in order to discover find out and get any Mine Vein or Oar or minerals whatsoever and if discovered found and got the same to lead Drive and Carry away and the same to Convert to his and their own use AND ALSO if need and necessity so require to Drive drifts open drains and Draw levels for the draining and Carrying away the water from the Ground annoying and proving Detrimental to any of their works for the purpose aforesaid IN WITNESS whereof the parties first above named in these present Indentures have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and Seals The Day and Year first above written —

Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of

John Hogan

John gray

John Lester

her

Catherin X Lester

Mark

Interlined before the Sealing and Delivery of this —  
between the third and fourth lines the words [of the other  
part] also between the twentieth and twenty one lines the

word [any] Dashed in the thirty Sixth line the words [And  
Ca]

[Obverse]

November the Sixteenth one thousand Seven hundred and fifty two  
John Liester and his wife Catherin Liester came before me Richard  
Walker Esqr. in their proper persons and acknowledged the within  
indented to be their Act and Deed and Desires that it may be Re-  
corded as Such as Wittness my hand and Seal the Day and year  
above Written

Richard walker

John Leister & his wife to Char Beatty

## FRAGMENT OF MANUSCRIPT

[Top of torn fragment] ther Cat ...ill p...y all a cars... Mr. Cummins further as to any personal Reflections that have ben Cast on Either Side in Conformity to the Minuts of the Committee Do Redelay Joyn in Complience with and hope that it will be agreed one Both Sides so that ouer Church may be governed as the Dead of Trust Directs

[Opposite side]

and C... rrog... ...y apa

be carried aboute in order to Git People to ...ne it for Your staying amongst us under the present Circumstances, Sir

Your most humble Servant

New York

William Nicholson

14th November

Society Clark

1753

## LETTER OF CHARLES BEATTY TO HIS WIFE

[First part of letter missing. Date of writing December 31st, 1760, while he was in England.]

to make my self as easy as I can — the good people I meet with here seem to sympathize with & some I know pray heartily for you My Dr. & the Children I cannot tell you what success I shall have here as yet — there is a great deal to be done previous to application, these that wait upon great men especialy must have patience in such an affair as I am upon

There is no news — You will write me by the first opportunity & I would be glad [if] you would be litle more particular about our affairs & frends — You will remembr me to my people — & tell them to pray for me —

Grace mercy & peace be with you & the litle ones which is the earnest & frequent Desire of my Dr

Your own loving Husband—

Char. Beatty

P.S. I have lately wrote to Fathr —  
Mr. Hacket — & mothr at York —  
when I last wrote you in great haste

Dec. 31st. 1760

Your C B.

while in England [in  
another hand.]

To

Mrs Beatty at Neshaminy



WILLIAM GORDON <sup>1</sup> TO CHARLES BEATTY

Ipswich Decr. 24. 1763

My dear Friend

Your last letter that ever came to hand is dated June 2d. I wrote to you the beginning of April & again the 6th of Aut. have expected, but have not recd any answer. However this may be none of your fault. Your character has been sufficiently cleared; & I have heard that of Doct Smith <sup>2</sup> that makes me look upon him as a very indifferent sort of person. Was sorry to find, that the visit you intended [to] the frontier inhabitants must necessarily have been put off by the Indian war; <sup>3</sup> shall be glad when its ended in a firm & lasting peace, that so a door may be opened for spreading the gospel.

It was a pleasure to read, that the Lord had been at work in some places; & the accounts you gave of New Jersey College. May we have comfortable news from thence continually! I understand the chief hopes of the churches in reputation for religion, hang upon that, for supplies to preach the pure gospel. When you write, mention something about the family of our late worthy friend Mr Davies,<sup>4</sup> how the sons go on at College, are likely to prove &c.

---

<sup>1</sup> William Gordon (1728–1807), an independent English minister, held a charge at Gravel Lane until 1770 when he removed to America because of his sympathy for the American cause. After fifteen years in America he returned to England, settled in London, and lived with his brother-in-law, John Field, at Newgate. He was the author of *History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America: including an Account of the Late War; and of the Thirteen Colonies, from their Origin to that Period*. 4 volumes, 1788. *Dictionary of National Biography* (New York, 1908), VIII, 35. See note 28 of Beatty's Journal of 1769.

<sup>2</sup> William Smith was in England in 1762 to solicit funds for the College of Philadelphia. He claimed that Beatty emphasized that his collection was for the frontier inhabitants rather than for the Corporation of Poor and Distressed Ministers, which was the original design. This approach, Smith argued, made the collection a public affair and injured his chances of acquiring funds for the college. William Smith Papers, Penn-Peters Correspondence, II, 102, in J. H. Brinton Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

<sup>3</sup> Beatty and John Brainerd had been chosen by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia to go as missionaries to the frontier in 1763, but the Indian uprising delayed their going. It was not until 1766 that Beatty and George Duffield fulfilled this proposed mission to the Ohio Country. *Records of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America* (Philadelphia, 1904), pp. 326, 335. See notes 1, 10, 91 of Beatty's Journal of 1766.

<sup>4</sup> Samuel Davies, who had been in England to solicit funds for the College of New Jersey during 1753–1755 and who later became president of that college, died in 1761. Richard Webster, *History of the Presbyterian Church in America* (Philadelphia, 1857), pp. 549–563.

There have been most sad failures of late in London among the dissenters. Touchet you have doubtless heard of. It is said that his debts amounted to three hundred & fifty thousand pounds. Several gentlemen had agreed to be trustees to manage his affairs, but now they have all thrown it up. Many of his Creditors have sold their claims for ten shillings in the pound, & others would be glad I suppose to do the same. There is no knowing when the affair will be wholly settled, nor what effects it will have on others. Mr T—claims his privilege as member of the house, & will not submit to be a bankrupt.

Mr Webber having done some things; put Mr Grosvenour upon looking particularly into his affairs. The examination not proving satisfactory, affected Mr G— so that he died; when it came out, that he died insolvent, & that Mrs. Grosvenours jointure of 320 L p Ann was mortgaged, Our friend Simmons stands it, but has been sadly used & has sufferd. Webber was in the Gazette within this week. I am afraid he will appear to have been a sad man, & to have had only a glaring profession. They talk but of half crown in the pound. Doct Guise I am told had settled things so on his granddaughter, that they are safe. Mr Crisp in Bow Church yard, with his brother & nephew, are bankrupts; the first is greatly blamed. There are several other dissenters that have broke, to their no small discredit, & to the great reproach of their profession. Would be thankful, they are none of my particular acquaintance.

Brother Thom. will go near to mention his having a daughter, & Mr Field the seedsman's being dangerously ill, not like to get over it. Was at Norwich some weeks ago. Doct Wood & friends in those parts are very well. Shall send you a sermon I brought from thence, which may prove acceptable on account of the curious circumstances attending it. I don't remember whether I told you, how that Mr Sowden of Rotterdam had buried his wife, & was over in England this summer. He returned to Holland, the beginning of Novr. Thus much for private news, now for publick; but as you will receive a number of Journals with this, I am under no necessity of being large upon the head. Wilkes's affair has made a great noise, & is not yet finished. The parliament stand by the King & ministry; the mob are for W—; but its plain to be seen from the votes of the Commons, that he will be expelled. The houses are adjourn'd for the holidays, & after that the matter will be resumed. The Lords have to examine him upon a most vile performance; an essay on women. The Commons on his being the author of the North Briton No. 45. I expect & wish to see him pun-

ished. His friends are obliged to give up his character. The government, thro rage & indignation went too far I apprehend in taking him up as they did, & the consequence of it will be the settling by the house of Lords in some sort the power of the secretaries of state; it will be well if they preserve the proper medium, & from party resentment against W—for the insults he has been guilty of, do not allow them more power than is consistent with the liberties of the subject.

The people seem to be growing more into a liking of the peace, tho' it is very slowly. Numbers of false reports are frequently propagating to keep them uneasy, & they are not sufficiently attentive to see how their passions are played upon. I think it a great happiness amidst all the noise & bustle & divisions of the present day, that the parliament have four more sessions to sit after the present before they are dissolved, so that there will be time enough for things to settle & for people to judge more coolly & deliberately before a national election takes place.

There is still further encouragement that the Lord reigneth. This may be our stay, amidst all the changes of these lower regions. What is in the womb of providence God only knows; but of this we are certain, that all shall work together for good to them that love God, & are called according to his purpose. May You & I have abundant evidence of our being of that number! Mrs Gordon joins in sincere respects to Self & family tho' unknown. Let me hear from you soon, You know it will be a pleasure to me. Communicate all the intelligence worth transmitting. I will endeavour to return the favour. Your very affectionate friend & humble servant

William Gordon

My health is alterd for the better. Blessed be God for it.

To

The Revd Mr Beatty

Warminster

near

Philadelphia

Recd Will Gordon Decembr 1763 London

WILLIAM GORDON TO  
THE REV. CHARLES BEATTY

Ipswich Jan'y 17, 1764.

My dear Friend

Before the receipt of yours of Novr 10: I had sent a letter to you of Decr 24. which remains with brother to be forwarded the first opportunity, & will in all likelihood come at the same time with this.

Ceremony between us would look as though our friendship was upon the wain, whereas I would hope the contrary, & that it will increase 'till it comes to its full in the heavenly regions.

You mention mine of Jan'y 22. being received; from thence I am afraid that those of April & August have miscarried.

I have a very bad opinion of Dr Smith, as You will find by my last. He had ambition enough to aspire after an American Bishoprick.<sup>5</sup> I should not wonder, should he deny it when he returns, but I have received my information from such hands, that I doubt not the truth of it. I was told, that the Proprietor Mr Penn inform'd him that he would oppose such an attempt to the utmost, & that Dr Chandler did the same, so that I suppose he hath dropt his scheme.

Mr De Berdt has been your stanch friend, & hath not spared the Dr an inch; but considering how prone we are to be pleased at the evils &c that overtake an enemy, we may as well drop the subject.

The heats in England are not yet subsided. People continue displeas'd with the peace, & I suppose the Indian war makes them more so; & yet methinks they should rejoice, that we have not both the French & Indians to deal with. Had the war continued the last year, & our American forces been employ'd down in the West Indies, & the French had a right to assist the Savages, with better opportunities than at present, I wonder what we should have done: for I am certain that the deficiencies in the navy & land service were so great, that neither force nor rewards could have procur'd a sufficient number of hands. We have a great scarcity of labouring hands even now in this part of the country. After the most mature

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<sup>5</sup> The dissenting colonists were greatly concerned over the movement within the Anglican Church to establish a bishopric in America in the fear that it would endanger freedom of worship and the position of the dissenting churches. Arthur L. Gross, *The Anglican Episcopate and the American Colonies* (Harvard Historical Studies, IX, 1902), chapters VIII-IX. See also note 39 to Beatty's Journal of 1769.

deliberation I can't but account it a glorious peace, too good to have ventured any thing further in war in order to have made it better.

I heartily pity the distresses of your back inhabitants. The relief you have given them is noble & generous; not to have relieved them, would have been barbarous & cruel. They would have escaped one set of savages, to have fallen into the hands of others. I shall rejoice to hear that their troubles are at an end. The present darkness will I trust be scatterd, & give way to a glorious light. It will be well for the inhabitants, if these calamities are sanctified. May they hear the voice of God, & break off from their iniquities!

I can't perceive any thing at present like a future rupture among the powers of Europe. I look upon the death of the young Elector of Saxony, who put up as candidate for the crown of Poland, as favourable to the Poles: & expect that they will choose a native. It's a matter of faith in my political creed, that there is a secret thorough good understanding between Russia & Prussia & our court, & that there is no bad one between the Prussians & Turks; & that Prussia will so overawe Austria, with Russia & the Turks, that the Austrians will not think of playing off the French upon Prussia, lest he should return the compliment by exciting the Turks or Russians.

I don't see, but the times are as they have been. It is with the body of Europe, as with the body of a man when the fever has raged high but is gone off; Some bad humours which have not wholly subsided remain, & now & then threaten a relapse, but proper care prevents their coming to any height, & at length the constitution recovers firmness & a peaceable consistency. I may be something odd in my politicks; but whether I guess near the truth or no, time will discover. I judge for myself, by laying circumstances together & comparing things with things. Was I within the whispers of a court, I might be blinded with the dust that the bustling of great men raises, & be further from the truth. We are certainly nearer the end than ever: but that the end is near does not yet appear to me from the aspect of providence. I must see something, yea a great deal more, before I can infer from providences, that the time of latter day glory is at hand. The sanguine expectations of many pious men in ages back have been disappointed. I am not for laying much stress upon opinion & sentiment, nor for following those that say *lo he is here*, or *lo he is there*.

Mr Wesley's people I hear no more of. Wesley was wise enough to break off connections with them, & time has shown the folly of such pretenders.

Your account of the College was very agreeable. I understand

Mr Davies is dead. Give me some account of the family. The Revd Mr Bostwick <sup>6</sup> & the Revd Mr Cumming <sup>7</sup> I hear are both removed from this troublesome world. Mr Bellamy <sup>8</sup> writes me but a melancholy account of religious affairs in New England. I have not told you all the news, & therefore must go on. Wilks continues still to make a great noise. The publick are now in suspense about his returning from France, by the day fixed by the house of commons for his appearing before them. I wish he may keep where he is, as the affair will then I imagine proceed with less heat, & gradually subside. I don't expect his return, because of his going off in the manner he did, when it had been given out that he was so very bad.

The court are now brilliant & merry, on account of the marriage of the princess Augusta to the hereditary prince of Brunswick. The affair was finished the last night at seven. Tomorrow is kept for the Queen's birth day: so that its a time of joy & festivity, but I believe there is as little excess about the court as there hath been for many years. The King behaves well, notwithstanding all the ill-natured things that opposition may whisper to his disadvantage.

The ministry I apprehend is settled, & will be able to proceed in the plans necessary for the good of the publick. I live in hopes, of hearing many grumbletonians speak honourably of the peace & of the government: but it was always the case for the English to fall out with one another when they had made peace with the common enemy. It does not signify my scribbling on at this rate, I shall tire both you & myself, & therefore I will proceed to desire our kind remembrance to Mrs Beatty & children though unknown, & to send You our best & affectionate wishes [torn page] close of all, your sincere friend & humble servant William Gord[on]

If Mr Rhea calls, I shall treat him as Mr Beatty's friend.  
Jany 20. Wilks is not return'd

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<sup>6</sup> David Bostwick (1721–1763) was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City. William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit* (New York, 1858), III, 131–134.

<sup>7</sup> Alexander Cumming (Cummins), a Presbyterian minister, served as collegiate pastor with Ebenezer Pemberton in New York City, removed to Boston to become pastor of the Old South Church in 1761, and died in August of 1763. Webster, *op. cit.*, pp. 614–616.

<sup>8</sup> Joseph Bellamy (1719–1790), a Congregational divine of Bethlehem, Conn., corresponded with a number of Presbyterian ministers. See note 11 to Beatty's Journal of 1762.

To

The Revd Mr Charles Beatty

Warminster near Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Recd Will Gordon      Jany 1764      London

WILLIAM GORDON TO  
THE REV. CHARLES BEATTY

My dear Friend

I have been long expecting an answer to my last of Sept 20, 1764, but in vain, Hope you received it, because of a book I sent with it, of which I desired your acceptance. Informed you that I was removed from Ipswich to London, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the late Dr Jennings's <sup>9</sup> death. Am now settled at No. 14. Stepney Causey, where you will please to direct to me. Our situation is extremely pleasant & airy, but a considerable distance from the city, & our place of worship: however we must put up with some inconveniences in life, we can't have every thing to our minds, nor is it fit we should. Brother Field is turn'd stationer & gone into partnership with Mr Simmons: he lives now in St Mary Axe. They are settled at Ipswich with a minister in my room, & are very happy with him. Mr George Notcutt is like shortly to commence a widower: expect to hear of his wifes death every letter, whenever it comes it will be a heavy stroke upon him. Friends are fearful lest he should sink under it: but hope he will be supported for the benefit of his family, as well as the interest of religion.

The papers give us bad accounts of the declension of trade your side of the water, am sorry for it. The late ministry were most wretchedly overseer in stopping the correspondence with the Spaniards, & interdicting a trade so much to the advantage of the colonies. It is feard by many, that the error is discovered too late to be remedied. I wish our American affairs had been better managed, & that the peace of our Colonists, as well as their liberty & prosperity had been more consulted. What will be the end of the measures lately adopted, must leave to the overrulings of providence, but apprehend that if not reversed, we shall in time feel the bad effects of them. There are great complaints here of the badness & declension of trade, & yet extravagance & luxury prevail the same as ever. Provisions of every kind have been extremely dear, & it is questiond whether they will be ever reduced considerably, & yet the city is increasing, & new buildings are sprouting up in every part that will admit of it. The alterations that have taken place within a few years are surprizing, so that the plans of any date

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<sup>9</sup> David Jennings (1691–1762), a noted dissenting minister and tutor of divinity, served as a lecturer in Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, and as one of the Coward lecturers at Little St. Helen's. *Dictionary of National Biography*, X, 764.



will not convey a just idea of the metropolis. There have been a great number of fires within this half year, more than have been known for a long long while within so short a space of time. Some of them it is justly supposed have been owing to incendiaries.

A change in the ministry has at last taken place, & something unexpectedly: Not owing to the present set's forcing themselves in, but to the others disobliging his Majesty in the affair of the regency bill. Should be glad, if those that were in from time to time, would consult the publick good a little more: but the poor state is like the Ass in the fable, obliged to carry the same burden let who will be master: however there is a crisis when communities must mend or perish; when this crisis will be, & what will be the issue of it God only knows, to him it must be left, may our own particular spiritual interests be safe & prosper, & it will be of but small consequence to us, though the world instead of old England was to go to ruin. Religious sects seem to multiply, & in this respect the present appears something like the time of Oliver. We have a good king, who is an example to the court, I heartily wish his courtiers & people were more like him: but they are ready to despise him for those qualities which ought to excite their admiration, his domestick ones. Let me hear from you in answer to this, the first opportunity. Mrs Gordon joins in best respects to Self & Family.

Your very affectionate friend

William Gordon

London alias Stepney Causey Sept 19, 1765

[Obverse] To The Revd Mr Beatty Warminster

Revd. Gordon Septembr. 19. 1765. London

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THOMAS FIELD<sup>10</sup> TO  
THE REV. CHARLES BEATTY

London July 18, 1766 —

Rev'd & Dr. Sir

Your favour of Last Jany & Feby. I have now before me — Your Bill Value 51. 2. 10 Came Safe & is duly Cr. I wrote you last Summer with the State of the Acct. Ballanced — but as I Suppose that must have miscarried — I now Inclose you another Copy. — I am Greatly Oblig'd to you for the trouble you have taken to throw the College Business in my Favour. — Agreeable to which I have now Forwarded you as per Invoice — which I hope you will Receive Safe & to Satisfaction. —

There are Some few Articles not to be had as you will See in the margin of the Bill — I have Charg'd them as low as Possible — the Same as I Used to Charge the College — the Scotch Edition of Henry we Could not get — I have Sent a Set of the Old Edition, 2d hand pretty Reasonable — Mr. Gordon has Collected for you all he could of your Commission for which I have paid him. — further Particulars I presume his letter will Inform you — Mr Forfett thinks that Considering the Circumstances you mention respecting Mr Lawrence the Society will so far Dispense with the Arrears. as to let it pass. if he Chuses to Subscribe afresh. & keeps up his Payments Punctual — you will find in No 3. Nominations for yourself — Mr Rogers,<sup>11</sup> who I understand is remov'd to New York — & Mr Hunt of Virginia who Desired it might be Sent to the Care of Mr Rhea of Philadelphia & another for Mr Danl. Robertdew<sup>12</sup> of Philadelphia — Mr John Rogers Owes the Society L2. 12. 6 & Mr Saml Powell<sup>13</sup> L4. 4. 0 — he

<sup>10</sup> Thomas Field, a bookdealer in London, assisted ministers in the American colonies in the purchase of books. See notes 4 and 29 of Beatty's Journal of 1769.

<sup>11</sup> John Rodgers (1727–1811) was at this time pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New York City. Webster, *op. cit.*, 576–581. See note 28, Journal of 1762 and note 49, Journal of 1769.

<sup>12</sup> Daniel Roberdeau (1727–1795), a Philadelphia merchant, was the son-in-law of the Reverend David Bostwick. He was an active supporter of and participant in the American Revolution. He also served as an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. *Dictionary of American Biography*, XV, 646–647; Minutes of the Consistory of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, 1745–1798, p. 22.

<sup>13</sup> This may have been the Samuel Powell who, in 1770, was elected to the Common Council of Philadelphia and was chosen mayor of that city five years later. *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1847), pp. 751, 809.

was the Quaker you introduced when in England — there are likewise Some Old Books & Sundrys for your Distribution from your Old friend Mr Forfitt with 2 letters these are Containd in a Case No 3. — the Trunk No 1. Contains the Chief of the New Books. Orderd for the College — the Case No 2 Contains the Books Collected by Mr Gordon — Excepting some little Variations mention'd in the Margin — there are no Sets of Mr Davies's Sermons. There have been some sent over for the Subscribers. & I believe there was one package Consign'd to you — but there are none now to be had — the Sticks are in the Case No 2. [I] am Oblig'd to you for the History of New York &c. the Others are Dispos'd of as Directed — I think I have now Answerd your letter respecting Business. — & now my Dr. Sir. I hope this will find your Self & Family in good health. as through mercy we are — Since I had the pleasure of Seeing you Providence has Bless'd me with Two little Girls. I now begin to Experience the pleasures as well as the Cares of a Young Family — there is nothing I wish for more than the pleasure of Seeing my Dear friend Beatty — I often Recollect the Agreeable hours we spent together. but Cannot hope for a Repetition of them. Unless you will again Visit England. or I Should do as a family of our Kindred are About to do. that is to go and Settle in America — Mr Thomas Eckley a Relation of ours with his wife & a family of three or four Children Proposes to Come & Settle in your Country — some where near the College at New Jersey as he proposes Giving his Son a College Education there — he is a Gentleman of easy fortune — a Sensible man well Respected and of a Serious turn of mind — I Shall beg leave to Reccomend him to your Acquaintance — as he will make you an Agreeable Friend — Dr. Chandler<sup>14</sup> is Dead. which Possibly you may hear before this Reaches you. Mr Williamson<sup>15</sup> just now informs me Dr. Allison<sup>16</sup> writes from Philadelphia to

<sup>14</sup> Samuel Chandler (1693–1766), a dissenter of the Presbyterian persuasion, was a man of great learning and outstanding ability. He died on May 8, 1766, in London. Walter Wilson, *The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark . . .* (London, 1808), II, 360–384. See note 10, Journal of 1762.

<sup>15</sup> Hugh Williamson (1735–1819) was a Presbyterian elder who studied for the ministry but became a professor of mathematics at the College of Philadelphia. In 1764 he went to Europe to study medicine in Edinburgh, London, and at the University of Utrecht where he received his M.D. He played an important role in the establishment of our federal government as a member of the Constitutional Convention. *Dictionary of American Biography*, XX, 298–300.

<sup>16</sup> Francis Alison (1705–1779), an outstanding educator of colonial America, was vice-provost of the College of Philadelphia and assistant pastor of the

Dr Chandler. Acquainting him the Synod of New York had Drawn up an Address of thanks to his Majesty on the Repeal of the Stamp Act. — which Address he the Dr. had forwarded to Dr Chandler from New York. with the proper Instructions for its being presented to his Majesty — I am Desired to inform you that the Address if it is Come to hand has not been found Amongst Dr Chandlers Papers. but Mr Chandler the Apothecary has promis'd Particularly to Attend to it & whenever it Comes to hand Mr. Debert has promis'd to do the Needfull. — Mr Williamson to Morrow Night Sets Sail for Amsterdam. — you will Excuse me in what I am now Going to Mention — I would not trouble you but I dont Know who besides to Confide in — that is to take the liberty of Drawing Two bills in [y]our favour. — One is on Mr Halsey for books Sent by him [page torn]er for the Colledge ever since June 1763. & which are not yet paid for — the Other is on Mr Bradford — the Case is Dr Gibbons wants to Remit L130 to Mr Stockton of Prince Town for the use of Mrs. Davies — being the profit Arising from the produce of the Sermons here in England. — The Colledge owes me L125. Mr Richd. Stockton Owes me L1.12.0 — Making together L126. 12. 0. & if you will be So Obliging to Add L3. 8. 0 from the Books now Sent which makes the Sum L130.. but lest they Should remit the money before this Comes to hand. I also Send you a Bill for L130.. on Mr Willm Bradford<sup>17</sup> he owes me L22-[3d digit not decipherable] 9. 8. which is Greatly Over Due & I Should think will make no Difficulty of Paying it if you Should be Success full enough to Receive them both you will be kind enough to remit me the Ballance as Suits your Convenience. — I would not Trouble you were it not for the Reasons Above mention'd — I am much Oblig'd to

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First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He opposed the restrictions that were being imposed upon the colonies by Great Britain. With the repeal of the Stamp Act he presented an overture to the Synod of New York and Philadelphia on May 29, 1766, to the end "that an address should be made to our Sovereign, on the joyful occasion of the repeal of the Stamp Act, and thereby a confirmation of our liberties, and at the same time proposing the copy of such an address for examination; which was read and approved by the Synod." *Records of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* (Philadelphia, 1904), p. 360. See note 24, Journal of 1762.

<sup>17</sup> William Bradford (1722–1791), a Philadelphia printer and publisher of the *Weekly Advertiser, or Pennsylvania Journal*, printed a number of sermons of Gilbert Tennent, was a close friend of George Whitefield (see note 3, Journal of 1769), and served as a member of the Committee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. *Dictionary of American Biography*, II, 564–566; Minutes of the Congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, I, 74.

you for you[r] Readiness to Serve me in the College Business which I shall be very Glad of the Continuance of & Shall do all in my Power to Serve them to the Best Advantage —

I last year Commenced Partnership with my Good Friend Mr Simmons in the Stationary Trade Carried on by him & Mr Webber at the Time when you was in England. the bad Success of the latter I mentiond in a former letter. — I bless God we have a Comfortable Prospect which had not your Old Friend Mr Webber Abus'd by a Spirit to high for the Situation of a Tradesman. — he Certainly might have Injoy'd to Great Advantage — it is Our Duty to Watch the footsteps of Providence — tho his ways are Sometimes very Mysterious & take the Admonition let him that Standeth take heed lest he fall — I Continue the Book Society Business. — & my Particular Friends Amongst which I Always hope to Number you — Y. . . ill Observe the Money I Mention to Draw upon Mr H For is the Old Acct. Excepting the L3. 8. 0. [torn page] Sent Mr by this Ship — the Other bill my Dear Family you Soon & Believe me to be Yr

Very Affect Friend & Oblig'd Servt.

Tho: Field

P S. Your Books are Sent by the Prince George Capt. Robinson — inclosed is the Bill of Lading — I did not Consign them to Mr Bradford as I did not Know how far it would be Agreeable. I have Contriv'd them as Near as I Could to give you as little Trouble as Possible. the Small Case which Contains the Nominations you will Charge the Freight in Such proportions as you think proper The Case & Shipping Charges we Charge to the Book Society of No 3. which Chiefly Contains Nominations —

To

The Revd Mr. Beatty

Thos. Field London

Bills of Exchang. Bill Lading &c

## PROMISSORY NOTE OF CHARLES BEATTY

Borrowed of Richard Treat of Abington in the County of Philada. the Sum of thirty Pounds Money of Pennsylvania, which I the Subscriber Charles Beatty of Warminster in the County of Bucks do hereby acknowledge & do promise for my Self my Executors & Administrators to repay to the sd Richard Treat or his Order on or before the first day of May next as witness my hand this fifth day of August An. Dom. 1767.

Chars. Beatty

[Obverse]

April 23d 1773

Received of Samuel Erwin one of the Executors of the Revd Charles Beatty the Sum of thirty Pounds being in full discharge of the Within Note. Witness my hand — Richard Treat. £30 —

No. 30            Note            Cha Beatty to R. T.            L30. 0  
 Recd. In full

## WILL OF THE REV. CHARLES BEATTY

This thirteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord 1772. I Charles Beatty of Warminster in the County of Bucks and Province of Pennsylvania being of sound Mind & Memory and in comfortable state of bodily Health But calling to mind my mortal state and not knowing the Day of my decease do make and ordain my last Will and Testament in the following manner that is to say —

Imprimis I will and order my Funeral Expences and all other my lawful Debts to be first and duly paid by my Exors And I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my Son John Beatty my trusty Friends Henry Wynhoop Esqre. of Northampton in the County of Bucks and Samuel Erwin of Mooreland in the County of Philadelphia or the Survivors or Survivor of them to be Exors of this my last Will and Testament with full power & authority to execute the same in all things wch are hereafter to be expressed. My Will is and I do hereby order all my Estate both real & personal to be sold at the descretion of my Exors at such Time and in such manner as to them shall appear best and most advantageous to my Estate and to my Children unto whom I shall presently give & bequeath the same. Particularly I order & empower my Exors afsd to ratify and confirm a certain Bargain or Agreement made by me with Thomas Fleming of Bethleham in West Jersey concerning certain Lands in Hardwich Township sussex County in West Jersey according to the Tenor and meaning of certain Articles of Agreement entered into by us. And upon his said Fleming's paying and securing the Payment of the Consideration Money in said Articles mentioned and in the manner therein mentioned that then my Exors afsd or the Survivors or Survivor of them do (and I do hereby fully authorize them to) execute a lawful Deed for the same unto the said Thomas Fleming and to his Heirs and Assigns forever. The like full Power and Authority I give to my Exors afsd or the Survivors or Survivor of them to sell all and singular my other real Estate Lands Messuages & Tenements with their Appurtenances both in the Province of New Jersey and in this Province of Pennsylvania as fully as if each Part thereof had been particularly expressed and described herein and to make and executed unto the Buyer or buyers of the same or any Part thereof as Good & sufficient Deed or Indentures of Sale for the same as I myself ought or could do — Then the Money arising from my Estate both Real and personal when sold I will and devise as follows. In the first Place I give and bequeath unto my Son John Beatty the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Penn-

sylvania Money wch said Sum together with what I have already expended upon him or for him in his Education and setting up for his support in Life I Judge to be in full for his Share of my Estate and so to be esteemed without any further demand.

Then the Residue of the Money arising from the Sale of my Estate as afsd I give and bequeath unto all my other Children both Sons & Daughters — Share & Share alike, excepting only that in as much as I have already given to my Daughter Mary Green as much as I Judge to the Value of Eighty Pounds my Will is any thing before mentioned notwithstanding that the same be considered as so much already received of her Share or dividend of my Estate It is also my Will that my Son John shall have his Legacy paid him within one Year after my decease, and that each of my other Children shall receive their several Shares or dividends, my Daughters at the Age of Eighteen years and my Sons at the Age of Twenty one in proportion to such Part of my Estate as shall then be sold, and the Shares of the Minors shall be put to Interest and paid together with their several Shares when They come to Age. It is further more my Will, that if any one or more of my Children shall decease before they arrive to Age beforementioned to be capable to receive their respective Shares, or at any Time before He, She or They shall have actually received the same and leave no lawful Issue then and in such a Case or Cases the Share or Shares of such deceased or such Part as at the Time of such decease shall be unpaid, the same shall be equally divided between all those of my Children that shall Survive, And moreover it is my Will that my sons Charles Clinton & Reading be continued at school and carried through the usual Course of Learning in the College of New Jersey and the expence of the same be defrayed by my Exors out of their Shares or dividends of my Estate, the same to be advanced from Time to Time out of the Interest arising from their Shares afsd, and as much of the Principal as shall be found needful for the said purposes, and so much only as shall remain shall be paid to them at Age afsd any thing before mentioned to the Contrary notwithstanding. And I do hereby give to my Exors aforementioned and to the Survivors or Survivor of them full Power at their discretion with the advice and consent of my Brother in Law the Revd. William Mills of Jamaica and of my Trusty Friend the Revd. Richard Treat of Abington, to give one or more or all my other Sons the like learned Education and the expence thereof defrayed in the the Way and Manner as is before mentioned with respect unto my other Sons before expressed. And lastly I do hereby utterly revoke



and disannul all and every former Will or Wills and Testament and Exors at any Time by me before made nominated and appointed, ratifying & confirming this to be my true and only last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, dated as before expressed in the beginning on the first Page of this Paper.

Signed sealed published & declared by the Char' Beatty [seal]  
said Charles Beatty to be his last Will and  
Testament in the Presence of Us —

Adam Kerr  
Nathl. Ellicott  
Willm. Man

Bucks Sscty

The 14th. Day of September Anno Domini 1772 appeared Wm Mann and Nathaniel Ellicott two of the Witnesses to the foregoing Will, when the said William Mann upon his solemn Oath and the said Nathaniel Ellicott upon his solemn Affirmation did severally Swear and Affirm that They were personally present and saw & heard the above named Charles Beatty the Testator Sign Seal publish and declare the foregoing Instrument of Writing as & for his last Will and Testament and that at the Time of so doing He was of sound Mind and Memory and of a disposing understanding to the best of their Knowledge and Belief —

Before me

Is Hicks Depy regr

Copy of the Will & Testament of The Revd. Charles Beatty decd and  
Letters Testamentary to John Beatty Henry Wynhoop and  
Samuel Erwin the Exors

recd 20/9



## A LIST OF SUNDRY THINGS BELONGING TO THE REV. MR. BETTY DECEASD

8 Red Hankerchiefs	1 Parchment Pocket Book
6 White Ditto	3 yds and half of Holland
2 Ditto Blue List	1 Green Great Coat
1 Map Ditto	2 Black Coats
3 pair Black Silk Gloves	1 Black Velvet Jacket
2 Neck Cloaths	1 Black Sattin Ditto
5 Ministers Bands in a little Book	2 Black Worsted Ditto
A Workd Pocket Book	5 pair Black Breeches
A Case Razors Compleat	1 pair Leather Ditto
2 Pair of Ticking Spatterdashes	2 Night Gowns
15 Bands	1 pair Worsted Mittens
1 Pair Thread Gloves	1 old Green Purse
12 White Shirts	1 New Silk Ditto
1 Pair of Spectacles	1 pair Worsted Muffatees
1 Pair Silver Shoe Buckles	2 Hatts
1 Pair Silver Knee Ditto	2 Wigs
1 Silver Stock Buckle	1 pair of Shoes
1 Reading Glass	1 Flannel Jacket
1 Pair Gold Sleeve Buttons	1 pair Worsted Stockings
1 Pair Steel Knee Buckles	A great Number of Unbound Books
12 White Caps	A Few Bound Ditto
1 Colourd Ditto	1 Bible
6 pair Thread Stockings	1 Bottle of Snuff
3 pair Black Worsted Ditto	1 Half Bottle Ditto
3 pair Silk Ditto	1 Stone Knee Buckle
3 White Jackets	1 Mourning Ring
1 Snuff Box	1 Diamond Ring
1 Ink Horn	1 Leathern Box
1 Gold Watch with a Stone Seal	1 Pair of Saddle Bags with a Padlock
4 Pair of Drawers	1 Matrass 1 Blankett
4 Towels	1 Blue and White Rug
2 Check Shirts	1 Port Manteau Trunk
1 Pillow Case	1 hair Trunk 1 Blue Cloak
A Leather Pocket Book	1 Tin Box with Papers

[on reverse side]

Dr Sir            the within is the Inventory of yr Decd Fathers Wear-  
ing Apparell sent to me packd in two Trunks & a Bundle — Mr

Ireland neglected sending me the key's of the Trunks — I am in  
haste Dr Sir yrs.

Jno Bayard

To Dr Jno Beatty      1773 Feby 24th

**AN INVENTORY OF THE APPRAISEMENT OF  
CHARLES BEATY'S DECEASD CLOATHING  
& EFFECTS**

		April ye 1st 1777		
		L	S	D
One Blew Uniform Coat	Erkuries Beatty	0	10	
1 Blew Coat			1	6
1 Blew Jacket	Billy Beatty		5	
1 Holland Jacket	Mrs. Fethian		7	6
1 Pair Buckskin Breeches	George		15	
1 Hunting Shirt	Erkuries Beatty		7	6
2 Pair Stockings	George Beatty		3	
1 Pair Black Leggings	Billy		5	
1 Blanket	Erkuries Beatty		15	
1 Hat	Erkuries Beatty		7	6
1 Pair Shoes	Ekuries Beatty		5	
1 Pair Pumps	George Beatty		5	
1 Stock Buckel	Mr. Green	1	10	
1 Pair Shoe Buckels	Mrs. Fethian		3	
2 Razors & Case			7	6
L S D				
1 Sword & Belt	Sold for 2:0:0 by Samuel Erwin		15	
1 Sword Belt	Erkuries Beatty		2	6
1 Chest			5	
		£ 6	15	0

The above articles were Appraised by us the Subscribers

Isaac Longstreth

Alexander Means

April ye 26th 1777      AN INVENTORY OF THE AP-  
 PRAISEMENT OF CHARLES BEATTY'S DECEAS'D  
 CLOATHING & EFFECTS WHICH CAME FROM  
 THE CROSS ROADS

		£	S	D
One Light Coloured Cloth Coat & Jacket	George	3	10	
One Brown Cloth Coat & Jacket	George		15	
One Blue Cloth Coat & Breeches	Coat to George	1		
One Green Uniform Coat & Lining	George Beatty		10	
One Pair Brown Velvet Breeches	George Beatty		7	6
One Pair Light Coloured Do.	Erkuries Beatty		7	6
One Pair Black Breeches			5	
Two Pair Yarn Stockings	George Beatty		3	
One Pair Yarn & one Thread Do.	George		2	
One Calicoe Gound [Gown]	Mrs. Green		15	
one Cotten Strip Jacket	Erkuries Beatty		10	
		£	8	5
				0

The Above Articles are Appraised by us the Subscribers

Isaac Longstreth

Alexander Means

Andrew Gilkyeson

C. C. Beatty  
 Acct. Clothing appraisment  
 & by whom with other papers  
 relate to C. Beatty

Charles C. Beatty Papers



DR. SAMUEL ERWIN ACTING EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF THE REV'D. CHARLES  
 BEATTY DECD.

1793				Cr.
Feb'y. 1.				52.19.4
For the Balance in his hands p[er] settl. in the				
Registers office Bucks County	£	868.11.10		25. 8.6
Balance due Saml. Erwin		73. 1. 2		53.15.0
				126. 1.2
				130. 9.7
				162.18.6
				108. 6.6
				0. 0.9
				279.13.8
				939.13.0

[on reverse side] Account  
 Saml. Erwin Decd.  
 to  
 Estate of Chas. Beatty Decd.

a Copy taken from one in  
 Mr. Erwins possession

1792 DR. THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL ERWIN IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE ESTATE OF REV. CHARLES BEATTY

CR.  
 1792 By disbursements to the Several Legatees to this date March 26 ..... 939.13.  
 1795 June 6 paid Mr. Wynhoop on Acct. of George Beatty ..... 7.10.  
 June 14—William Beatty ..... 26.19.4  
 Augt. 4 Mary Green ..... 10.10.8  
984.13.0

To the proceeds of the Estate as per Settlement in the office 26 March 1792 ..... £ 866.11.10  
 May 3rd To Cash paid him by John Beatty ..... 37.10.  
 1795 June 6th per ..... Do ..... 56. 5.  
 Balance due the Estate  
24. 6. 2  
984.13. 0

1800 May 7. To Commissions on £157.2.8 disbursed by John Beatty and charged by him in Mr. Erwins acct. of Comrs. as pr. office copy  
 5. 4. 0

Ball: due Mr. Erwin Instead of the £24.6.2. as above ..... £ 19. 2. 2  
£ 24. 6. 2

Recd. May 7th 1800. of John Beatty one of the executors of the Estate of the Revd. Chas. Beatty the above Ballance of nineteen pounds, two shillings & two pence  
 Rebecca Erwin and  
 Alex. Duffield Admr.

We the Adms. of the Estate of Saml. Erwin Esq. decd. to agree & Engage that this settlement now made, shall not con- clude John Beatty, in Case any dissatisfaction arises among the Legatees for the disbursements herein Stated to be made to them by Mr. Erwin, but that the signatures of the Individual Legatees only shall be conclusive to the parties—



Dr. John Beatty, Henry Wynhoop and Samuel Irwin Executors to the Estate of			
To the Amount of the Inventory including an error discovered of £8.3.10	£	S.	D.
	711	3	9½
To advance of sales	£ 23.7.3	23	7 3
To Cash recd. from sundries not Inventoried viz			
Abram Bond	£ 0.7.6		
Samuel Shoemaker	1.1.10		
John Swift	.5.		
William Vansant	2.8.		
David Kennaday	18.		
Thomas Fleming	42.9.6	64	11 10
John McCalla		50	
To monies recd. on acct. of Lands sold viz—from Robert Henderson for the homestead			
1773 April 1st Specie	£300.0.		
1775 April 1st Do.	123.4		
1776 April 14. paper	392.2.3	815	6 3
From James Warford for Land in Kingwood viz			
1775 Specie	£100.0.		
1776 paper	101.14.2	201	14 2
From Clement Dungan for house and Lot at Cross roads vizt.			
1773 April 1st Specie	£105.0		
1774 April 1st Do.	106.0		
1775 Do. Do.	112.0		
1776 April 1st paper	118.0	441	" "
To Interest on John Readings Bond		11	10 7½
		<u>2318</u>	<u>13 11</u>

March 26th 1792 The foregoing account examined and allowed

James Hanna Register  
M Hutchinson }  
Richd. Backhouse } Judges

Bucks sst. True Office Copy of the Original Settlement of the Estate of the Revd. Charles Beatty decd. filed in the Registers Office at Newtown for Bucks County March 26, 1792. Witness my hand and seal of said office Decer. 14 Anno Domini seventeen Hundred & Ninety nine

Signed for James Hanna Register  
James Linton Clk.

[on reverse side]

Office Copy Settlement  
Revd. Charles Beatty's Estate  
Deceased 100 Cents

		the Reverd. Charles Beaty deced. In Acct. with said Estate	Cr.	£	S	D
		By cash paid Christiana Scot a Bond £45 Do. per rect. £12		57		
		By Do. Hannah Rush 5/, Benjamin Armitage Junr per rect. 15/		1		
[Entry obliterated]	Henry Wymhoop	By Do. George Stewart pr. do. £6. William Bard pr. do. 4/		6	4	
		By Do. John Dobson pr. do. 15/2, William Mann pr. do. £2.2		2	17	2
		By Do. Thomas Silverhorne £1.2.6 Allen McLean £1.14		2	16	6
		By Do. Wm. Grimes 10/, James Starr £1.8—Jona. Baldwin £16.8.4		18	6	4
		By Do. Rebechah Mann £4.6.3—John McCutchen 10/		4	16	3
		By Do. printing advertisements		1	2	6
		By Do. paid Expenses proving the will		1	17	6
		By Do. John McCalla		40	15	10
		By Do. Duffield and Delany		19	16	7
				By Do. David Cowell Doctor bills £6.1.—Gilbt. Hicks pr. rect. £9.13		15
		By Do. cost Supreme Court in Jany 49/3, Wm. Linton copy Inventory. 7/6		2	16	9
		By Do. Esther Gilbert pr. rect. £22.6., Sarah Chaseman pr. rect. £2.3.		24	9	
		By Do. Rachel Stewart pr. Do. £57.7.11—Thomas Craven pr. Do. 20/		58	7	11
		By Do. Jonas Ingham pr. Do. 12/, Thomas McNess pr. Do. £32.12.8		33	4	8
		By Do. Adam Kerr £9.9.5 Christiana Scot £6. pr. rect.		15	9	5
		By Do. Joseph Bunebas pr. Do. 2/6, James Cabien pr. rect. £2		2	2	6
		By Do. Charles Dean pr. Do. 4/, Rachel Hamilton pr. Do. 14/2		18	2	
		By Do. John Ryor pr. Do. 23/4 Hannah Richardson pr. Do. 6/6		1	9	10
		By Do. Hugh Hodge pr. Do. 50/, John Muney £8.19.9		11	9	9
		By Do. John Bayard 12/, William Myers pr. do. 30/.		2	2	
		By Do. Elizabeth Hacket pr. Do. £10—Jacob Rite pr. Do. 61/9		13	1	9
		By Do. Enoch Green pr. Do. 60/, Joseph Lukins pr. Do. 117/11		8	17	11
		By Do. William Shannon pr. Do. 57/5, William Mckenstrey 61/4		5	18	9
		By Do. Edward Duffield pr Do. 4/6, Nathal. Ellecott 10/6		15		
		By Do. Henry Wilson pr. Do. £25.14.8. Christiana Scot & Jas. Gregg pr do £204.4.9		229	19	5
		By Do. Richd. Treat pr. Do. £30, William Humphreys pr. Do. £225.17.6		285	17	6
		By Do. Wm. Mills & Ebenezer Hazard pr. Do. £52.13.9				
		Clemt. Dungan pr. do 7/6		53	1	3
		By Do. Andrew Hunter £114.5, John Mann pr. Do. £54.13.9		168	18	9
		By Do. Nathl. Ellecott pr. Do. £8.14.1—Thomas Cravin Jur. pr. Do. 30/		10	4	1
		By Do. James Snodgrass pr Do. 80/, William Vansant pr Do. 19/6		4	19	6
		By Do. John Wright pr Do. 4/6, William Kerr 2/		6	6	
		By Do. Alexander Jamison pr Do. 41/1, William Gellen pr. Do. 88/		6	9	1
		By Do. Joseph Shaw 40/, John Wright pr. Do. 22/6		3	2	6
		By Do. William Huston pr Do. 6/6 John Kerr pr Do. 13/6		1		
		By Do. William Long 104/, Benjamin Hamilton pr Do. 9/		5	13	
		By Do. Benjamin Snodgrass pr. Do. 15/, George Palmer pr Do. 12/6		1	7	6
		By Do. Isaac Hough pr Do. 67/11, William Vansant pr Do. 27/		4	14	11

By Do. John Wright pr Do. 52/, Nathan Gilbert pr Do. 83/.	6	15	
By Do. Charles Garrison 24/6, Elizabeth Beatty pr Do. 89/	5	13	6
By Do. Elizabeth Richardson pr Do. 34/, William Kerr pr Do. 9/6	2	3	6
By Do. John Wadkins 12/, John McVickels pr. Do. 11/6	1	3	6
By Do. Isaac Bond pr Do. 6/, Hannah Rush 8/.		14	
By Do. William Scott pr Do. 38/2, John Beard pr Do. 12/6	2	10	8
By Do. Joseph Reading pr Do. £ 38.6.7—George Reading pr Do. 47/	40	13	7
By Do. Christiana Scott pr Do. £ 35.13.6 in part of a bond	35	13	6
By Do. the Death of Negro Liap Appraised at ninety pounds	90		
By Commissions on the whole receipt and disbursments	92	7	
By Cash Adam Kerr	3		
By Do. William Atkin	1	10	5
By Do. Alexander Cuninghame 24/, Benja. Snodgrass 27/10	2	11	10
By Do. Jas. Cabien 84/7, Hatborough Library 10/	4	14	7
By Do. Cost on the old Vendue Bill	17	16	5
By Do. on the late Vendue Bill	5	13	6
By an over Charge on the oposite side in advans of sales	4		
By a debt due from the Revd. Mr. McCalla for Goods bought at the las[t] Vendue doubtful (not yet received)	4	13	6
Expenses attending this Settlement Copy &c	1	3	6
Balance in the hands of the Executors to be Distributed according to will if not already so done		866	11 10
		<u>£ 2318</u>	13 11

Office Copy Settlement  
 Revd. Charles Beatty's Estate  
 Deceased  
 100 Cents

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## A NOTE ON THE TYPE

The text of this book is set in Caledonia, a Linotype face designed by W. A. Dwiggins. It belongs to the family of printing types called "modern face" by printers—a term used to mark the change in style of type-letters that occurred about 1800. Caledonia borders on the general design of Scotch Modern, but is more freely drawn than that letter.

Display type is Bulmer.

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