

JUL 31 1933



Dissertation

PROX

[About Washington]

Delivered at a Meeting of the

Lycium June 13. 1841.

Extracted chiefly from "Marchat Life of Washington."

D. in Albany

Dissertation III

To be mind inflamed by ambition, & covetous-
ness with the love of power. It may seem strange that W
would resign the supreme command without a sign, &
with ^{the} ~~his~~ office without regret. But his numerous letters
of about that date, testify evince the perfect contentment
which accompanied him in his retirement. The scene
says he in a letter to Gov Clinton, written three days
after his retirement to Mr. Benson, "is at length close I
feel ~~retired~~ from a myself ceased from a load of public
care & able to spend the remainder of my days, in
cultivating the affection of good men, & in the practice
of domestic virtues." But tho' incapable of a wish of personal
aggrandizement, that custom of thinking on public affairs, &
that solicitude about them, which belongs to a patriot in office
still followed him in his retreat. I am your Abeginning says
he in a letter to Geo. Knox, to experience the ease & freedom
from public affairs, which, however desirable, takes
some time to realize, for strange as it may seem, it
is nevertheless true, tho' it was not till lately, that I could
yet the better of my usual custom of ruminating, as soon
as I awoke in the morning, on the business of the ensuing
day. xx I feel now however as we ~~may~~ conceive a
weariest traveller must feel, who after treading many a
painfull step, with a heavy burden on his shoulders in case
in case of the latter, having reached the haven, to which all the
former were directed. And from his house top, looking back

At length the votes for President & Vice were as follows
The ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~of~~ ^{of} the members of the ~~Con~~ ^{Con} ~~gress~~ ^{gress} ~~of~~ ^{of} the
provinces, was the number of the election of the ~~Con~~ ^{Con} ~~gress~~ ^{gress} ~~of~~ ^{of} the
W. on a single vote. By the unanimous & unanimous voice for
great contentment he was called to retire from the duties of his
of a great nation. The second number of votes was given to Adams,
There were ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~electors~~ ^{electors} ~~of~~ ^{of} the ~~W. A.~~ ^{W. A.} to serve for 4 years from
the 4th March 1789.

D
J
M

be placed in their hands, & elected a committee whose object was to
means for the restoration of Public Credit. This committee (see
minutes & our Bulletin) reported sundry resolutions, recommending
that funds should be raised adequate to the immediate payment of the inter-
est, & the gradual liquidation of the principal. These funds were particu-
-ly to be raised by duties on imported articles, & partly by inter-
-nal taxes. This report, April 18, 1783 was accepted, & an address was
prepared by Messrs Madison, Hamilton & Ellsworth, explaining its prin-
-ciple, & recommending its adoption by the several States.
These requisitions of Congress did not receive that universal assent which
the public exigence demanded, nor did they meet that universal assent which
was necessary to give effect. Still this remained undecided, requisitions for
the intermediate supply of the national demands were annually repeated,
& annually neglected. From Nov, 1787 to 10 Jan 1788, there were drawn into
the treasury but \$82,899. A loan from Holland negotiated at the close of
the war had become scarce, & an installment of the principal, on the next
year. The prospect for the payment of Domestic Creditors had become
so low, that notes were transferred at 1/3 or 1/4 of their nominal value.
Such was the state of things, under such embarrassments, daily increasing.
In framing a ~~revenue~~ ^{revenue} system, a sum of money, adequate to the
payment of the whole national debt was contemplated, & no part of it
was to go into execution, until the whole were adopted. It was thought
that by suspending further relief, the whole would be more certainly
secured. In the progress of the business however, there was reason to believe
that while little opposition would be made to the impost, the applica-
-tion for internal taxes, would meet with difficulties, which would
with difficulty be surmounted. Labouring under such embarrassments,
a partial revenue was deemed better than none. The States, therefore were re-
-quested by Congress to enable their Congress to carry into effect that part
relating to the impost as soon as it should be received to. In the course of the year '88, as
every State had acted upon the recommendation except N York. which was
in the way of the Federal Government, that with it had granted the
it had received to itself the sole power of collecting it. This unconscionable
conduct provoked the grants of the other States. The Executive was requested
to convene the Legislature, to which Gov Clinton replied that he had
no power to convene an extraordinary meeting, unless upon extraordinary occasions, &

on this subject had been the one before them, as could
be seen the occasion of exerting his prerogative. Gen W in a
letter of that period observes... That our resources were ample, none
will deny; but while they are judiciously applied or not applied at
all, we give a vital stab at our public faith, & with our sink, in
the eyes of Europe, into contempt

CHAP. II

Other causes conspired to prepare the public mind
for some great & radical change in the political system of
America. Scarcely had the Revolution terminated, when the English
& Americans reciprocally charged each other with violating the
treaty of peace. The removal of the negroes, which had formed the
B flag, under promise of freedom, occasioned serious misunderstanding,
took place. In addition to this, the English still continued to occupy
the military posts, on the American side of the great lakes. On
the other hand the B-^{ts} accused the Americans with violation of
those articles of the treaty, which relate to the payment of debts, &
the confiscations of property during the American war. While Colonists
the Americans had been permitted to carry on a gainful trade with the
Indies, but as citizens of an independent state, these ports were
closed against them, & the navigation act strictly enforced. Thus circum-
-stanced, the idea of retaliation by a similar system seems to have been
generally taken up. To render this possible, it was necessary that
the whole power for regulating commerce should reside in one
legislature. So early as April '87, resolutions were entered, ^{by Congress} recommending
-ing that a power should be vested in them, for the term of 15 years,
to prohibit any goods, wares, or merchandize being im- or exported
in foreign bottoms. Meanwhile they were unremitting in their endeav-
-ours to form commercial treaties in Europe. As the misunder-
-standings of the two countries continued to increase, it was determi-
-ed to send an Am-^{pl}en, & in Feb, '89, J Adams was selected to this
important mission. He made some overtures to the British Government
but the Cabinet of London declined the negotiation. The Government of

U.S.A. it was said was unwise to secure the observance of commercial regulations, & they seemed to enter into stipulations which could not be of reciprocal observations.

Other causes operated to produce dissatisfaction. During the war, imported the price of imported commodities was greatly enhanced while indigenous productions were reduced much below their real value. On opening the ports, an immense quantity of merchandise was introduced into the country & many were tempted by the sudden cheapness of the goods, to purchase beyond their cash abilities for payment. Thus a considerable part of the community found themselves involved in debts, which they were unable to discharge. Petitions were presented from all most of the chief towns in the country, praying relief from their difficulties, that from Philadelphia pointed out as the only method of freeing themselves from these difficulties, the vesting of power over commerce, at length from their incontentment across the great parties in each state, the one struggled for the exact observance of public faith, & private engagements; the other thought that an exact compliance with contracts was a method too rigorous to be insisted upon. These causes, together with the depreciation of paper money, conspired to render the government of the U.S.A. disreputable at home & despised abroad.

In March 1785, the Legislatures of Maryland & Virginia appointed commissioners to meet at Alexandria, to form a compact relative to the navigation of the Chesapeake. They agreed to propose to their several states, to appoint other commissioners, with power to which to maintain a naval force in that bay. A few days after, another was proposed appointing commissioners to meet commissioners with larger powers who were to meet such as might be appointed by the other states of the Union, to take into consideration the trade & to report, for their acceptance such an act, as shall enable the U.S.A. effectually to provide for the same.

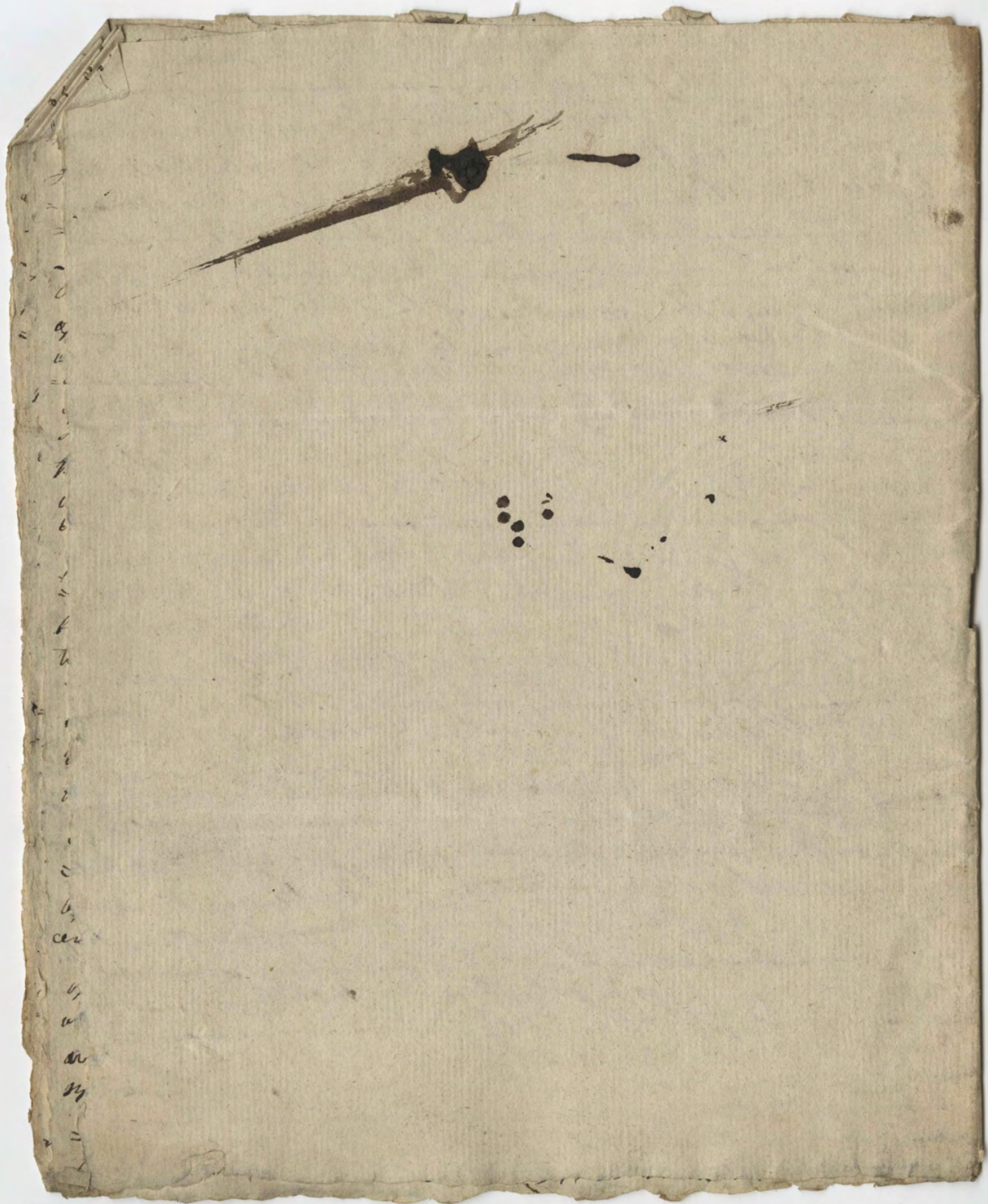
The convention at Annapolis was attended but by the commissioners of 6 states, viz, N York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware & Virginia. These still found that their power was not sufficiently ample & considering the small number of states were, without coming to any other resolution, except of meeting at Philadelphia, in the ensuing May. Many of the States still continued obstinate, & there was reason to apprehend that they would neglect their invitation, to appear no power to convene an extraordinary congress, unless upon some sort of speculation, & to

The ultimate Decision of the States seems to me in favour of the constitution, which at this time agitated all N.E. & particularly early Massachusetts. The great exertions which had been made in the Eastern States, during the war, had accumulated a mass of debt, the taxes for the payment of them were the more burdensome on account of the fisheries, were unproductive. The restlessness produced by the uneasy servation of individuals, connected with the lax notions of public & private faith, & erroneous notions of liberty, which confound liberty with an exemption from legal controul, demonstrated the necessity of cloathing government with powers sufficiently ample for the protection of the rights of the peaceful & quiet from the invasion of the licentious & turbulent part of the community. This disorderly spirit was cherished by unlicensed convention, which, after voting their own constitutions, detailed at length the grievances, under which they suffered. Against lawyers & courts, their resentment was particularly manifested, to such an extent was this tumultuary spirit manifested, that in many instances, tumultuary "assemblies" were called the course of law, & of justice, the judges from proceeding in their duty. The ordinary resources of power were insufficient security, & appeals to reason were attended with no better effect. The forbearance of the government was attributed, to timidity rather to moderation, & the spirit of insurrection appeared organized into a regular system for the suppression of the courts. Ostensibly, to count of the danger, which threatened the frontier, but really with a view to the situation of Massachusetts, augmented the number of the army to a legionary corps of 2000 men. So seriously were the view of opposing that serious fears were apprehended that that the torch of discord would be lighted in Mass.

haps extend over the whole of W.C.

At length, finding the lenient measures, taken by the Legislature of Mass only increased the avidity of their insurgents & that they were proceeding systematically, to organize a system of force for the subversion of the constitution, Gov. Bowdoin ordered upwards of four thousand militia into service, under the command of Gen. Lincoln. But the public treasury, did not afford means for the payment support of such a large of troops for a single week. This difficulty was obviated by individual & patriotic contributions. The citizens of Boston, who had ever testified their fidelity to the constitution, subscribed in a few hours a sum sufficient for the support of the expedition. On the 17th of June, the troops assembled at Boston, & marched towards the scene of action. Those from the western part of the state met at Springfield, under Gen. Shepley. Before the arrival of Lincoln, the insurgents endeavored to obtain possession of the Arsenal at Springfield, but were defeated at by Lincoln with the loss of four men, & flying his march with the utmost celerity, the works of Springfield, traversing the severity, the insurgents endeavored by a succession of rapid movements, to disperse the rebels, or to bring them to disperse action. They retreated from post to post with a rapidity which for sometime eluded their designs his progress, but at length, with the loss of a few killed, & taken prisoners, their formidable & wicked rebellion was crushed. The most important effect produced by this effect, rebellion, was the conviction of the necessity of enlarging the powers of Congress, & the consequent retraction of the public attention to the convention which was to assemble at Philadelphia. — x x x. The confederation at this time was expiring of mere sterility. New York by her act of the impost system, had virtually severed its constitution. Some measure was absolutely necessary to prevent a state of anarchy. Congress were again to interfere, lest from the jealousy, & its constitution would stand

any good effect. From this awkward situation, they were relieved by a resolution from New York, which passed the senate by only a vote, instructing its delegates to move, in Congress, a resolution, recommending that several states, to appoint delegates, to meet in convention, for the purpose of revising the constitution. On the 21 of Feb. 1787, the resolution passed, in Congress, recommending the convention, to meet on the 2^d of May. The Committees of 12 states met at the time & place appointed & unanimously selected W. for their president, proceeded to business with chase Gov. R.I. manifested a peculiar spirit when any reform in proposed, & refused to send delegates. — On the 17 of September, exactly six years before I was born, the constitution alike the theme of panegyric & invective, was given to the world. It was first, according to a resolve, laid before the W.C. in Congress assembled, & afterwards before a convention of Delegates, chosen by the people of each state. It was also recommended that as soon as this had been ratified by 9 states, it should go into effect, by a congress, chosen according to the mode prescribed. During the interval between the publication & adoption of the Constitution, every faculty of the mind was strained to secure its reception & its preservation. The pen teemed with the production of sermons, public discourses, & which flow now forms, one of the proudest monuments of American literature, was The Federalist. — In Jan 1788, more than 300 delegates of Massachusetts met at Boston, & after a session of 5 weeks, the adoption was carried by a small majority. In July, there were 11 states, who had voted to ratify the constitution, & measures were taken to bring it into operation. The impotence & dilatoriness of the late government had produced an habitual disregard to punctuality, among the members; the H.C. which were to meet 5 March, did not assemble until the 1st Apr. the senate till the 5 of April. vide page 2.



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Lovers Crazy Town

Sept 29. receipt
1812

October 6 Sinitum.

West Springfield.

Lane mss

N.B. I did not start on the day I intended. I was prevented, & did not go until
Sept 30

September 29, 1812, about
nine o'clock AM lovely morning
Wind NNW, stiff breeze, I am making
-king preparations to depart
for Northampton. From there I know
not how far I may go, but shall proceed
-ceed up the river until providence
or weariness constrain me to retire.
My mode of travelling is, like most
of my other actions, singular. Perhaps
-haps the most proper name that
could be given to this, [in imitation
-tation of some of my more illustrious
-our predecessors, would be "Crazy
Fours." Another thing - if the
beers, or the wild imitations devour
me, or if by any "casual concurrence
"of calamitous circumstances" I should
never return, & if my effects come in
to the hands of my Executors, I
hereby order them to give this book to
H. G. Newcomb, Esquire, Lynde Cove

Northampton

I arrived here after a little more than four hours walk, without feeling excessively fatigued. My shoes hurt me considerably; fatigued, & but I have got me a new pair, & I expect to start me a new man. I have been to the "house of my father". Every object recalled to my remembrance the days of my boyhood, & recalled reminded me of London lines. But I now feel "bosely" & hope soon to be "in leather steam." H. D.

Hatfield, ~~Sat~~ Oct 1

I yesterday had not time to write what I would. I passed through the land of "fairie Ireland," & "cogned" at the house of one Arch Morgan. I saw a fellow riding in N- meadows in his waggon, reading a newspaper aloud, & gesticulating like a methodist minister. A canal might be cut at a bend of the river, which would save two miles.

I started this morn to M- to breakfast, & went from there about 9. we had some of the old-fashioned steak. They have a peculiar faculty of cooking steak; I never tasted so good any where else. About a mile S of Hatfield & four days, not having the good order of society before their eyes, but moved & reduced by the instigation of the devil made an assault on me. I handled my hickory towel with wonderful effect, while a negro watch witnessed the combat. ^{Sub} ^{Drawn} I fought & conquered, & a ~~man~~ was ^{stone} from my right arm hand but their chop who bore a bruised head from that day forth.

Started 9 10-20

At 20 minutes past before 10, I went from Hatfield & having gone 1/2 a mile out of my way, drove through a thick snow which was 4 inches thick upon the ground. This was really tedious, & started me with little intermission to Deerfield. I met a fellow from W. H. H. field with 2 teams & 1 mule; or

time that he handled & kissed them.
When at Deerfield I was excessively
fatigued, & hardly expected to proceed
farther than Greenfield; When a person
offered to carry me there in a sledge.
I, of course accepted it. I passed through
the centre of Deerfield, & Greenfield.
I went over Deerfield bridge; it is
sixty six inches, ~~with~~ built of
wood & pretty handsome. The soil
I have this day passed, until I am
within 2 miles of Deerfield was a
level yellow pine level, without in-
terest, & without variety. Now & then
we come in sight of the connecti-
cut interval; but I have not seen the
river since I left Northampton. 1/2
mile S of Deerfield I saw a
scarcely a hill having a beautiful
prospect, extending to about 2
miles. The celebrated Deer-

field meadows are not on the
but situated on Deerfield river. On
fine land, the sun never rose. There
are some buckles in D - & I saw some
heaps. I observed the celebrated Hoag
farm at Cheapeak - about 40
acres lie in view - or meadow just
below the house. - 5 miles S of D -
is a village called Bloody brook,
from a battle fought there. A
nobody knows when. I do not think
the Hoag farm superior to Wolcott's
in Windsor. Greenfield stands on
high ground; the street runs E &
W. I know not how long. Mine is
the best tavern. a very pretty vil-
lage, but does not appear equal to
D - which is the handsomest
town I know on the river.

Barnardstown.

I arrived here about 9 o'clock
where I found a man of Lemore

covering a warning like a house on
fire. I joined them, but when I heard them
wish that every federalist had his scalp
taken off by the Indians, I lost the hint
& went to supper. I observed a beef
steak in company with a man who
was seeking a place for settling as a
physician, tolerably intelligent.
Since I left G — the country was
pretty level, not interred, the
growth was chestnut & beech. The
sheep at G — down Mr Green,
& one of Col N — sons, named Han-
ney. They treated me with ex-
treme politeness. — About 3
miles N of Woodley, I went into
a house to get some cider, where
a strawberry "lady" received me
very kindly, & although she had
no cider, brought me some wa-

ter with extreme alacrity.
3 o'clock.

Guilford Oct 2nd — 9.

I have verily grown 10 years
older within as many hours. I never
felt exactly the kind of fatigue
I now feel. It is entirely in the feet.
I can not go faster than 3 miles per
hour. I am in a quashed state.

I started from Webster's tavern
in good season, I hoped to get here to break-
fast before nine. I however arrived at
the latter hour.

After we pass Greenfield mee-
ting house, the road is very level for about
ten miles. It runs through a valley, on
each side of which are pretty high
mountains. Barnstable town appears to
be a fine ~~place~~ ^{spot}, but I suspect we pass
through the happiest part of it, & that
the rest is very rocky, hilly &c.

I have scarcely seen our stage
since I left Mr Tom in Sept I arrived
to near Vermont. There I saw grass

state, & very decent specimens of
tale. I am now at Gates tavern at ^{South}
ford V, & hope soon to have a breakfast.

Brattleborough.

And now in the first place, let
me invoke the furies, fates, & all the
infernal Deities, the pencil of ~~Stearns~~
Hogarth, & the pen of Sterne, to delin-
-eate the appearance of my counten-
-ance. Not the man who ~~is~~ told the sad
story of Troy is burning to Pyrrhus
at his bedside, or Doerres at the taking
of the Quere, exhibited more awful
symptoms of despair, than I at the dis-
covery of 2 B. counterfeit money in
my embroidered pocket book.

Ahen! Ehen! Oen! Oen! ~~Sett! Sett!~~ Oh
Thus is cut short my journey,
& nought remains but to turn home
Well be it so, & now be it my business
to seek sources of consolation. Impri-
-mis, my feet are very sore, & these
playing new shoes are heel-rendering,
& of course heart-rendering. My sorrow

=tiness in the needfull renders it ex-
-pedient for me to be at Northampton
as speedily as possible & taking all things
into consideration, I have concluded
to take the stage tomorrow morning.

I arrived at this town about

11 o'clock, very weary & very sore.
After dinner I went to see my old
schoolmate Dr. Egors Clark. He treat-
-ed me very well, & took me round to
see the curiosities. A small Stream
crosses directly through the town, & ^{drops}
empties into the Connecticut just ^{before}
the bridge. This affords fine mill seats
& on it one situated several Gun Mills
a sawmill with two saws, & a
A cotton factory is now finishing off.
At the gristmill they make the kind
of meal which they export to the
W.I. On the sawmill is a contrivance
by which logs are elevated from the
Connecticut. It is a rope which runs
round on a axle turned by water
wheel. The log runs on rollers.

The dam is built on a ledge of
slate that runs across the river.
The slate would be more profitable
if great quantities were carried from
about 3 miles below here, & from
Dumfriestown. It is about 9 miles
of which Brattleboro is about the
middle, in what is called the swift
water. The boatmen require an ad-
ditional number of hands to
get up, generally 5 or 6. A few
rods below B. bridge is a place
called the tunnel. The water is
contracted to about 5 or 6 rods wide
at this time. A rope is fastened to a
boat, & about 12 men stand upon
the bridge & pull it up. The swift
current gives rise to subsistence
to a number of people called "Swift
water men." There is at a beautiful
prospect on the hill 1 mile S of B.
which extends a dozen miles each way.
On that hill I came in sight of the
river, for the first time since Northampton

The bridge here is about 12 rods
over, consists of 2 arches, & on one pier
in the center of timber filled with
stones. Boat ascend to Burnet on
the river, about 260 miles from its mouth.
A chain of mountains, beginning
with the Sugar loaf, at opposite
Sunderland extending between the
roast of the river, ends at Brattle-
borough.

On the map of Vt one
put down the names of the seats
as Major St, Gen B, Gen C & C
I went over the river, & just
put my foot in at New Hampshire.

Northampton October 4

I arrived here yesterday in the
stage. I went to bed at Brattleboro
before 9, & after an unquiet sleep was
awaked at 1/2 past 2 to start. We
cracked away in good season, in
company with an Irish Stocking
weaver, his wife, sister & 2 brats.

I have often had occasion to observe that most foreigners who come to this country have a ~~great~~ shrewdness & intellect far superior to those of their rank in N^o.

This was a very intelligent man. He gave me much information of the state of Ireland. & some of their chief officers are L^o Cheest^r Burch, whose house resembles in some degree the Shepphens in N^o except that it is situated in a hill - town. J^o Curran in mag. rot. worth £40000 p^{ann}. He said that he was acquainted with Mr. Nally; he is a short man, one leg longer than the other, a good lawyer but much in debt - justice chiefly in criminal cases. Curran is very negligent in his dress, & rides through the streets in poor cloaths, & a horse scarce fit for the crown; but his servants in the other extreme. They had a child named after Curran's but in town, George - Shaw.

She was acquainted with the author of "The spring of Shildale," or whose name was Thos Lee.

At Brattleborough was a crazy man, one Dr. Hopkins of Bennington I believe, a man of large property, which was under the care of Conservators, who allowed him one horse w^{agon}, & a "stuntum". He came to B^r & stole a horse, for which they took away his horses & he threatened to burn their houses, & they of course put him under guard.

The height of the sugar loaf is about 500 feet from the water. When viewed from the S, it is its form is such as almost to describe the table. I believe it is of red sandstone & on the top it appears considerably level, & a growth of stunted oak. Its side is generally bare. A road is now travelled directly under it, which is far more pleasant than the other, both on account of the country & the soil.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, i.e. Lord Wellington
is an Irishman. So are Mousquet
Wellesley, Lord Castlereagh, whose name
is Newent, & Brierly.

Northampton Oct 5.

This day I went to the leadmine
in Southampton. I started about 9-20,
& arrived before 11. It is 7 miles. The
vein of lead runs in a SE & W direc-
-tion, & contains galena, pyrites, Mal-
-achite, Sulfate of Lime, & the finest
quartz crystals I ever saw. They sunk
one shaft 430 feet then moved down
towards the SE & sunk another 15.

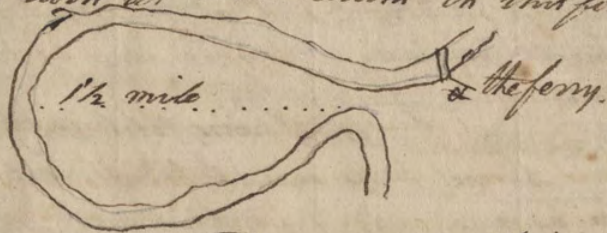
finding a horizontal one necessary,
they went to the bottom of the well, &
were making an adyt, which will
in about 26 rods, strike the last shaft.
They have now dug out about 24 yards,
& are 30 feet from the surface. They expect
in a few feet to strike the vein. They have
found chiefly sandstone in the horizontal
shaft, & have found some slate, & struck
upon one edge of a vein of coal. It is

generally thought that there is coal
there, & that it lies below where they
lay. Some specimens I saw are ex-
-tremely good. Sulfate of Barites
is also found there. They penetrate
now, from 200 inches to four teen, for
them. I should not attempt to draw
an account of the prokerishness of
the place, but shall refer to Lillovia's
journal. The place where the mine
is situated is partway up a hill
summit NE & SW, at the end of
the secondary, & beginning of the
primitive formation.

Walsingham Oct 7

Once more am I speculably reclined
in an arm chair at the house of my
mother. And now let me cast back
my view to the events of yesterday, &
bring my tramp to a close. I star-
-ted at 9 o'clock, crossed the river
at Hockinum, at the very foot of
Mt Holyoke, I should the height
of this mt to be from 800 to 1000 ft

from the river, which runs at its
base. It crosses the chain of moun-
tains here, Mt Tom being on the
Opposite side. These mountains
are composed of whinstone, & granite.
The height of Mt Tom is, according
to Morse, 1200 feet. The top of
the top of Holyoke afford noble per-
spects, extending down then the river
to Hudson. The river then takes
a turn at Hockinson in this form



The narrowest place
between the streams is 20 rods, & it
wears away uniformly. In spite
of the exertions of the Houlley peo-
ple to prevent a canal, the river
will make one for itself within
20 years, & save the boatmen 3
miles passage.

Southbury is a pretty village, some
distance from the banks of the river
& a mile or two below it is a wire
drawing machine. Six or seven
persons were at work there, mostly
boys of 18 or 19 years old. A chain,
windery round an axle turned by
water, draws the wire through a
hole, about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch smaller
than its size. They make wire small
enough for fine cord teeth. The work-
men look as if dipped in a barrel
of oil.

I struck off from the main
road, & went to the canal. One Bondwell
keeps a very good house there. This
is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, mostly blasted from
a solid rock. There are several
locks, all at the lower end, & four, I
believe, about 10 feet each. Mr Ely
said it cost as much as 150,000 \$
They got received 12,000 \$ years
before last. Mr Ely says that the
Shaptes of experience cost 30,000 \$

The stones here are slate, with striking indications of coal. Got a clay & hole, here, & bored another, 2 1/2 inches in diameter, & 80 feet deep. Although every stone contains marks of coal, yet none a sufficient quantity has not been found to make it an object worth digging. I took a boat here, & passed to St Hampton landing. Before the canal was passable, all goods going on the river were carried by the ferry, 1/2 mile. A mile below the canal I spoke of, is another, 1/2 mile in length, with no locks, but boats are drawn up by cattle on the bank. At St Hampton landing I came ashore, & arrived at home at 9 o'clock.

A list of taverns from
Laybroke to A. Walpole.

Prooth	Laybroke	—
Clarke		5
Brownell	Houldam	21
	Maldettown	10
Bennet	Houtford	15
Pickett	Wimbor	10
	Suffield	8
Stebbins	W. Primyfield	10
Morgan		7
Chapmans	N. Hampton	9
Stockbridge	A	
White	Halfield	5
Stockbridge	Whately	5
Cooleys	Deerfield	8
Munn	Greenfield	3
Barnes		
Webster	Barnestown	7
Guitford		
Giles	Guitford	10
Swames	Bottleborough	3 1/2
Swames		
Stowers	Dummerston	
Wales	Putney	
Hall	Westminster	
	Walpole	20

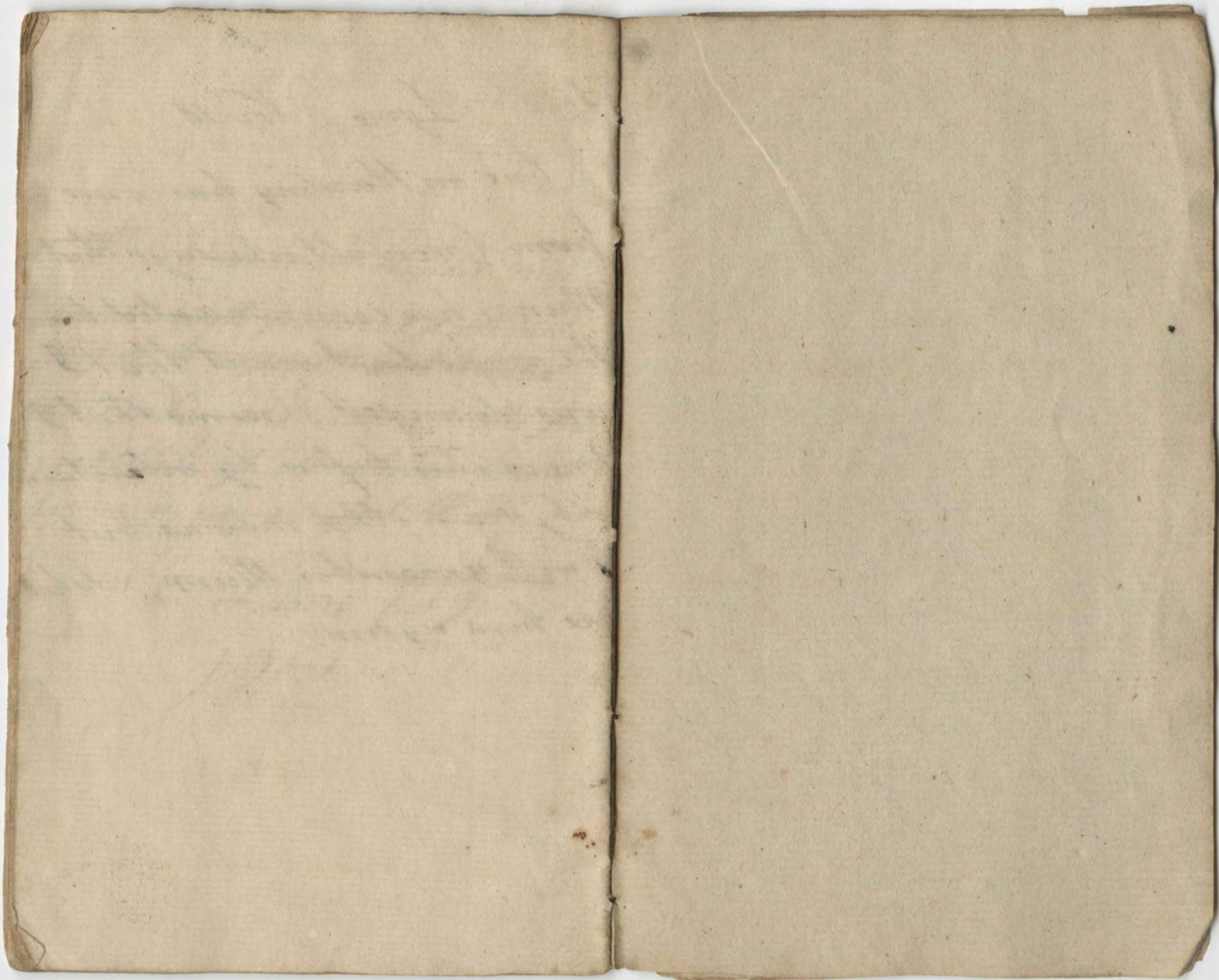
Thus have I concluded my
Triumph; with pleasure, & I trust
profit to myself, and let me
remember one lesson - the pos-
sibility of disappointment
from a counterfeited Bill.

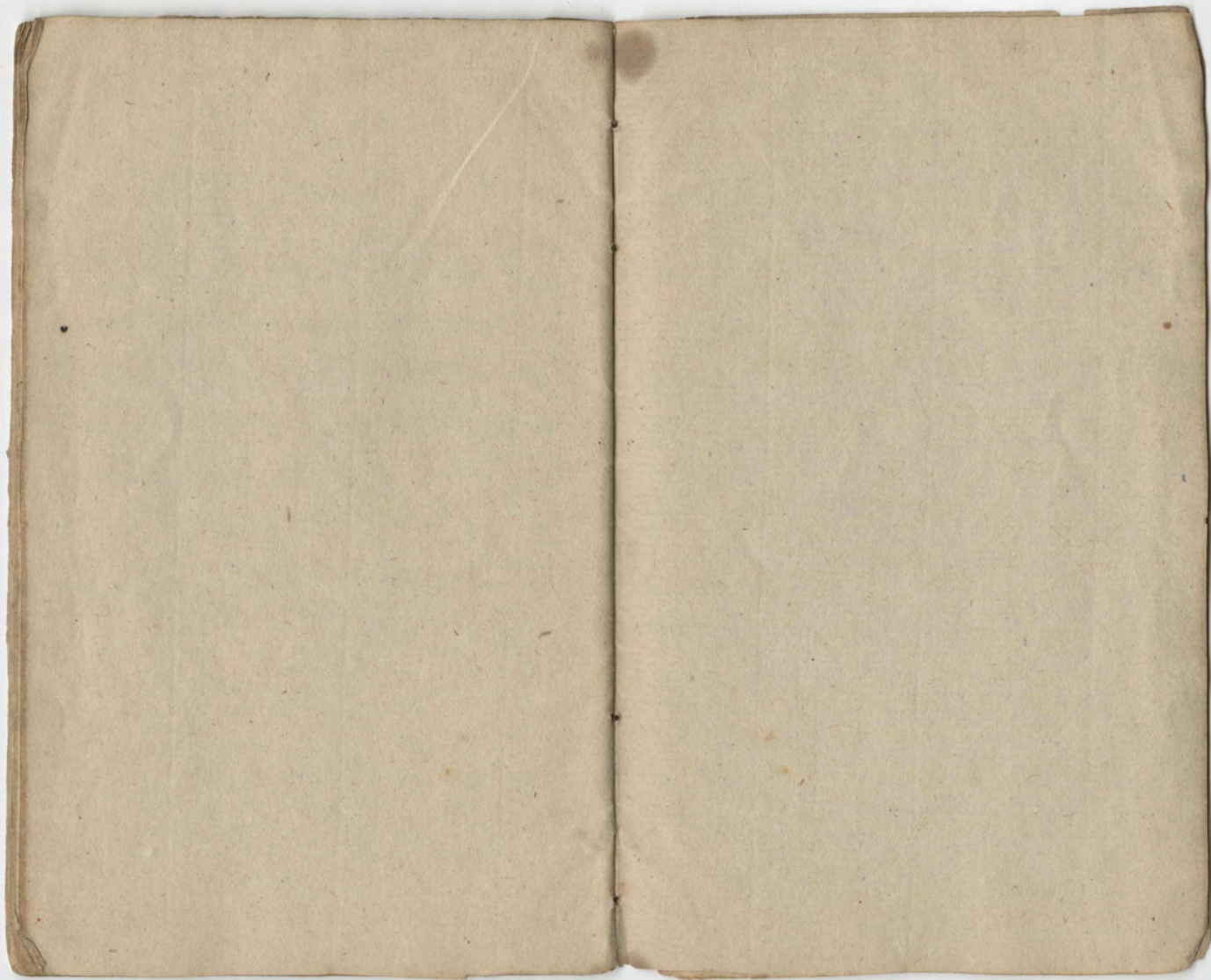
C Lane Oct 9.

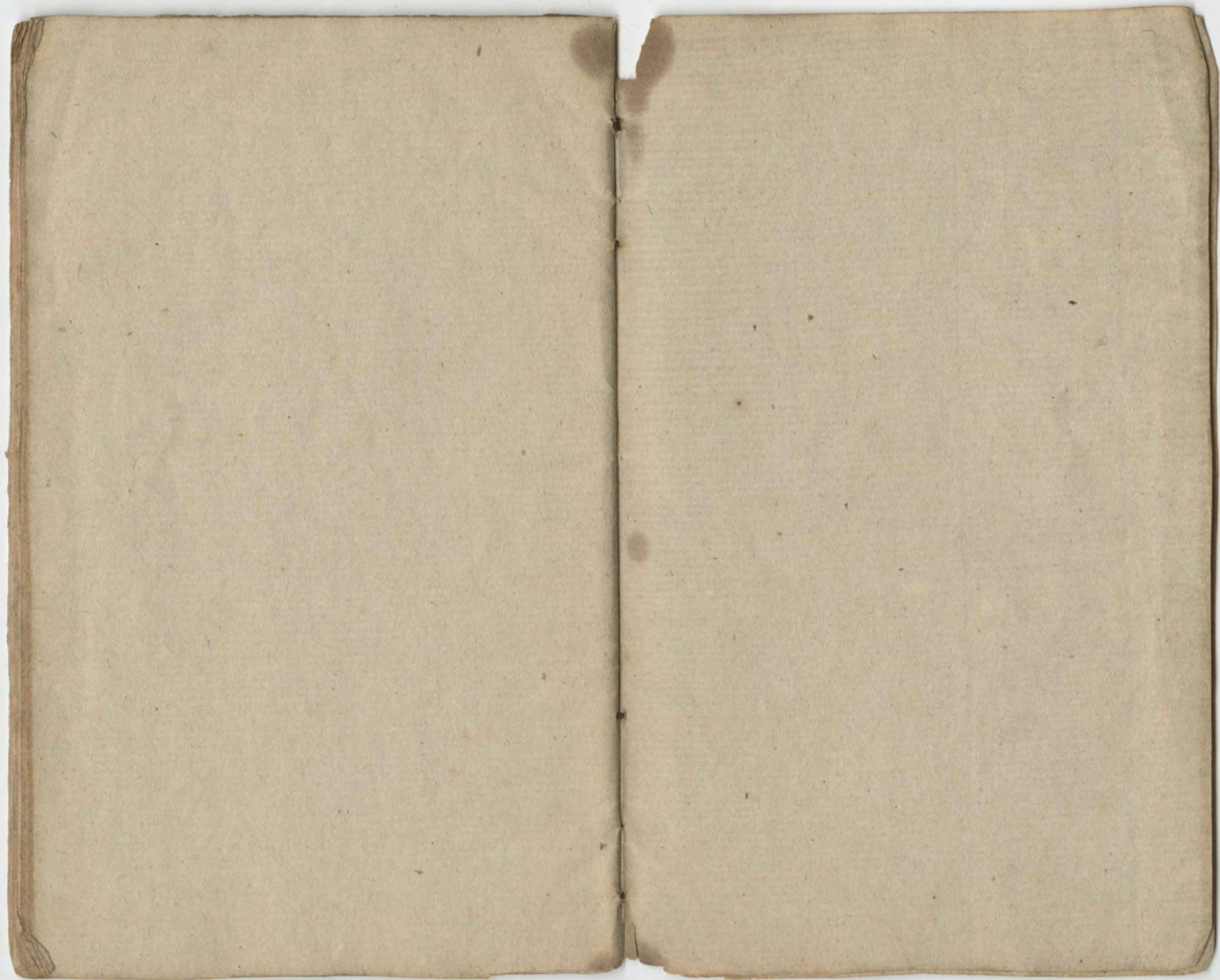
1812

Lyme Nov 18.

One Mr Harding has come
from Greenfield, who says that
Munn has communicated to me
the important secret that I
was decamped. It seems that I
knew this before by intuition
or by some other means. But
I will remember Munn, & I shall
see him again.







Dr. Nuttall says that the heavy bill of 1774 was brought in 1782
but where the *Phalaropus* before the present name! Mr. Boscawen's
the *Commodore* 8220.

In old times, before the discovery of America, when a
person had a certain disease, it was said that he was bit
by a woodchuck, goose, because the word *wee-wee* the char-
acter of the *B. f. m. m.*

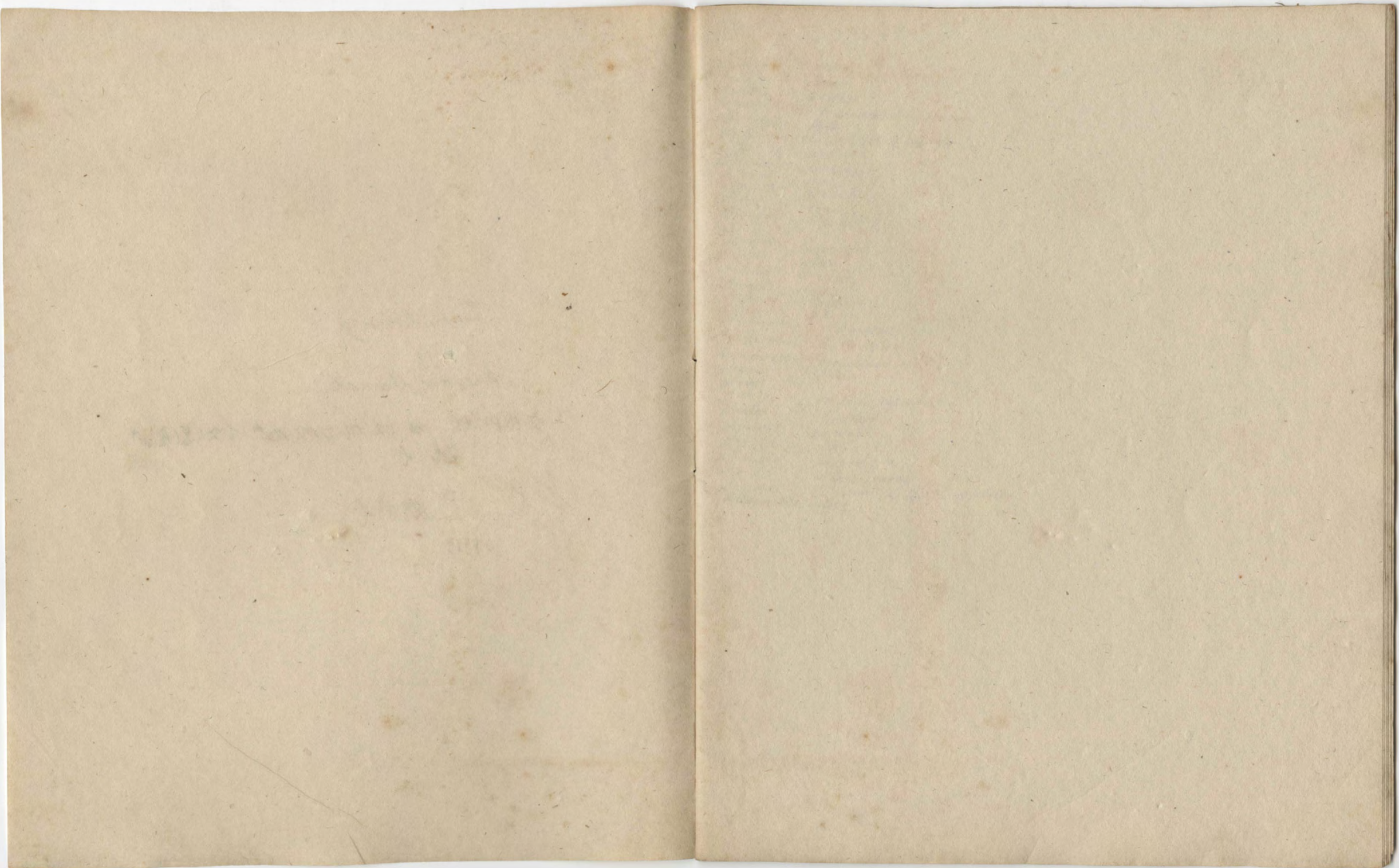
The heavy hours are almost past,
That part my love from me:
Why, longing eyes may here at last,
Their only wish to see.
But how, my Delia, will you meet
The man you've lost so long?
Will love in all your pulse beat,
And tremble in your tongue?
Will you in every look declare
Your heart is still the same?
And heat each idle anxious care
Our fears in absence frame?
Thus Delia thus I paint the scene
When shortly we shall meet,
And try what yet remains between
Of witty time to cheat.
But if the dream that soothes my mind
Shall false & groundless prove,
If I am doom'd at length to ~~love~~ find
You have forgot to love;
All of Venus ask is this—
No more to let us join;
But grant me here the flattering bliss,
To die & think you mine.

A Dictionary
of
Norman French.

~~Completed~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~year~~ ~~1813~~
~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~author~~

~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~author~~

1813



Ascun	some
Asper	have
Autem	another
Ascavis	to be remarked or known
Ambidext.	both
Agnus	to judge & assign
Age	age
Avouance	avouance
Avoues	avou.
Ancestes	ancestor.
Avene	aver
Appert	appears. P.
Al	to
Accepter	to accept.
Alien	alien
Aliener	to alien.
Assent	agree
Appert	pertains.
Al. p. m.	Do.
Apparours	Apparent.
Advocatus	to Adv. p. m.
Ancestors.	Ancient
Argent.	silver
Arct	
Arty	as, also, equally.
Auter	Another.
Annuel	annual
Arpuler	call
Interere	in arrears.
Ater	to take away
Assessor	to assess, or to set. off. place.
Allowable	-ble

B
Burgoyne - brigaye
Buis - base or inferior
Bien - good. plural goods.
Burgoyis - Citizens
Brief - writ.
Boue.

C
Cely. these
Cas. case.
Condition. Condition.
cest. - this
cel. this
Ces. that
Certeyn. certain
Chotel. chatelet.
Clos. close.
Come. as.
chivaler. chivalry
Cheocum. each
Counsal
Counsayle. Council.
Celuy. each.
Commander. command.
Chival. Horse.
Comment. as, however
Covient. must
Custome. custom

Deux . two
 Droit . law or right
 Donques . then
 Serie . die
 Done . yive
 Done . gift
 Doit . can or may
 Demaine . demesne. or own
 Destruire . destroy
 Dissider . dissciso.
 Devenus . become
 Distrainere . distrain.
 Dire . say.
 Dix . of
 Descender . as Formedon in, or to descend.
 Denyer . deny
 Defaunt . default.
 Deviser . devise
 Distributer . distribute

Expreste . express
 Estre . to be
 Estate . estate
 En . in
 Execute . execute
 Ains . eldest
 Enuicer . enuce
 Entice . to entice.
 Leur . them.
 Enfrant . broken.
 Estranger . stranger
 Emheritance . inheritance
 Estovers . Estovers.
 Expreymes .
 Especialite . Speciality.
 Emheriter . to inherit.
 Impeffer . Impeff.
 Estrange . Strange
 Embarre . imbarre
 Excutors .

Fitz. son
Fille. Daughter.
Facts time
fait deed
Lorsque. but. unless. except.
Faire. fait
font make
forme form
Faire - to do.

F

Gagneres. gain.
gaine. Wind.

G

Homme - man.
Homage . Homage.
Heirs Heirs
Hors out of

H

Item also
Issued issue
Jours day.

F

K

L
Le. the
Ley low
Low where
Lien place.
Limiter. limited
Lanes. Law full
Local. Law full.
Low this

M
Maries mary.
Marriage marriage.
Mission. freedom.
Mye Half.
Med. but

Ne. not
Nobis. to observe.
Non. not.
Nostre nostre
Nul. no

N

Overt. open
Ovi. when or where
Obligat. obligated or obligat.
Ouster. to oust

O

Pee. foot.
Pret. cap. a piece
Pur. for.
Pret. take, a
Prendre. to take
Payer. pay
Payment. payment.
Propriety. property.
Puis. since, as
Paine. pain or penalty.
Punish. ~~to~~ lose
~~to punish~~

P

Quar. for. ulvrat
Querele. suit.
Quoy. for because.
Quant. when
Que. that
Quent. who or whom

Q

Roy. King
Rent. Rent
Reversion. Reversion.
Remoyner. Remain.
Rendler. Rendler
Receivist. Receive.
Rien. any thing.

R

Saignour.	Lord
Susteyner.	Sustain
Sicome	if.
Sankle.	blood
Sesie	seised
Seruyces	service
Soy	soy
Soyage	soyage
Soyner	he
Solonyne	according to
Sembler	appears.

S

Terres	Lands
Tenements	Tenements.
Terres	toffold
Tenue	as
Tenues	three
Tenues	every.
Tenues	such
Tenues	ment

Vilayn.	Vilhain.
Volunté	will.
Vienoat	to come
Vin	one
Vincore	again
Vitel.	with
Vies	Use
Vendel	Sell
Vee	to see

U V

X

W

Y

Z

