

AMERICAN
ENGRAVED POWDER HORNS
A STUDY BASED ON
THE J. H. GRENVILLE GILBERT COLLECTION



George Scott (1727-1767), Lieutenant Governor of the Dominican Islands. A painting attributed to John Singleton Copley. In the collection of The Brook, New York

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

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By

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NEW YORK • 1945

COVER: *A Prospective View of the Battle fought near Lake George, on the 8th of Sepr. 1755. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys after Samuel Blodget and published in London in 1756. An English copy of the first historical print engraved in America. In the Metropolitan Museum*

"There is not a Man born in America that does not Understand the Use of Fire arms & that well, as we have much Sport Every Man is provided, it is Almost the First thing they Purchase & take to all the New Settlements & in the Cities you can scarcely find a Lad of 12 years old that does not go a Gunning."

Letter, dated September 14, 1774, from John Thurman to Sargent Chambers & Co., probably of London

PREFACE

THIS monograph deals primarily with the collection of American powder horns and primers formed by J. H. Grenville Gilbert, of Ware, Massachusetts, and generously presented to The Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1937 by the late Mrs. Gilbert. The Museum is deeply indebted to Mrs. Gilbert not only for this gift of thirty-eight horns and for seven important additions to the original collection but also for funds towards the expense of the present publication.

An essay on American engraved powder horns and a résumé of the Gilbert collection precede the catalogue, which consists of detailed descriptions of the individual pieces and notes of genealogical or historical interest. Each horn in the collection is illustrated by a collotype reproduction and, with one exception (an undecorated horn), by a line drawing of the engraved area. These drawings show the decorated surface as though unrolled, and thus make it possible to see the iconography at a glance. The method by which they were made is described in a note. All the drawings were made by Work Projects Administration artists, whose names are recorded among the acknowledgments below.

One of the features of the monograph is the Check List of American Engraved Powder Horns. It records examples that bear the name of the original owner, a date, a map, a rhyme, or other significant inscription or ornamentation. The list is indexed, so that professional engravers, places, and ships mentioned on the horns, as well as the names of the present owners (both institutions and individuals), are readily available. It is a valuable source of information for specialized phases of this study, such as New England, New York, and Pennsylvania map horns, ships and views of cities represented on powder horns, and professional horn-makers; in addition, it provides a working basis for research on subjects not specifically noted in the entries, such as flags and historical powder horns. A list of rhymes that appear on powder horns is given in another appendix. There is also an annotated bibliography.

Sincere thanks are tendered to The New York Historical Society for permission, courteously granted by its former Director, the late Alexander J. Wall, to include in this monograph a record of the Society's colored drawings of powder horns made by Rufus A. Grider. Mr. Grider was a pioneer in the appreciation of American powder horns, and an account of his activities is given in a separate note. A friend of Mr. Grider, the late Robert M. Hartley, of Amsterdam, New York, sketched all the French and Indian War and Revolutionary horns known to him in the Mohawk Valley but not included in the Grider collection. The original drawings, photostats of which Mr. Hartley generously placed at my disposal, are in the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library at St. Johnsville, New York. Another group of colored drawings of American powder horns, prepared by the Work Projects Administration as part of the material in the Index of American Design, is deposited in The National Gallery of Art at Washington. All these drawings are noted in the Check List.

Students and collectors of American powder horns have been most generous in assisting with this study. The late Charles Darwin Cook, of Providence, Rhode Island, was an enthusiastic collector who in 1921 lent sixty pieces from his collection (many of them American) to the Rhode Island Historical Society for an exhibition of powder horns, and Mrs. Cook kindly placed the collection at my disposal. The late Howard M. Chapin, who collaborated with Mr. Cook in his studies of powder horns, sent me informative data, especially with relation to forgeries (see page 40).

From the practical knowledge of Frank S. Brockett, of Cambridge, New York, who had a collection of 140 horns, fifty-two of which he presented to the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, I have profited greatly. I made several visits to his home, which is in the immediate vicinity of several historical sites—Bennington Battlefield, Bemis Heights, and Old Saratoga. Another enthusiastic collector of horns is Stephen H. P. Pell, and his collection at the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, of which he is the Director, is a notable one. Mr. Pell

sent the entire collection to the Metropolitan Museum for study. Joe Kindig, Jr., of York, Pennsylvania, also generously sent his collection to the Museum, thus facilitating comparative studies.

Valuable suggestions were given me by a number of other friends and correspondents, and I should like especially to acknowledge the help of Oscar T. Barck, C. Stanley Jacob, Hermann W. Williams, Jr., Herman P. Dean, Albert Foster, Jr., and R. W. G. Vail, formerly New York State Librarian and now Director of The New York Historical Society.

For information which enabled me to compile the Check List, I am indebted to many officials of historical museums that preserve small collections as well as to private individuals who have powder horns in their possession. Charles Messer Stow, of the *New York Sun*, and the Editors of *Adventure*, *American Collector*, *The American Rifleman*, *Antiques*, *Army Ordnance*, *Avocations*, *The Connoisseur*, *Gun Reports*, *Hobbies*, *Military Affairs*, and *Muzzle Blasts* kindly published notices drawing attention to the Check List, and as a result of their interest many readers brought to my notice powder horns that otherwise could not have been recorded.

All my correspondents—hundreds of them, many of them owners of horns included in the Check List—patiently and conscientiously answered my inquiries; without their help there would be many more omis-

sions. A number of correspondents also sent their powder horns for examination, others sent photographs, some solicited information through local newspapers, and many of them gave me helpful clues.

In making a study of the Gilbert collection it was of course necessary to consult the published work of other students in this field. These sources the reader will find given in the bibliography.

Edward Milla and William Dickhuth, of the Museum staff, prepared the photographs and the colotype illustrations. The pen-and-ink drawings were executed by Work Projects Administration artists under the supervision of Randolph Bullock, Assistant Curator of Arms and Armor. Eighteen of the drawings were made by Elizabeth Fulda, nine by Jenny Almgren, five by Hans Westendorff, three each by Max Cohen, Joseph Colombo, and Benjamin Greenstein, and one each by Leo Drozdoff, George Quintana, and Alain Shiren.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the help of Agnes Peters, who completed the editorial work, and of Anita Reinhard and Norma Wolf, Assistant Curator and Assistant respectively in the Department of Arms and Armor, who verified the descriptions of the Museum horns and helped with the Check List of Engraved Powder Horns and all the other numerous details requiring attention.

S. V. G.

August, 1944

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And every time they shoot it off,
It takes a horn of powder—
It makes a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.
Yankee doodle, &c.

AMERICAN ENGRAVED POWDER HORNS

THE study of powder horns is a pleasant and easy way to learn much about early American art and history. To the uninitiated, engraved powder horns are merely curiosities, like carved cherry stones or flies in amber, but their real importance is far greater than that of such trifles. Scratched work is the most ancient form of graphic expression and surface decoration used by man, and powder horns are valuable for their representation of this folk art. When scraped, polished, and engraved, an ordinary steer's horn became a prized possession. On it the soldier demonstrated his skill with the jackknife, just as the sailor on the lee days carved out scrimshaw work.¹ Many American powder horns belong to a time like the present, when every man might be called upon for military service; through their association with men and events such horns now have not only artistic but biographical, geographical, and historical interest.

The settlers of America lived in a wilderness and had to depend upon firearms for much of their food and often for their lives.² In addition to his gun, each settler commonly carried on his person certain necessary accessories: a bullet pouch, a horn for the coarse powder with which the muzzle was charged, and not infrequently a small "priming horn" for the finer-grained, high-flash powder used to ignite the contents of the priming pan. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, farmers and townsmen brought with them for military service the powder horns they had used for hunting. Such horns were often attached to the hunting bag, which was suspended from the shoulder by a long strap. The bag was usually made of dressed buckskin and held the gun accessories—patches, flints, unspun flax for swabbing the bore, a bullet pouch, and a few light tools.

When not attached to the hunting bag, horns for coarse powder were slung by a cord or leather thong from the shoulder. The suspension holes that often appear in a curving projection, or lobe, at the base of a horn show whether it was worn on the left-hand or the right-hand side of the waist. When the horn was

suspended, the holes were on the upper surface of the horn and the spout also pointed upward. As priming horns and pistol horns were small, they were carried in the breeches pockets. Other small horns, holding only a day's supply of powder, were used by hunters.

A cow's or an ox's horn was admirably suited for carrying powder. It was light and durable, and its curved and tapering shape had several advantages: it conformed to the figure, thus making it comfortable to wear; it facilitated pouring the powder into the end of a long gun barrel; and it was easily filled by means of a funnel. When the horn was scraped thin, the powder could be plainly seen through its sides. If properly treated, it could be made not only damp-proof but impervious to water—an important matter when a soldier or a hunter had to ford a stream.³ But most important of all, because of its highly inflammable contents, it would not catch on fire.

Powder horns were introduced to America from Europe, where they had been carried ever since gunpowder came into general use. There are several European bovine powder horns in this Museum. An Italian horn (acc. no. 21.183.2), dated April 7, 1560, is covered with the most minute engraving, picturing combats, a

¹ Scrimshawing, the making and engraving of various articles from the teeth of sperm whales, bone, and wood, is an art closely related to powder-horn engraving. The incised design was made with the point of a jackknife or a sail needle. To bring out the design, lampblack or India ink was rubbed into the lines, and sometimes spots of color were added. Full-rigged four-masters and whaling scenes were favorite subjects. Scrimshawing was developed late in the eighteenth century, when whaleships first began to make voyages that lasted three or four years. It was a pleasant means of occupying the leisure time of sailors and thus made the long cruises less monotonous. (F. Wood, *Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches*, no. 52, 1924, p. 37.)

To pass away the time, soldiers today make souvenirs from old cartridge or shell-charge cases.

² In his *Generall Historie of Virginia* (1624), Captain John Smith advised that colonists be provided with a complete light armor; a "long peece five foot and a halfe, neere Musket bore"; a sword; a belt; a bandoleer; twenty pounds of powder; and sixty pounds of "shot or Lead, Pistoll and Goose shot." (MacLehose edition, I, p. 316.)

³ An amusing story is told about Ethan Allen, the man who took Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Once when Ethan and a friend were fishing in Lake Champlain the friend lost his powder horn overboard. Ethan, a man of action, immediately plunged into the water. When, after several minutes he failed to return, the friend became curious and also dove in. He found Ethan at the bottom of the lake trying to transfer the powder to his own horn!

ship and a stormy sea, a castle, a forest, pastoral scenes, Europa and the bull, and other subjects. Another horn (acc. no. 19.53.97) includes in its engraving the royal arms of Spain, the arms of the Farnese dukes of Parma, and the date 1773. A third horn (acc. no. 20.138.1), carved in relief, is of seventeenth-century English workmanship.

European powder horns and flasks were often made of staghorn or tortoise shell. (The latter has properties similar to those of horn, though it is much less tenacious, and it is worked in precisely the same way.) Powder horns of staghorn, which were worn by hunters,⁴ were often elaborately carved. In America, substitutes for cow or ox horns as containers of powder were occasionally used; in the South, for example, the hard shells of gourds or even glass bottles.⁵

Horns were not used exclusively with firearms. Miners and quarrymen carried explosives in them. Pioneers kept salt in them, to prevent its hardening or caking. Horns also served as canteens for water or rum. Bugle horns, many of them engraved like powder horns,⁶ and mowers' horns (cows' horns in which were carried whetstones and vinegar for sharpening the scythes) were also in common use.

There were various types of powder horns for special purposes, some holding both powder and ball. Such a dual-purpose horn, with compartments for bullets and powder, is in the collection of Frank S. Brockett, of Cambridge, New York, who also has some shot horns and a bullet horn full of round lead balls. Mr. Brockett's compartmented horn has a thin wood partition set midway in its length so that the tip could be used for powder, the butt for bullets; a cork stoppered the hole bored in the base plug. There were also companion powder and bullet horns that were carried together. A set of such horns, which has the name of Hezekiah King inscribed on the powder horn, was presented to the Fort Ticonderoga Museum through the courtesy of Mr. Brockett. A double horn, two calves' horns joined by a walnut plug fitted into their wide ends, in the collection of Thomas M. McNiece, of Scarsdale, New York, was apparently used for powder and shot. It is dated 1823. In the latter half of the eighteenth century special horns were made for use with artillery. A large one held just the right charge of powder for a brass cannon. A smaller one held the powder that primed the flashpan of the flintlock, the firing mechanism for cannon of the period.⁷ Such a cannon primer is in the Gilbert Collection (cat. no. 14). It has the distinguishing feature of cannon primers—a base plug fitted with a knob that can be unscrewed, presumably to facilitate refilling. There were

also large horns, twenty inches long, known as family horns, which held from four to five pounds of powder. These were hung up in the settlers' cabins, and members of the family filled their smaller horns from them.

Most powder horns made of cow's or ox's horn have no measure for the muzzle charge. However, one of the horns in the Gilbert collection (cat. no. 31), dated 1813, has a brass powder measure that fitted into the spout, and a priming horn (cat. no. 44), also dated 1813, is equipped with a hollow horn tip, resembling a miniature open horn, that fits into the spout and served both as a stopper and as a priming measure. The stopper and the priming measure were usually tied to the spout or the sling of the horn, to avoid loss.

Horns were easily and cheaply procured.⁸ Large numbers of them were imported with hides from the West Indies, Mexico, and South America by the Bird family, tanners of Dorchester, near Boston, who furnished leather for the British Army.⁹ Since the horns

⁴ Grancsay, M.M.A. *Bulletin*, XXVI (1931), pp. 76 f., 2 figs.

⁵ Frank S. Brockett, of Cambridge, New York, gave me the following reference to the use of glass bottles for powder. Marquette, describing his trip down the Mississippi in 1673, related that on the east bank of the river, about where Memphis now stands, he encountered a tribe of Indians who possessed muskets, etc., and carried powder in glass bottles; this showed clearly that they had had intercourse with white men from the Atlantic seaboard. (A. R. Spofford, ed., *The Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events* . . . , I, p. 285.)

⁶ In the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments in the Metropolitan Museum there is a bugle horn (acc. no. 89.4.1144) which was converted from a powder horn. It is inscribed: *Benito Perez, 1809*, etc.

At the International Fox Hunters Meet, held in Kentucky for many years, the Master of the Pack controlled his hounds by a bugle or horn made from cowhorn. Many of the horns used at these meets are carved in bas-relief.

⁷ At one time there was exhibited in the Buffalo Historical Society a cannon priming horn inscribed: "This is the priming horn of H.B.M. 5th Artillery Fort Niagara May 10th 1796. Made by Sarjent Armstrong." Flintlock cannon were in general use during the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution. As high-flash powder was used in the pan, they could be fired with astonishing rapidity. (Bingham, *Mus. Notes Buffalo Hist. Soc.*, II [1933], no. 1, p. 3, fig.)

Frank S. Brockett gave me the following interesting reference to speed in cannon fire in Captain Nathaniel Webb's "Journal of Sullivan's Campaign against the Iroquois, 1779": "Upon our arrival at this place, (now Elmira), 13 cannon were discharged from the fort and was returned from one of our pieces 15 times. The latter was discharged in the space of one minute and a half." This observation is confirmed in Colonel Gansevoort's Journal of the same campaign. (Both are quoted by Wait in *Proc. N. Y. State Hist. Assoc.*, 1906 [VI], p. 90.)

A cannon lock is illustrated in Sawyer's *Firearms in American History*, I, p. 210, pl. 25. Sawyer (pp. 205 f.) points out that locks for firing cannon were first used in the British Navy, having been invented or introduced by Rear Admiral Sir Charles Douglas about 1780, and were taken up by the Americans between 1785 and 1790.

⁸ Among the objects listed in the rates on imports of the Massachusetts Bay Colony established by Parliament, June 24, 1660, are "touch boxes, guns, calivers, muskets, gunpowder, and flasks of horne covered with leather or velvett"; among the exports are "bandaleirs, fire lockes, flasks of horne, gunpowder, and hornes (blowing hornes [small]), of buckes, ink-hornes, hornes with lanthornes, oxe hornes, powder hornes, of rames, of sheepe, shooing hornes, stags hornes, tips of hornes." (Dow, *Every Day Life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony*, Appendix E, pp. 247 ff.)

According to contemporary statistics there were 55,065 horns exported from North America to Great Britain in 1771. (E. Channing, *A History of the United States*, III, p. 116.)

⁹ With reference to the Bird family, see Charles W. Sawyer, *Antiques*, XVI (1929), p. 284.

were classed as waste, they were admitted duty free. They cost the Birds about a penny each to transport and were sold to the Army for fourpence in the rough or sixpence already trimmed and bored. These horns came from cattle that were descendants of Spanish stock and that later became known in Mexico and in the southwestern United States as "longhorns."¹⁰

American engraved powder horns were usually made of selected horns from cows, bullocks, or oxen. These natural horns, twenty inches long or more, were beautiful in contour. Such horns were also used for combs, and combmakers, as might be expected, likewise made powder horns.¹¹ The making of a powder horn was a simple matter.¹² Several inches were sawed off each end, and the pith was removed by boiling the horn in water containing a little potash. Next, the tapered end was bored to make an opening for the spout, and the mouth was fitted with a wooden stopper,¹³ which was sometimes carved.¹⁴ Occasionally the priming wire, or frizzen pick (a sharp pin, about 1½ inches long, used with the rifle), was fastened to the bottom of the stopper.¹⁵ The outer layers of horn were then removed from the spout, except where a narrow band was left to hold the shoulder cord in place; in this way the neck and tip were set off as recessed areas and the dark-colored inner layers of the horn were exposed. After scraping and cleaning, the surface was polished with pumice and oil. (All the horns in the Gilbert collection were scraped lengthwise by hand, for the lines of the scraper are clearly visible. None show the marks of a turning lathe.) Finally, a wooden plug was fitted snugly into the opening at the base of the horn and fastened with pegs. Sometimes the plug was caulked with hemp or melted tallow and beeswax, so that the horn kept the powder dry not only in wet weather but even when it was submerged in water. The horn was now ready for use or decoration.¹⁶

While most American powder horns were home-made, a certain number were made for sale by professional engravers or gunsmiths,¹⁷ as well as by combmakers. The engraving on such a horn in the Gilbert collection (cat. no. 26) includes a blank cartouche intended for the name of the eventual purchaser. Professional work was executed in fine outline with a sharp, pointed graver and may be distinguished from that crudely engraved with a jackknife by the accuracy and delicacy of the ornament. Occasionally the decoration of a powder horn was pricked out with a needle (see cat. no. 41), but a graver was used for the best work. The names of some of the engravers of signed horns are recorded on page 82.

Color was an important feature in the decoration of horns. Those made by professional "horn smiths" were usually dipped in a yellow dye to give the surface the appearance of amber. A stain made of butternut bark brought out the grain in translucent horn. To accentuate the engraving, sometimes the lines were filled with grease or shoemaker's wax. Soot or gunpowder dust or green verdigris from the camp kettle were also used for this purpose. Sometimes, too, the decorative effect was heightened by picking out details in vermilion red (see cat. nos. 24, 34, 36, and 37). Some horns were varnished or covered with coatings of shellac, and on these the engraving and coloring are well preserved.

The inscriptions are a prominent feature of the engraved decoration of powder horns, largely because of the ornamental effect of the lettering and the banderoles and other devices used for display. Names

The early colonists paid eight pence for powder horns, presumably plain ones (for the prices of firearms and other accessories, see Sawyer's *Firearms in American History*, I, p. 12). A much higher price, two shillings eight pence, is inscribed on the decorated powder horn of Thomas Chase, dated 1768.

¹⁰ "On his second voyage, the year following his discovery of America, Columbus landed cattle in Santo Domingo. In 1521, two years after Cortés began the Conquest of Mexico, Gregorio de Villalobos brought over from Santo Domingo to the mainland 'a number of calves, so that there might be cattle, he being the first to bring them to New Spain.' Other importations followed. Cortés himself had developed a hacienda in Cuba, and the great estate in Mexico that he stocked from it was significantly named Cow Horn (Cuernavaca). . . . Wherever the Spanish went, they took horses and cattle." (Dobie, *The Longhorns*, pp. 3 f.)

¹¹ Rawson, *Handwrought Ancestors*, "The Horn Smith," pp. 111-117.

George W. Crouse, of Reinholds, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, one of my correspondents, tells me that his family have been combmakers since the Revolutionary War. Mr. Crouse, like his ancestors, also makes powder horns.

¹² One of my correspondents described "two powder horns of the ordinary sort" like those he had made as a boy, "going to the butcher for a suitable steer's horn, boiling it out, shaving it with glass, fitting a base and stopper, and the result good enough for local gunning."

¹³ It was important to see that the spout stopper was in place when the powder horn was not in use; otherwise there might be an accident like the one recorded by the Reverend Benjamin Boardman in his *Diary* in August 1775: "... One of Major Enos's men primed his gun, flashed it, & not having stopped his powder horn the powder took fire hurt himself considerably, & two more in some measure; all being in tent." Mr. Boardman was chaplain of the 2nd Connecticut Regiment, General Joseph Spencer's, during part of the siege of Boston. (*Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 2nd series, VII [1891-1892], p. 404.)

¹⁴ In the collection of T. G. Hazard, Jr., of Narragansett, R. I., there are some powder horns with stoppers carved with birds. According to a family tradition, most of these powder horns and stoppers were made by Mr. Hazard's great-uncle Jonathan Easton Hazard (1764-1849).

¹⁵ Dillin, *The Kentucky Rifle*, p. 28.

¹⁶ A plain horn offers a tempting surface for decoration. In his *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States* (II, p. 286), William Dunlap refers to the use made of such an opportunity by Asher Brown Durand (1796-1886), an American painter and engraver: "One of the evidences of his propensity to engraving at a very early age, is a powder-horn, which he ornamented with figures and flowers, and is still preserved by him as a curiosity."

¹⁷ In the *Pennsylvania Journal* for August 11, 1784, there is an advertisement by Cooke and Co., Jewellers and Silversmiths, of London. Among the objects received "by the last vessels from Europe" it mentions "A few of the best made fowling pieces, warranted proof, Swords, hangers and daggers ditto. Powder horns & flasks, &c." (Prime, *The Arts and Crafts in Philadelphia, Maryland and South Carolina, 1721-1785*, p. 56.)

of owners, dates, place names, and rhymes are the things most frequently inscribed, and occasionally a diary.

The subjects engraved on powder horns are varied. We may mention maps, sketches of forts and towns, scenes of battle on land and sea,¹⁸ and animals and birds that inhabited the localities represented on the maps. At the top and bottom of the horns there is frequently an attempt at decoration in the form of a carved engrailed pattern. On powder horns owned by Americans before the Revolution or by British officers serving in America the British royal arms are often prominently displayed. In England it was customary to use this form of decoration for powder horns and flasks throughout the eighteenth century. A late eighteenth-century English powder flask of tortoise shell, with the heraldic arms of the United Kingdom inlaid in fine strands of silver, is in the Museum collection (acc. no. 31.122).¹⁹ Some horns have subjects inspired by contemporary cartoons, as, for example, those of Jacob Flint and George Odiorne, in the New Hampshire Historical Society, which are engraved after Paul Revere's cartoon, *The Able Doctor*.

On the finest engraved and colored powder horns a map is often shown, and this is usually accompanied by the British heraldic arms. Ever since antiquity maps have been drawn on any object that could be carried conveniently. Among the finds at Salihyeh, the ancient colony of Doura-Europos on the Euphrates, was part of a Roman archer's shield on which is painted a road map giving names of places and the distances between them.²⁰ For his exploration of Yucatan, Cortes had native artists paint a map on cloth showing the rivers and mountain chains to be crossed.²¹ Apart from his compass, this was his only guide for this dangerous journey. Recently seventeen American aviators, none of whom had ever made the flight before, went from the Philippines to the Netherlands East Indies with only a tiny map on a souvenir cigarette case by which to navigate their flying boats.²² Nowadays it is customary in the training of soldiers to send individuals on missions that require them to travel long distances with only a map as guide.

In colonial and Revolutionary days soldiers and traders²³ frequently had to travel over unfamiliar territory and therefore needed maps. The period of the French and Indian Wars proved to be a map-making era, because much of the region that was being fought over had not previously been charted. Few printed maps²⁴ existed, even for the use of the higher officers, so it was perfectly natural that diagrams of the routes followed should come to be en-

graved on powder horns; for the horn was the indispensable accessory of the frontier rifle, the greatest of all American map makers.

Engraved powder horns showing the main milestones of the northern routes between New York and Canada are numerous. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the rivers and lakes of this region, including those forming the Hudson-Champlain route to eastern Canada and the Hudson-Mohawk route to the West, were open paths of both warfare and trade.²⁵

Horns with maps of New England and of Pennsylvania are much rarer than those with maps of New York. There are three horns with maps of Boston (cat. nos. 11-13) but none with maps of Pennsylvania in the Gilbert collection. A number of Pennsylvania map horns, however, are recorded in the Check List. Two of particular interest, described and illustrated

¹⁸ In early times every ship that sailed the seas was armed, and powder horns were part of their equipment. That is why so many powder horns are engraved with nautical subjects—mermaids, fishes, ships, etc. As in scrimshaw work, full-rigged four-masters were favorite designs.

¹⁹ Grancsay, *M.M.A. Bulletin*, XXVII (1932), pp. 96-98, 2 figs.

²⁰ Cumont, *La Géographie*, XLIII (1925), pp. 1-5, col. pl.

²¹ MacNutt, *Letters of Cortes*, I, p. 45.

²² *New York Herald Tribune*, February 26, 1942, p. 3.

²³ *Fly to Indies by Tiny Map on Cigarette Case—Americans Fleeing from Philippines Use Souvenir to Navigate Flying Boats*

"Batavia, Feb. 26 (Thursday) (Aneta to UP).—The amazing story of seventeen American aviators who flew from the Philippines to the Dutch East Indies guided only by a tiny outline map on a souvenir cigarette case was told to the Aneta news agency today.

"The aviators, none of whom had ever made the flight before, escaped from the Philippines in several American flying boats, the exact number of which cannot be revealed.

"The silver cigarette case, a memento of a peace-time visit to the Indies, was the possession of the pilot of the leading plane, who led the formation during the whole flight.

"The map on the case showed only the bare outlines of the main islands, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes and New Guinea. There was no indication of the position of any of the more than a thousand smaller islands, identification of which has hitherto been considered essential to successful aerial navigation of the immense area.

"Veteran Indies flyers united today in praise of this outstanding flight.

"Before the outbreak of war map-bearing cigarette cases were popular with tourists as souvenirs of the Indies."

²³ Most of the powder horns in the Gilbert collection have military associations, but the important part played by the gun and the powder horn in fostering trade should not be overlooked. Firearms and powder were traded for furs. That this trade was highly profitable is shown by the following list of prices paid by the French Canada Company in 1742: for a pound of shot or three flints, one beaver skin; a pound of gunpowder or an ax, four beaver skins; a pistol, ten beaver skins; a gun, twenty beaver skins. (Lucas, *Appendiculae Historicae*, p. 37.)

²⁴ Dow, *The Arts and Crafts in New England 1704-1775*, pp. 14-37, and Gottesman, *The Arts and Crafts in New York 1726-1776*, pp. 16-27 (advertisements of maps and charts related to those engraved on powder horns).

²⁵ By the early eighteenth century French settlements, developing from fur-trading posts, extended from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes, with branches reaching southward to Lake Champlain, westward along the Great Lakes, and southward again along the Mississippi River to St. Louis and New Orleans. The French planned to restrict English settlements to the relatively small area east of the Appalachian Mountains, while the English colonists struggled for control of the lucrative fur trade of the hinterland and for the land itself—primarily for speculative purposes, for the number of settlers was not sufficient to be immediately profitable.

by Dr. T. Kenneth Wood,²⁶ show the road cut through the wilderness of the Cumberland Valley by Brigadier General John Forbes in 1758, when he set out to capture Fort Duquesne from the French. Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), which was built in 1759 on the site of Fort Duquesne, where the Monongahela joins the Allegheny, commanded the entrance to the Ohio Valley, and from Pontiac's War to the close of the Revolution (1763–1781) it witnessed a continued struggle between the Indians and the sparsely scattered colonists.²⁷ The pre-Revolutionary Indian wars fought so bitterly on the Pennsylvania frontier have been called "the West Point from which Washington and many of his ablest generals were graduated." During the weary years of the Revolution Fort Pitt had to reckon with the British as well as the Indians, whose periods of friendliness were never long-lived. Those who settled in the western Pennsylvania wilderness experienced danger and pioneer hardship to the full.

While in general engraved ox or cow horns like those discussed in this book are considered to be American, it is likely that some of the professionally engraved examples were made in England for presentation to officers detailed for duty in America during the colonial period and the Revolution. Many such horns must still be in England, some never having been brought to America, others having been used here and taken back to England by the original owners. Three powder horns from Eglinton Castle, in Ayrshire, Scotland, now in the possession of Herman P. Dean, of Huntington, West Virginia, bear the British royal arms and the arms of the earls of Eglinton.²⁸ All three are engraved with the Hudson and Mohawk river routes to Lakes Champlain and Ontario; two of them are dated 1760. Their probable owner, Archibald Montgomerie, afterwards eleventh earl of Eglinton, served with the British Army in America during the French and Indian Wars. An English powder horn engraved with the badge of the 4th Regiment of Foot is also thought to have belonged to someone serving with the British Army in America.²⁹ The Buffalo Historical Society at one time exhibited a British priming horn for cannon whose inscription indicates that it was made by Sergeant Armstrong of H.B.M. 5th Artillery when the regiment was stationed at Fort Niagara in 1796.³⁰ A horn in the Stony Point Battlefield Museum is marked with the broad arrow of the British Army stores.³¹ A Havana horn in an English collection is described in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of London.³² Frederick W. Lucas, an Englishman, owned

the New York map horn that is the subject of his 216-page book *Appendiculae Historicae; or, Shreds of History Hung on a Horn*. American powder horns are also related to Scottish Highland powder horns, which were made from cows' horns, flattened by means of heat. These were usually engraved with Celtic ornament, a date, the owner's initials, and sometimes with a verse. Many are illustrated in James Drummond's *Ancient Scottish Weapons*. A study of such engraved powder horns in English and Scottish collections, both public and private, would no doubt yield considerable information.

Many horns are valued for the human interest of their inscriptions, the sentiments varying with the literacy of the engraver. Like the old hornbooks, they show us some of the thoughts of the average man of their day. Among the rhymes we find America's homespun philosophy of the pioneer age of simplicity and thrift.

Each horn tells its own story. Some are eloquent with memories of the past. The horn of Thomas Hastings, in the New Hampshire Historical Society, records the names of men killed or captured by the Indians at Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1745 and 1746. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has the horn of a Pennsylvania-German ranger who participated in Colonel Henry Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, which date it bears. A horn of the same period in the Gilbert collection (cat. no. 33) is engraved with a map of "The Middle Settlement of Cherokees." The inscription on the horn of Andrew Huntington, in the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, records that it was engraved at Crown Point on September 1, 1759, and later, on August 20, 1768, bought in Glasgow by James Zuillin. In the collection of the late Charles Darwin Cook, of Providence, Rhode Island, there is a horn inscribed with the names of the thirteen original states. The New Hampshire Historical Society has a horn that refers

²⁶ *Now and Then*, VI (1940), pp. 227 ff.

²⁷ When in 1750 the celebrated pathfinder Christopher Gist explored the region west of the Alleghenies as the agent and surveyor of the Ohio Company, he encountered two Delaware Indian chiefs, King Beaver and Captain Oppamylucuh. "The French claim all the land on one side of the River Ohio and the English all on the other side. Where," they asked, "does the Indian's land lie?" This question Gist confessed he "was at a loss to answer." (Sipe, *Fort Ligonier*, p. 15.) The very powder horns that are the subject of this monograph often provided part of the reply.

²⁸ Advertisement for Ellis and Smith, *The Connoisseur*, April, 1926, LXXIV, p. xxiv, ill.

²⁹ Usher, *Jour. Soc. Army Hist. Research*, XVIII (1939), p. 53, ill.

³⁰ See above, note 7.

³¹ Dillon, *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries*, London, 2nd series, XVII (1899), pp. 370 ff., fig.

³² Smith, *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries*, London, 2nd series, XXVII (1914–1915), pp. 138 ff., ill.

to the Declaration of Independence. It is inscribed: "John Abbot H H 1776/Independence ded July 1776." A Hessian powder horn used during the Revolutionary War, now in the Chicago Historical Society, is inscribed: "Henrich Keller sein horn Georges III Koenig von Gros Bridanien D 2 1776." The powder horn of Zapnin Smythe, dated April 17, 1774, evidently fell into the hands of a British soldier, for it is also inscribed: "Ye dam rebel did make ye goode horn G R June ye 29 L. G. 1778." This horn is now in the Lexington Historical Society. The Library of Congress has the horn of James Downae, dated 1781; its inscription refers to Lord Cornwallis's surrender, and its decoration includes a fair representation of the Moore house and gardens, where the surrender took place. For other inscriptions of historical significance one need only refer to the Check List of Engraved Powder Horns.

The soldier prized his horn, the companion piece of his musket, and invested it with the same romantic appeal. In times of peace horn and musket usually hung over the kitchen fireplace,³³ a constant reminder of fighting days and campaigns against the Indians. The sentimental value of powder horns is indicated by their appearance in portraits, for example, in the portrait of George Scott (1727-1767), Governor of the Dominican Islands (see frontispiece), attributed to John Singleton Copley, which was exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum in 1911. Today such horns are symbols of early America and of the courage and ingenuity of its people, who built enduringly despite troublous times.

The powder horn continued in favor as long as loose powder was carried by sportsmen.³⁴ Although metal powder flasks came into vogue about 1830, many hunters still preferred to use powder horns with their muzzle-loaders. One of my correspondents writes: "In my boyhood days, I was born in 1882, I saw many powder horns about my father's general store, in North Carolina. In fact I owned one, for I hunted with a muzzle-loading shot gun. But they were just plain horns. The North Carolina (up-country) Scots were not artistic." The breech-loading rifle (1866) and the metallic cartridge (about 1840) sounded the death knell of the powder horn for military purposes, but the frontiersman's Kentucky rifle, with its powder horn, is still an amazing game-getter.

As powder horns were used with both smoothbore muskets and rifles,³⁵ it seems appropriate to devote a little space to a description of these weapons. The earliest colonists, most of whom were poor, used the cheapest firearm of the time, the matchlock musket.

To load it, more than thirty operations were required³⁶—one of several reasons why the musket was less efficient than the bow and arrow—and musketeers were therefore trained to draw their swords when they were hard pressed by the enemy, instead of attempting to reload. The invention of the flintlock in the late sixteenth century greatly increased the effectiveness of the musket, and this improved type remained in general use for about two and a half centuries. The flintlock musket was used by the colonists through the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution and by the United States Army through the close of the Mexican War (1848).

An enormous number of muskets of various types were imported from England during the colonial period, and many of them were turned against the British during the Revolution. In the course of the war about 80,000 guns were imported from France, a large proportion of which were the smoothbore flintlock French Army Model of 1763. In 1794, when diplomatic difficulties with France stopped further importations of firearms, Congress appropriated money for the establishment of two national armories—at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia). The Springfield Armory was the first government manufactory in America to turn out muskets, and these were patterned after the French Army Model of 1763. In 1840

³³ In feudal days it was decreed by law that the pike be hung over the fireplace, where eventually it would be covered with soot, so that one could always tell if the pike had been used—possibly unlawfully. Later, and for the same reason, the musket was hung over the fireplace.

³⁴ There is still a demand for decorated powder horns. They are made for use and not for collectors of antiques. Such a powder horn, its decoration carved, is illustrated in *Muzzle Blasts*, December, 1942, IV, p. 3.

³⁵ That smoothbore muskets and rifles, with the proper ammunition and accessories, were used side by side may be seen from the following law:

"XVIII. . . . Every non-commissioned Officer and Private of the infantry shall constantly keep himself provided with a good musket, with an iron or steel rod, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a priming-wire and brush, and a knapsack; a cartridge-box, or pouch with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket; each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, powder-horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder: And shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, whenever called out, except that when called out to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack, and without cartridges loaded with ball. Provided always, that whenever a man appears armed with a musket, all his equipments shall be suited to his musket; and whenever a man appears armed with a rifle, all his equipments shall be suited to his rifle: And that from and after five years from the passing of this Act, all muskets for arming the Militia, as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound: And every citizen enrolled and providing himself with arms, ammunition and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales for debt, or for payment of taxes." (*Laws for Regulating and Governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts . . .*, p. 12.)

³⁶ For the method of loading and shooting the matchlock musket of the type used by the early American colonists, see de Gheyn, *The Exercise of Armes for Calivers, Muskettes, and Pikes . . .*

the armories began the manufacture of percussion arms, converting flintlock muskets to percussion muskets. In 1855, when the United States began the manufacture of rifled arms for all branches of the service, the smoothbore models were superseded. The breech-loading rifle was not officially adopted until 1866, although the first American breech-loader had been patented on May 21, 1811, by John H. Hall, of Portland, Maine.³⁷

In colonial and Revolutionary days the rifle (fig. 1) was widely used in America. By 1730 the Ameri-

posing lands, was wrapped in a patch of greased linen or leather that served as a lubricant. The patch also made the ball fit the tube snugly, yet it could still be easily rammed home. Being tight-fitting, the rifle bullet had much greater gas pressure behind it than the loose-fitting musket bullet had. This pressure, together with the small caliber of the bullet, resulted in higher velocity and greater distance for the rifle missile. Since the rifling imparted to the ball a rotary or spinning motion about an axis parallel with the barrel, the bullet traveled a flatter trajectory than the



Fig. 1. "Kentucky" flintlock rifle. American, XVIII century. Barrel inscribed: J. Kuntz

can flintlock rifle—also known as the Kentucky rifle, the settler's rifle, or the frontier gun—had come into general use. This gun, developed by German-Swiss immigrants³⁸ on the Pennsylvania frontier, was a weapon without peer in its day. We know how good it was, for it is still used regularly in matches by members of the National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Association, together with the accompanying powder horns. One of the Association's most prominent members is Sergeant Alvin York, whose outstanding marksmanship was acquired through wide experience in shooting matches in the mountains of his native Tennessee. In competition, at a range of forty yards, which was just the distance from which he fought the Germans, he would often put ten rifle bullets into a space no larger than a man's thumbnail. Consequently, hitting the German heads and helmets, which loomed large before him, was a relatively simple matter.

The frontier gun was a long, slender, graceful small-bore rifle that could fire successive charges more rapidly and more accurately than other guns of its period. Three factors contributed to this result: the rifling of the barrel, the size of the bullet, and the use of the greased patch. The ball, whose diameter was slightly smaller than that of the barrel between op-

posing lands, was wrapped in a patch of greased linen or leather that served as a lubricant. The patch also made the ball fit the tube snugly, yet it could still be easily rammed home. Being tight-fitting, the rifle bullet had much greater gas pressure behind it than the loose-fitting musket bullet had. This pressure, together with the small caliber of the bullet, resulted in higher velocity and greater distance for the rifle missile. Since the rifling imparted to the ball a rotary or spinning motion about an axis parallel with the barrel, the bullet traveled a flatter trajectory than the

musket ball, and thus attained the target more accurately and swiftly, and had a longer range. This meant that a rifleman could sight his gun carefully and rely upon his aim rather than a volley to reach his target.

³⁷ The earliest dated breech-loading handgun is in the Tower of London. It is a matchlock of 1537 that belonged to Henry VIII, and it has a removable iron loading-chamber like a metal cartridge. This chamber-loader is a direct development of the chambers used for cannon five centuries ago. In the Metropolitan Museum there is a Spanish wrought-iron breech-loading cannon (acc. no. 17.109), dating about 1400, with one of these chambers (a primitive breech block). Also in this Museum is a German (Augsburg) self-winding, breech-loading wheellock gun, dated 1638 (acc. no. 29.158.671). Into the breech end of the barrel fits a tubular steel cartridge with its end reamed out for the bullet, and on the side of the cartridge a flange pierced with a touchhole which fits into the pan; over the cartridge chamber is hinged the upper section of the barrel.

A wheellock gun, dated 1581, with a steel chamber for powder and ball is at Skokloster, in Sweden. A breech-loading wheellock pistol is in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna.

Cf. John Latham, "Early Breech-Loaders," *Jour. Royal United Service Inst.*, IX (1865), pp. 88-106, ill.

³⁸ The German-Swiss contribution is generally acknowledged. The work of the English and Swedish immigrant gunsmiths remains yet to be published.



Fig. 2. Gun accessories: powder flask, spanner, and cartridge pouch, mounted on a leather carrier. German, about 1600. The pouch contains contemporary linen patches and a holder for cartridges.



Fig. 3. Greased patches from the carrier shown above. Such patches facilitated the loading of rifles.

target, a board one foot square on which an outline of a nose was sketched in chalk, was nailed to a tree at a distance of 150 yards; and the men who came nearest this mark with a single shot were to be qualified. The nose was cut out of the board completely by the first forty or fifty competitors.³⁹ The British recognized the excellence of American marksmanship, and when George III negotiated with the German princes for mercenaries he stipulated that as many of the recruits as possible should be riflemen. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel supplied several hundred Hessian *Jaeger* (foresters or game-keepers) with rifles.

To load the large-bore, muzzle-loading European rifle required several minutes; an unwrapped lead ball had to be hammered down the barrel with a mallet and an iron ramrod, for the black powder from previous shots choked the rifling to such an extent that the bullet could not be easily inserted. The American frontier gun, on the other hand, could be loaded by an expert rifleman with a greased patch in about thirty seconds. The proper amount of powder for the charge, known from constant practice, was poured into the barrel. (Fairly uniform charges of powder were necessary for uniform results.) A lead ball was placed on a greased patch that had been centered over the muzzle, and both were thrust inside the mouth. The patch was then trimmed with a knife, and the ball in its casing was rammed home. When a few grains of powder had been placed in the priming pan, the rifle was ready to fire. Each new loading wiped away the burnt powder of the last shot, so that the barrel was always clean, and the patch kept the round bullet from being stripped by the rifling.

It has repeatedly been written that the greased patch was invented by some unknown American settler in the eighteenth century. The device, however, is known to have been in use in Europe at least as early as 1600, and it is reasonable to assume that the German-Swiss gunsmiths⁴⁰ who emigrated to America brought it with them from abroad. Four contemporary linen patches and a wooden block with compartments for three cartridges were found in the chamois pouch of a set of German gun accessories of about 1600 in this Museum (acc. no. 14.25.1457; figs. 2, 3). The set came from the Royal Armory in Dresden and includes, besides the pouch, a powder flask and a spanner, all mounted on a leather carrier. The Dresden armory has many gun accessories of this type,

³⁹ Harrower, *Amer. Hist. Rev.*, VI (1900-1901), p. 100.

⁴⁰ See note 38.

and many of the original patches must still be in the pouches.

In the smoothbore flintlock musket a round bullet considerably smaller than the bore was used. This gun could be loaded and fired twice as fast as the rifle, and a fouled barrel gave little hindrance. But, though the small ball facilitated loading, much of the force of the powder was wasted, and to get results it was really necessary to reserve fire until the whites of the enemy's eyes could be seen. Besides, the bullet scraped the barrel as it left the muzzle, causing the missile to follow an erratic course, with the result that it met greater resistance in its flight than one spinning at right angles to the barrel.

In view of all its disadvantages it has been questioned whether, without the invention of the bayonet, the musket of the eighteenth century—the clumsy and heavy Brown Bess⁴¹ that Kipling celebrated in verse—would have permanently superseded the bow of the Middle Ages. The same point was raised at the opening of the Revolutionary War, when the difficulty of finding ammunition for the American Army caused so able a man as Benjamin Franklin to think that the longbow, with its great rapidity of discharge and its effective range of 200 yards, would be sufficiently serviceable against the flintlocks of the British Army.⁴²

To facilitate loading and therefore to increase the rate of musket fire, ammunition was usually furnished to soldiers in the form of cartridges.⁴³ These consisted of a charge of powder and a ball—or a ball and buckshot—wrapped in a paper cylinder the ends of which were closed by twisting or with paste. Timothy Pickering's drill book, *An Easy Plan of Discipline for a Militia* (Boston, 1775), has a chapter headed "To maintain a steady fire the best method of making cartridges should be known." However, paper for making cartridges was not always available. During the French Revolution documents were transferred from government archives to the Army and Navy for this purpose.

It was a clumsy and slow procedure to load even the military flintlock with cartridges. After biting off the end of the cartridge, the soldier shook some of the powder into the pan, then poured the rest of the charge into the muzzle of the barrel, ramming down the cartridge case as a wad. When the trigger was pulled, the flint made contact with a piece of steel (the battery), producing sparks that ignited the powder in the flashpan, and the flame passed through a hole to the charge in the barrel.

Cartridge boxes and bandoleers were used contem-

poraneously. The bandoleer was a shoulder belt from which were suspended a number of boxes, usually cylindrical, each containing a charge of powder and ball. It was difficult to protect such boxes from rain or snow, and their rattling often betrayed the soldier to the enemy.⁴⁴

Powder horns were used when bullets and powder were not rolled together to form cartridges, the lead balls and wadding then usually being carried in the pouch.⁴⁵ The correct charge of powder, usually estimated from experience, was poured down the barrel; then the lead ball and a twist or two of wadding were rammed down. (One method of judging the charge required for a musket was to put as much powder as would cover the bullet in the palm of one's hand.) The pan of the lock was filled with a finer and quicker-acting powder. The small grains ran freely through the hole in the barrel to the charge, and the fine powder was ignited promptly by the spark from the flint and steel.

Cartridges were considered more serviceable than loose powder and ball because they were always ready for use in an emergency and in times of rain or snow. On the other hand, they could not easily be withdrawn except by firing the gun, and when powder was scarce the battalion or regimental guards were instructed to charge their pieces with powder and

⁴¹ Sir J. Emerson Tennent, in his *Story of the Guns*, refers (p. 8) to the inefficiency of the Brown Bess, which was the regulation weapon of the British soldier until 1852. A well-trained marksman put only one bullet out of twenty in a target eighteen feet square at a distance of 200 yards.

⁴² On February 11, 1776, Franklin wrote to General Charles Lee: "But I still wish, with you, that pikes could be introduced, and I would add bows and arrows: these were good weapons, not wisely laid aside: 1st. Because a man may shoot as truly with a bow as with a common musket. 2d. He can discharge four arrows in the time of charging and discharging one bullet. 3d. His object is not taken from his view by the smoke of his own side. 4th. A flight of arrows seen coming upon them, terrifies and disturbs the enemies' attention to his business. 5th. An arrow striking in any part of a man, puts him *hors du combat* till it is extracted. 6th. Bows and arrows are more easily provided everywhere than musket and ammunition." (Charles Lee, *Memoirs*, pp. 239 ff.)

In 1798 Richard Oswald Mason published a book, *Pro Aris et Focis*, advocating that the volunteer troops raised for the defense of the country at that time be armed with the pike and the longbow in preference to the musket.

⁴³ Sawyer, *Firearms in American History*, I, p. 132.

⁴⁴ Other disadvantages were pointed out by Lord Orrery, in his *Treatise of the Art of Warre* (London, 1677, p. 31): "I am also, on long experience, an Enemy to the use of Bandleers, but a great Approver of Boxes of Cartridges; for then, but by biting off the bottom of the Cartridges, you charge your Musket for service with one Ramming. I would have these Cartridge Boxes of Tin, as the Carabines use them, because they are not so apt to break as the Wooden ones are, and do not in wet Weather, or lying in the Tents, relax."

⁴⁵ One of the Revolutionary Army Orders for the Main Army under Washington, 1778–1779, in the collection of the Virginia Historical Society, reads as follows: "Head Quarters, April 4, 1778. Brigadier Gen'l tomorrow Varnom [*sic*]. . . . The Brigade Commissaries are to make and [*sic*] exact Return of the [powder] horns delivered the Q. M. General agreeable to the Orders of the 8 January last." (*Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, XV [1907–1908], p. 279.)

“running” (loose-fitting) balls so that there might be no waste of ammunition. In his *Regulations* General Steuben provided for the drawing of the charges when soldiers returned from duty.⁴⁶

Although a study of gunpowder is outside the scope of this monograph, a few notes on the subject may appropriately be introduced.⁴⁷ Black powder, generally known as gunpowder, is a strictly mechanical combination of saltpeter (potassium nitrate), charcoal, and sulphur. One of the earliest references to its manufacture in this country is found in an order of the General Court of Massachusetts, of June 6, 1639, in which Edward Rawson was granted 500 acres of land at Pecoit “so as he goes on with the powder, if the saltpeter comes.” The everyday needs of colonial life and trade and the numerous wars with the French and Indians made gunpowder a very profitable export for the English. To stimulate its production, in 1761 the London Society of Arts offered a premium for niter imported from America. Four years later, great expectations were raised in England by news that a sulphur mine had been discovered near Albany, New York, and that some powder manufactories were about to be erected in that province.

When difficulties with the colonies were anticipated, the exportation of gunpowder and its constituents from England was prohibited by an Order in Council of October 19, 1774, and the outbreak of the Revolution found the Americans in desperate need of powder. At Bunker Hill their ammunition ran out. The utmost encouragement was therefore given to the manufacture of gunpowder by the Continental Congress and the various state conventions, assemblies, and committees of safety. In 1775 Congress published a manual giving several methods of making saltpeter. In the same year several powder mills were erected, one at East Hartford, Connecticut, and another at South Andover, Massachusetts. The latter was owned by the Honorable Samuel Phillips, who at the same time founded the academy at Andover that bears his name.

One of the formulas used by the Americans during the Revolution was developed by Henry Wisner, who built a powder mill and published a method of making

gunpowder. In 1776 Paul Revere was in charge of the powder mill at Canton, Massachusetts, which made gunpowder for the Continental Army. That year, when the Army was besieging the British in Boston, its stores of ammunition were so low that it had to postpone the cannonading and bombardment of the town until “a proper supply of powder” was available.⁴⁸ In August of the previous year Washington had written from Cambridge: “Our Situation in the Article of Powder is much more alarming than I had the most distant idea of. . . . I was informed to my very great Astonishment that there was no more than 36 Bbbls of the Massachusetts Store.”⁴⁹ Despite its scarcity, gunpowder was placed at the disposal of the commissioners for the Army so that they could procure supplies of deerskin for the clothing of the troops (who were often referred to as Buckskins).

By 1786, five years after the end of the Revolution, Pennsylvania had twenty-one powder mills, with a reported annual capacity of 625 tons.⁵⁰ In another five years, in his “Report on Manufactures, 1791,” Alexander Hamilton wrote with reference to gunpowder: “No small progress has been, of late, made in the manufacture of this very important article. It may, indeed, be considered as already established; but its high importance renders its further extension very desirable.” In the days of powder horns, only a limited amount of gunpowder could be used, as the rate of fire under the best conditions was slow. Today firearms shoot so rapidly that even in this machine age it is difficult to maintain the ammunition supply.

⁴⁶ “The non-commissioned officers of each company will be provided with gun-worms; and every day, at the noon roll-call of the company, those men who have returned from duty are to bring their arms and have their charges drawn; the first serjeant to receive the powder and ball, and deliver the same to the quarter-master.” (Steuben, *Regulations*, 1779 edition, p. 121.)

⁴⁷ Bishop, *History of American Manufactures*, II, pp. 23–24, footnote 1.

⁴⁸ “A ‘Return of cartridges for cannon,’ signed by Henry Knox, Feb. 19, 1776, shows that, at that date, only 2527 rounds of cartridges, of all kinds, and 7238 pounds of cannon-powder, were on hand; a ‘Return of musket-cartridges,’ signed Ezekiel Cheever, Feb. 8, shows that 136,520 were on hand; and a return of ‘Powder in the magazines,’ over the same signature, Feb. 18, shows that only 143 barrels were on hand.” (Dawson, *Battles of the United States*, I, p. 87, footnote 1.)

⁴⁹ In a letter to the President of Congress, dated Camp at Cambridge, 4 August, 1775. (*The Writings of George Washington*. Ford edition, III, p. 64.)

⁵⁰ Clark, *History of Manufactures in the United States*, I, p. 222.

“KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY”

THE GILBERT COLLECTION OF POWDER HORNS

THE Gilbert collection consists of forty-five American powder horns and primers, most of which were used in the French and Indian Wars (1755-1763), the American Revolution, or the War of 1812. As may be seen from the catalogue entries and the illustrations, the collection is a representative one and will be of interest not only to powder-horn enthusiasts but also to students of American craftsmanship and history.

Thirty-one of the horns bear the names of the men who carried them, and thirty are dated. A number of the names are included in published genealogies, among them those of the Bemis, Hapgood, Parlin, Pratt, Ricker, and Sanborn families. Many of the horns also have the field of a soldier's adventures mapped out on them. The maps on the Gilbert horns cover a wide geographical area, including New York and Canada, New England, the Atlantic coast, the Carolinas, Florida, and Cuba. These maps, though picturesque, are inaccurate. Nevertheless, in their day they must have been very useful. Nine of the Gilbert map horns show the province of New York and part of Canada—the principal theater of the century-long conflict between the British and French empires, whose aim was possession of the North American continent. Among the important historic places represented on these horns are Quebec (cat. nos. 27, 30), Montreal (Mont Royal; cat. no. 27), Halifax (cat. no. 26), and even London (cat. no. 27). One horn (cat. no. 30) shows the Atlantic seaboard from Delaware Bay to the Bay of Fundy, as well as the forts along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers.

Markers and signposts commemorating forts and battlefields of early colonial times and the Revolution are a familiar sight to motorists on the New York state highways that today follow the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers and the shores of Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Lake Ontario; and the New York map horns in the Gilbert collection are engraved with

the same routes and the names of the same fortified places. The region was the home of the Five Nations of Iroquois Indians. This powerful confederacy lived in a constant state of war with the neighboring tribes, with the aim of controlling the fur trade of a land that abounded in squirrels, minks and beavers, foxes, muskrats and raccoons, bears and spotted fawns. The Hurons were enemies of long standing. In 1609 they succeeded in obtaining the help of Samuel de Champlain in a war party against the Mohawks, one of the Five Nations. The French explorer supplied the first firearms to be used in Indian warfare, and at the engagement, near the present Ticonderoga, the bewildered Mohawks fled in panic. They found in the Dutch, and later in the English, their natural allies against the French. These rival colonists provided them with firearms in their turn, and the continuing enmity of the warlike Iroquois was an important cause of the downfall of the French colonial empire in the New World.

The Hudson-Champlain route from New York to Canada, shown on these horns, was one of the chief strategic highways of the continent in the colonial period.¹ The upper waters of the Hudson River, then as now, almost mingled with those of Lake George, and there was only a short portage between Lake George and Lake Champlain; the rest of the way, clear to the valley of the St. Lawrence, the going was easy. Up and down these waterways, first the Iroquois and Algonquins struggled for mastery; then the French and their Indian allies against the English; later the English and the colonists, when the latter fought for their freedom. There, again, during the War of 1812 the threat of the British invasion was halted by Macdonough's destruction of the British

¹ A vivid contemporaneous description of the route from Fort Edward to Montreal by way of Lake Champlain is given by Hulbert, *Historic Highways of America*, VII, pp. 125 ff. (quoted by Fite and Freeman, *Book of Old Maps*, pp. 215-216).

fleet on Lake Champlain. New York map horns, as a rule, did not show the Hudson in detail below Albany—possibly because the routes of travel in the more thickly settled territory to the south were, in comparison, easier to follow than those to the north, but more probably because Albany was at the natural crossroads of the hinterland traversed by the owners of the powder horns and was therefore the real starting point for their ventures, rather than New York.

Many of the maps also show the important route from the Hudson Valley to Lake Ontario by way of the Mohawk Valley. Until the mid-eighteenth century, when these powder horns were in use, few besides trappers and Indians had dared to penetrate the forests that reached within fifty miles of Albany. The fortified posts established by the English along the Mohawk between Oswego and Albany were not only strategical assets² but a protection to trade with the Indians, especially the fur trade centered in Albany. The importance of the valley as a highway to the early colonists and the significance of Mohawk Indian friendship, particularly to the Dutch and the English, are therefore apparent.

The Mohawk Valley, which is ninety-five miles long, lies between the Catskills and the Adirondacks and runs from Schenectady to Rome (the site of the colonial Fort Stanwix). Because the Cohoes Falls made the Mohawk River impassable for boats at its eastern end, Albany (on the Hudson) and Schenectady (on the Mohawk) were connected by sixteen miles of wagon road. From Schenectady boats moved up the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix; there a short portage could be made to Wood Creek, a small stream emptying into Lake Oneida. From Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario the route followed the Onondaga, or Oswego, River to Fort Ontario, which stood on the present site of Oswego. This was the water-level route to the West—up the Hudson, along the Mohawk, and over the portage to Lakes Oneida and Ontario, then west through the Great Lakes to the Mississippi.³ Distances that are short to the motorist were long in pioneer days, and every mile is now packed with historical and romantic associations. The New York powder horns in the Gilbert collection belong to the days before the Erie Canal was built, when settlers traveled tediously by wagon into unopened land. When the canal—which connected Lake Erie and the Hudson River—was completed in the fall of 1825, the virgin forests represented on the powder horns grew into prosperous townships.

The Museum's New York map horns have considerable interest apart from the maps. One, elaborately decorated (cat. no. 24), is inscribed: *Peter Myer*

hiss horn año 1759 and *Niagara 26 Jullit 1759*, and shows large tracts of forest still scarcely touched by settlers, who usually located their inland towns and farms in the fertile river valleys. Fort Niagara, which is especially noted on this horn, was built by the French in 1726 to prevent the English from controlling this "gateway to the West"; but it was captured on July 25, 1759, by Sir William Johnson, who had succeeded to the command of the British forces when Brigadier General John Prideaux was killed early in the battle. The date *26 Jullit 1759* engraved on our horn evidently refers to this event. Another horn (cat. no. 25) is inscribed: *Iotham Bemus his horn maed Septr the 30 1759 Stillwatr* and *Jacob Gay^{han}*, the latter inscription giving the name of the engraver of the horn. Jotham Bemus kept the only tavern of any note between Albany and Fort Edward, and today there is a stone tablet marking its site. The family name is associated with the important battles fought in the vicinity of Saratoga. A third New York map horn (cat. no. 27), of even finer workmanship than Jotham Bemus's, bears the inscription: *Jacob Cuyler Fort Stanwix Septr. 10, 1761*. Jacob Cuyler was commissioned a first lieutenant in 1764 and served in the 1st Battalion of the Militia of

² "The Oneida portage . . . was guarded at its Mohawk terminus as early as 1732 by the erection of Fort Williams, and at the Wood Creek terminus as early as 1737 by Fort Bull. Throughout the century of conflict between French and English the Oneida portage route was of utmost importance. In the crucial years between 1755 and 1759 it was especially important." (Hulbert, *Historic Highways of America*, VII, p. 138.)

³ This route was described in 1757 by an English traveler as follows: "Oswego, along the accustomed route, is computed to be about 300 miles west from Albany. The first sixteen, to the village of Schenectady, is land carriage, in a good waggon road. From thence to the Little Falls in the Mohawk River, at sixty five miles distance, the battoes are set against a rapid stream; which too, in dry seasons, is so shallow, that the men are frequently obliged to turn out, and draw their craft over the rifts with inconceivable labour. At the Little Falls, the portage exceeds not a mile: the ground being marshy will admit of no wheel-carriage, and therefore the Germans who reside here, transport the battoes in sleds, which they keep for that purpose. The same conveyance is used at the Great Carrying-Place, sixty miles beyond the Little Falls; all the way to which the current is still adverse, and extremely swift. The portage here is longer or shorter, according to the dryness or wetness of the seasons. In the last summer months, when rains are not infrequent, it is usually six or eight miles across. Taking water again, we enter a narrow rivulet, called the Wood-creek, which leads into the Oneida Lake, distant forty miles. This stream, tho' favorable, being shallow, and its banks covered with thick woods, was at this time much obstructed with old logs and fallen trees. The Oneida Lake stretches from east to west about thirty miles, and in calm weather is passed with great facility. At its western extremity opens the Onondaga River, leading down to Oswego, situated at its entrance on the south side of the Lake Ontario. Extremely difficult and hazardous is the passage thro' this river, as it abounds with rifts and rocks; and the current flowing with surprising rapidity. The principal obstruction is twelve miles short of Oswego, and is a fall of about eleven feet perpendicular. The portage here is by land, not exceeding forty yards, before they launch for the last time." (Quoted from *A Review of the Military Operations in North America* [London, 1757], pp. 42-43, by Hulbert, *Historic Highways of America*, VII, pp. 139-140, and Fite and Freeman, *Book of Old Maps*, pp. 230-231.)

the County of Albany. This body was commanded by Colonel Sir William Johnson, who was distinguished not only for his military exploits but also for his friendly relations with the Indians. In 1746 the Mohawks had invested him with the rank of a Sachem, a chief of their nation. Fort Stanwix was important as a defense point during the colonial period, because of its strategic location between the upper Mohawk River and Wood Creek.

It is probable that two of our horns were carried at the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, when New France passed into English hands. The first (cat. no. 23) is inscribed: *Ensign John Litch Tionderoga Novembr ye 17th 1759*. This officer may have accompanied General Jeffery Amherst to Canada, for Amherst went northward by way of Ticonderoga when he compelled the last French army in America first to concentrate on Montreal and shortly afterward to surrender (September 8, 1760). The second horn (cat. no. 5) is inscribed: *Philbrick Colby Lovsbovg 1760*. Since Philbrick Colby served a number of enlistments with the Massachusetts forces, he may well have been present, with the Louisburg garrison, at the capitulation of Montreal.

By the peace of Paris, signed February 10, 1763, England came into possession of the French settlements in Canada and the Spanish settlements in Florida. Florida was ceded by Spain to the British Crown in exchange for Cuba. Three horns in the Gilbert collection are associated with this event. One was used in the service of the British army of occupa-

tion in Florida (cat. no. 34), another in the occupation of Havana (cat. no. 35), and the third (cat. no. 36) in both Havana and Florida.

A map horn of unusual interest, dating about 1760 (cat. no. 33), is engraved with a map of "The Middle Settlement of Cherokees," territory that today is included in Swain and Macon Counties in western North Carolina. The Cherokees attached themselves to the English in the disputes that arose between the European colonizers, formally recognized the English king in 1730, and in 1755 ceded a part of their territory and permitted the erection of English forts. None of these forts are represented on our horn, though some appear on other Cherokee horns.

Horns with maps of New England are much rarer than those with maps of New York. Of the twenty horns from New England in the Gilbert collection, three (cat. nos. 11-13) have maps of Boston. One of these (cat. no. 11) belonged to Jesse Starr, a Connecticut soldier who served in the fortifications around Boston during the siege of 1775-1776 and who, while there, decorated his horn with a map of the town showing the fortifications across the Neck and something of the neighboring settlements. A number of our New England horns of the Revolutionary period bear, in addition to the name of the soldier owner, the name of a place, such as Concord, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Roxbury, or Shrewsbury. Another Revolutionary horn (cat. no. 14) expresses a sailor's sentiments. It is inscribed: *U S Ship Ranger 1776 Paul Jones a hero*.

NEW ENGLAND POWDER HORNS

Nos. 1-20

1. Colonial, dated 1749. Plates VII and XVII. Acc. no. 37.131.23

INSCRIBED: *Shrewsbury November the 9 1749/Asa Hapgood his horn*; also with the initials *JAL* and *T*. The latter initials, as well as those on the base plug, are later additions. Also engraved with two lilies. (The lily—in decoration, as in the Bible, a term not applied with botanical accuracy—was frequently used in colonial design; cf. powder horn cat. no. 7. In the form of the tulip it was the dominant motif in Pennsylvania-German design.⁴)

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural greenish tone of the horn. On the spout, between the recessed neck and tip, there is a broad ring of the outer layers of horn. In the base, secured by iron brads, is a maple plug cut with the initials *TH*. In the lobe at the edge of the horn are two holes in which one end of the shoulder cord was fastened.

Asa Hapgood⁵ was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, on December 6, 1728, and died on December 23, 1791, at Barre, Massachusetts. He first settled upon the homestead in Shrewsbury left him by his father, but about 1754 he sold it to his brother and moved to Rutland District (now Barre), which was incorporated in 1753. A decade later he began to be identified as one of the leading men of the District. In 1775 he was chairman of the committee of safety and was influential in reorganizing the local militia. In 1777 he enlisted twice for short periods: first, according to regimental muster and pay rolls, serving from May 3 to July 5 as a private in Captain William Henry's Company, Colonel Whitney's Regiment, and later, from September 2 to September 18, in Captain Benjamin Nye's Company, Colonel James Wilder's Regiment. Later he was commissioned a lieutenant.

2. Colonial, dated 1753. Plates VII and XVII. Acc. no. 37.131.19

INSCRIBED: *Simon Parlin/of Concord died/May ye 29th 1753/aged eighteen years/and five month*. Also engraved with a plant, three birds, and a fox (?) pursuing a fowl. Two of the birds appear to be a later addition. The lower border of the spout is decorated with zigzag lines.

The wider part of the horn is tinted light yellow; the remainder is brownish in tone. Except for a broad band around the tip, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. The spout is fitted with a wooden stopper, and its mouth is reinforced by a brass "collar" with an overhanging rim. In the base, secured by wooden pegs, is a pine plug on which the initials *SP* appear four times. One end of the shoulder cord passed through two holes in the plug and two corresponding holes near the edge of the horn.

Simon Parlin, according to the family genealogy,⁶ was born at Carlisle, Massachusetts, December 20, 1734, and died May 28, 1753. He was the fourth child of Joseph Parlin of Concord.

3. Colonial, dated 1758. Plates VII and XVIII. Acc. no. 37.131.38

INSCRIBED: *Wheler Gillits horn / made and dateed ye 9 of Dec 1758*. The engraved ornamentation includes flowers and foliation, geometrical patterns, a two-masted ship, and four fish. An engrailed repeat motif, bordered by engraved geometrical motifs, is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout. Though the engraving is neatly executed, it is nonprofessional in character.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which is green and brown in tone. Between the recessed neck and tip of the spout, there is a beveled ring of the outer layers of horn. In the base, secured by iron nails, is a plug of poplar that still retains half of the iron staple through which the shoulder strap passed. The horn has been damaged by insects.⁷

4. Colonial, dated 1759. Plates IX and XVIII. Acc. no. 37.131.25

INSCRIBED: *Luninburgh Iune 15/Thomas Randall his/horn in the y 1759*. The inscription is bordered by a trellis pattern. Branches and scrolls complete the engraved decoration.

⁴ Stoudt, *Consider the Lilies*; Weygandt, *The Red Hills*.

⁵ Warren Hapgood, *The Hapgood Family: Descendants of Shadrach, 1656-1898* (Boston, 1898), pp. 181-182.

⁶ Frank E. Parlin, *The Parlin Genealogy: the Descendants of Nicholas Parlin of Cambridge, Mass.* (Cambridge, 1913), p. 21.

⁷ With reference to this horn, the late Arthur H. Kopp, the Museum's chemist, had this to say:

"I have done a little searching on the problem of insects attacking horn—enough to show that it is not so unexpected as might be supposed, though it is unusual.

"The composition of horn (true horn, not deer or stag horn, which is different) includes keratin, which is chemically similar to the substance of hair, feathers, nails. The carpet beetles, so-called buffalo moths, of which there are six species in this country, are known to attack museum specimens, including animal remains as well as wool, hair, fur, feathers, silk. They should be capable from the chemical viewpoint at least of assimilating horn, the only deterrent being the physical one of the extra work probably required to gnaw into horn as compared with fur, wool, etc. This would explain why attack of horn is rare; I was not able to find notice of any actual case of such damage in the short time devoted to this search. The insect would probably choose other food if it was available, and most often there is plenty of choice.

"N.B. All the damage is of course done in the larval stage; the fully formed adult beetles are themselves harmless and do not live long, but they choose the places where they lay eggs, which determines what is going to be damaged when the larvae hatch out and eat their way in." (Memorandum dated October 29, 1937.)

The Curator of Egyptian Art, Ambrose Lansing, tells me that he has often seen gazelle horn and other kinds of horn attacked in this same way in Egypt.

At the broad end, the horn is stained yellow; the rest is green in tone. Except for a slightly faceted band around the tip, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. In the base there is a pine plug, secured by iron nails. An iron wire passing through two holes near the edge of the horn forms a loop for the shoulder strap. A small section of the horn is pierced and cracked.

A drawing of this horn, made by Rufus A. Grider when it was in the collection of Alfred Small Manson,⁸ of Boston, is now in The New York Historical Society (F.W. 150).

The Randalls are a numerous and widely-scattered clan, descendants of the various Randalls who emigrated to New England from England during the seventeenth century. From a study of the Randall genealogies at hand, it would seem that the Thomas Randall of the present horn may well have been the son of Robert Randall of Easton, Massachusetts, a blacksmith and farmer, very prominent in town and church affairs. His son Thomas, the fifth child, was born on July 14, 1740, and "died on April 13, 1763. Early in 1758 he lived with Peter Dunbar, of Bridgewater. He enlisted April 6, 1758 and in 1759 for Bridgewater in the French and Indian War."⁹

5. Colonial, dated 1760. Plates VIII and XIX. Acc. no. 37.131.13

INSCRIBED: *Philbrick/Colby Lovsboug/* with the date 1760 filling out the top line; also, apparently by a different hand, traces of the rhyme [*I Powder with*] *my brother Ball most hero like doth conquer all*, and the date 1812. The engraved decoration includes two churches, one labeled *T Solom* (Temple of Solomon), the other *S Paul*, and two other buildings, as well as an ornament with four arms, one of which is surmounted by a bird. A serrated border is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural dark and greenish tones of the horn. On the spout, between the recessed neck and tip, there is a beveled ring of the outer layers of horn. A pine plug is fitted in the base.

A drawing of this horn, made by Rufus A. Grider when it was in the collection of Alfred Small Manson,¹⁰ of Boston, is now in The New York Historical Society (F.W.76).

Philbrick (Philbrook) Colby,¹¹ blacksmith of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Weare, New Hampshire, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, on March 16, 1735, the fifteenth child of Joseph Colby. Throughout the French and Indian Wars he enlisted annually for the various campaigns. In the Crown Point expedition of 1755, he served from September 15 to December 17 in the company of Captain Samuel Gerrish, of Newbury; in a return dated November 22, 1755, he is recorded as being at Lake George. The following year, in the expedition to Crown Point, he served as a private in Colonel Saltonstall's Regiment from March 15 to December 6; in May he was in Captain James Rich-

ardson's Company, and in July with Captain Timothy Parker's Company at Fort Edward. In the early spring of 1757 great preparations were made for the reduction of Canada, and of the 4,000 men to be levied on New England, Massachusetts was to furnish 1,800. Philbrick Colby enlisted as a private on March 21 and was stationed at Lake George, but in a list dated December 23, 1757, he is recorded as deserting in September—his is said to be the only Haverhill name among the 133 deserters from the Massachusetts forces that year. On April 4, 1758, at the age of twenty-three, he enlisted for service with the regiment of Colonel John Osgood, which was to be put under the immediate command of General Jeffery Amherst for the invasion of Canada. The same year, on July 13, he married Susanna Bradley of Haverhill. His last military service was with Captain Edmund Mooers's Company, of Haverhill, from November 2, 1759, to January 5, 1761. According to the inscription on Colby's powder horn, it was during this last enlistment that he was stationed at Louisburg. This fortified place on Cape Breton Island had been captured by General Amherst on July 26, 1758. Since part of the Louisburg garrison was present at the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, when New France passed into English hands, Colby may well have participated in this historic event. Home from the English campaigns, his wanderings during the next few years can be traced by the birth records of his children as preserved in the church at Haverhill. Between 1761 and 1773 he appears first to have been for a time in New Hampshire—at Kingston in 1761, Brentwood in 1764, and Pembroke in 1766; by 1768/1769 he had returned to Haverhill, where his seventh and last child by his first wife was born late in 1773. Just when Philbrick Colby established himself at Weare, New Hampshire, is not known, only that he went there from Haverhill after serving two or three enlistments in the Continental Army, and settled on lot 38, range 1, building his cabin near the Deering line. His name last appears in the tax lists of Weare for the years 1788 to 1793 inclusive.

6. Colonial, dated 1764. Plates VIII and XIX. Acc. no. 37.131.9

INSCRIBED: *Joseph Cram/made by me at Hampton/Falls February ye 13th/1764 No 1*. Decorated with engraved foliation, lilies, and scrolls. An engrailed border is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

⁸ Manson sale catalogue, part III (Boston, April 6-7, 1904), lot 354, no. 6, ill.

⁹ William L. Chaffin, *A Biographical History of Robert Randall and His Descendants, 1608-1909* (New York, 1909), p. 18.

¹⁰ Manson sale catalogue, part III (Boston, April 6-7, 1904), lot 354, no. 5, ill.

¹¹ George W. Chase, *The History of Haverhill, Massachusetts, from Its First Settlement, in 1640, to the Year 1860* (Haverhill, 1861), *passim*; David W. Hoyt, *The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts* (Providence, R. I., 1897-1919), II, pp. 654 and 674; William Little, *The History of Weare, New Hampshire, 1735-1888* (Lowell, Mass., 1888), *passim*.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural dark and greenish tones of the horn. On the spout, between the recessed neck and tip, there is a beveled ring of the outer layers of horn. One end of the shoulder strap fitted around the neck, between the ring and the engrailed border. Two holes at the base of the horn and two corresponding transverse holes in the base plug indicate where the other end was secured. The stopper in the spout and the plug in the base are both of maple; the latter is held in place by hardwood pegs. Around the broad end of the horn there is a wide recessed band that may have been covered by an ornamental strip of metal. The band is cracked, and an iron staple holds the edges together.

The phrase *No 1* in the inscription probably refers to Township No. 1, one of four on the east bank of the Connecticut River granted by the Massachusetts Colony in 1735. In early colonial times, before they received their present names, these townships were numbered from south to north and designated by the numbers alone. Today Township No. 1 is known as Chesterfield; No. 2 as Westmoreland; No. 3 as Walpole; and No. 4 as Charlestown. All are in New Hampshire. In the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord there is a powder horn engraved with a map of towns in central and southern New Hampshire and inscribed: "Elijah Rogers his horn made by him at Litchfield Dec. 1763 Provincial Surveyor to His Majesty the King."

In connection with the Museum's horn it is of interest to note that Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, was the birthplace of the architect Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942), the leading exponent of the Gothic style in America. The original Cram homestead, built in 1676, still stands.

7. Colonial, dated 1764. Plates IX and XX. Acc. no. 37.131.17

INSCRIBED: *Christophel Lambert/1764*; also with the initials *R* and *T.W.C.*, which seem to be later additions. The engraved decoration includes a house within a triangle, two tulips, two animals, a tree with two birds, a conventionalized flower, and a trellised ornament.

The horn is tinted light yellow. Except for two rings around the spout, near the tip, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. In the base, secured by sixteen brass nails, there is a turned plug of applewood with a knob (now incomplete).

8. Colonial, dated 1768. Plates X and XX. Acc. no. 37.131.24

INSCRIBED: *Richard Luscombe No 12 1768*. The crudely engraved ornamentation includes a deer, a cow, a serpent, a nude man, birds, a dog, a frog, trees, etc. A trellis pattern was carved and engraved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, where the horn is dark and greenish in tone. The spout has a long, recessed neck, and the tip, which is not recessed, is

faceted. In the base, secured by iron rivets, is a hickory plug with a brass ring screwed into it to hold the shoulder strap.

9. Colonial, dated 1770. Plates X and XXI. Acc. no. 37.131.12

INSCRIBED: *Ioseph Iones* (Joseph Jones) 1770/*Stephen Whitehouse*, and crudely engraved with wavy and criss-cross lines. The two names were obviously engraved by different people.

The surface is tinted yellow and orange except on the spout, which retains some of the dark stain applied to it for contrast. Between the recessed neck and tip, which are faceted, there is a ring of the outer layers of horn; this is carved with an engrailed edge. At the tip the horn has split and is reinforced with a copper band. In the base, secured by wooden pegs, there is a pine plug covered with beeswax. This is fitted with an iron loop through which the shoulder strap passed.

This horn was acquired by Mr. Gilbert at the sale of the Romaine and other estates at the American Art Association, New York, December 15-16, 1921, lot 167.

10. American, dated 1775. Plates III and XXII; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 37.131.10

INSCRIBED: *John Peterson his horn/made in Roxbury Sept 16 1775*. The engraved decoration includes the plan of a fort, as well as a man-of-war, fish, trees, houses, and a sundial. An engrailed border is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

The horn is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which is greenish in tone. The tip is faceted. Two encircling ridges of horn between the recessed neck and tip—one plain, the other with engrailed edges—held one end of the shoulder cord in place. The other end passed through two holes in the lobe at the base of the horn. Part of the lobe has been broken off, and only one hole now remains. A pine plug, carved with an ornament of radiated lines, is fastened in the base with wooden pegs.

A drawing of this horn, made by Rufus A. Grider when it was in the collection of Alfred Small Manson,¹² of Boston, is now in The New York Historical Society (Rev. 81).

Roxbury Camp, near Boston, is today known as Highland Park.

11. American, 1775. Plates I and XXIII. Acc. no. 38.134

This horn, inscribed: *Jesse Starr*, belonged to a Connecticut soldier who took part in the siege of Boston (1775-1776). It is engraved with a map showing the town of Boston, the fortifications across the Neck, and something of the neighboring settlements—Cambridge, Brookline, Roxbury, and Castle William. There are also nine sailing ves-

¹² Manson sale catalogue, part III (Boston, April 6-7, 1904), lot 354, no. 7, ill.

sels, three boats, a crude representation of a man, and a crowned British lion. A beveled edge and two encircling grooves form a border between the decorated area and the recessed surface of the spout.

The horn is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which is tinted brown. Between the recessed neck and tip are two close-set encircling ridges of horn. In the base there is a convex plug of applewood, secured by three brass nails; two iron nails in the plug held the shoulder strap in place.

This horn was formerly in the collection of Colonel George L. Shepley, of Providence, Rhode Island.¹³

An account of the life of Jesse Starr has been brought together by Colonel Shepley.¹⁴ "Jesse Starr," he says, "was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1754. He answered the first call for Connecticut troops, and enlisted May 8, 1775, in Captain Spicer's Company in Colonel Parson's Regiment. His company at once marched to Boston, and there he served in the camps at Roxbury. His enlistment expired in December, but the company having been reorganized for service, he re-enlisted and at some time before November 6, 1776, was made a corporal. After the British left Boston his regiment marched to New London and took boats for New York, where it assisted in fortifying that city. In August he was in the lines around Brooklyn, and was in the battle of Long Island on August 27, and at White Plains on October 28. His regiment remained on the Hudson near Peekskill for the rest of the year. His term of service expired on December 31, 1776, but he probably immediately re-enlisted, for the name of Corporal Jesse Starr of Norwich appears in a muster roll of Captain Wooster's Company on April 23, 1777, with an enlistment for three years. In October, 1778, he was a sergeant in Colonel Samuel B. Webb's Regiment, and received his discharge April 23, 1780. Nothing is known concerning him during the next two years, but on May 30, 1782, he sailed out of Stonington, Connecticut, and eight days later the vessel was captured by the British ship *Belisarius*, and all on board were impressed into the British service. It was August 20, 1783, before he was released. The remainder of his life was spent in Groton, Connecticut, where he died May 21, 1798, aged 44 years. He was a farmer, and married Mary Dewey of Stonington, by whom he had six children." Our horn undoubtedly was carried by him during the entire period of his five years' service.

12. American, 1775. Plates I and XXIV. Acc. no. 37.131.15

This Revolutionary horn must have belonged to a soldier who served in the siege of Boston in 1775 and 1776, for it represents Old Boston, Cambridge, and Watertown and their fortifications. Powder horns with this topography are rare. A similar horn, also shown on plate I (cat. no. 11), is engraved with the name of Jesse Starr and a map of Boston in 1775.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural greenish tone of the horn. Between the recessed neck and tip of the spout there is a ring

of the outer layers of horn. In the base is an applewood plug. Part of the large end of the horn has been cut off, so the original engraving is now incomplete.

13. American, dated 1775. Plates XI and XXIX. Acc. no. 37.131.2

INSCRIBED: in a rectangular label, *Benjamin Corey 1775/Shrewsbury*; in a scroll label, the rhyme *Powder and Ball/Will Even All*; along the edge of the base, *Minute Man Be Ready*; and in a rectangular label suspended from a flint-lock gun, *Samuel Barrett Gun Wks Concord 1775*. The principal decoration is a map of the peninsula of Boston, showing its fortifications; the word *Cannon*, indicating batteries, appears four times. This map is a copy of one entitled: "A Plan of the Town of Boston with the Intrenchments &c. of His Majesty's Forces in 1775, from the Observations of Lieut. Page of His Majesty's Corps of Engineers, and from those of other Gentlemen. Engraved & printed for Wm. Faden, Charing Cross."¹⁵ The decoration also includes a caricature of a Minute Man pursuing a British soldier, a cat chasing a very small and frightened rat. The engraving of this horn is considered to be modern, as it is executed over scratched lines—an indication of recent workmanship.

The horn is yellow, green, and brown in tone. Except for a band around the spout, which is carved with diagonal ridges above a faceted ring, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. The tip is faceted. In the base is a modern plug, of hickory, with a balustrade terminal.

This horn¹⁶ has no recessed area on the spout for the attachment of the shoulder strap. Horns that do not have such an area are more likely to be forgeries than those that do. A group of such horns is illustrated on plate XI. The reasons for considering the engraving of these horns to be modern are given in the catalogue entries.

Revolutionary records show that Benjamin Corey of Shrewsbury served as a Minute Man at Concord on April 19, 1775, and later as a soldier in the Continental Army.

Samuel Barrett (born 1726, died March 10, 1800), of Concord, Massachusetts, was a gunsmith for the committee of safety. There is a contemporary description of what would nowadays be called his workshop or factory: "We hear from Concord that a fine laboratory for gun making is set up there by Deacon Barrett, where every branch of the business is carried on. As the laboratory has the advantage of a stream, the boring, grinding and polishing is performed by water."¹⁷

14. American, dated 1776. Plates I and XXV. Acc. no. 37.131.21

INSCRIBED: *U S Ship Ranger 1776 / Paul Jones a hero.*

¹³ Mass. Hist. Soc., *Proc.*, LII (1918-1919), p. 334, ill.; Shepley, *Old-Time New England*, XII (1921-1922), pp. 24-26, ill.; Chapin and Cook, *Antiques*, VII (1925), p. 259, fig. 1.

¹⁴ Shepley, *loc. cit.*

¹⁵ Fite and Freeman, *Book of Old Maps*, pp. 247-249, pl. 62.

¹⁶ Published in the Catalogue of Firearms, Edged Weapons and Powder Horns . . . (Walpole Galleries, New York, July 23, 1926), no. 77, pl. 1.

¹⁷ *New England Chronicle*, December 14, 1775.

The only engraved decorations are a tree, a cat, and two segmented circles.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural dark color of the horn. Except for a broad band around the tip, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. In the base, secured by wooden pegs, is an oak plug that has a removable threaded knob screwed into the center. Horns with such knobs were used to prime the flashpan of the cannon lock, the flintlock firing mechanism for cannon of the period.¹⁸ The base of the horn is slightly damaged.

A drawing of this horn, made by Rufus A. Grider when it was in the collection of Alfred Small Manson,¹⁹ of Boston, is now in The New York Historical Society (Rev. 84).²⁰

After taking command of the *Ranger* on June 14, 1777, John Paul Jones, the hero honored on this horn, carried the war into British waters. Later that year he hastened to France with the news of Burgoyne's surrender, and on February 14, 1778, in Quiberon Bay, Brittany, the *Ranger* received from France the first salute ever given an American vessel by a foreign government.

15. American, dated 1776. Plates XII and XXV. Acc. no. 37.131.27

INSCRIBED: *J S 1776/Iohn Smith/Sanborn/in Kennsin/ and The rode to Crow/n Poyint E D C*; also with the initials *J A P*. Also engraved with a large church with a belfry, and a three-masted man-of-war. An engrailed border is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

The horn is tinted yellow except on the spout, which retains some of the dark pigment with which it was stained. Only the neck of the spout is recessed. In the center of the beechwood plug in the base of the horn there is a copper octagonal washer, held in place by an iron nail; part of a second nail is embedded near the edge. These nails probably secured the leather shoulder straps.

A drawing of this horn, made by Rufus A. Grider when it was in the collection of Alfred Small Manson,²¹ of Boston, is now in The New York Historical Society (Rev. 86).

From the genealogy of the Sanborn family²² we learn that John Smith Sanborn (1738–1815), a husbandman of Kensington, New Hampshire, was a private in Colonel Wyman's Regiment in the Canada expedition of 1776, the event referred to on his horn. In 1777 he served as a private in Captain Robinson's Company, Colonel Hale's Regiment; in January 1778 he deserted at Stillwater; and on May 19, 1778, he re-enlisted in the same company for three years. He was six feet one inch tall, with dark hair, a light complexion, and blue eyes.

After the capture of Crown Point in 1759, General Amherst ordered a road cut through the wilderness of what is now Vermont to old Post No. 4 at Charlestown on the Connecticut River. The road, which was built to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies from the East in Am-

herst's campaign against Montreal, served as an important military pathway during the remainder of the war and also during the Revolution.

16. American, about 1775–1800. Plates X and XXVI. Acc. no. 37.131.14

INSCRIBED: *Lemuel Wicker*; also with the initials *J* and *JA*, which appear to be later additions. Also engraved with a house, foliation, and geometrical motifs. A serrated border is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

The horn is tinted light yellow except on the spout, where the tones blend from light to dark. The spout is recessed at the neck, but around the tip, which is not recessed, there is a wide band of horn. In the base, secured by iron nails, is a pine plug with an iron staple in the center, through which the shoulder strap passed.

In Chipman's Point Yard, the old burying ground at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, stand the gravestones of two Lemuel Wickers,²³ the elder of whom died on March 25, 1835, at the age of seventy. The only other thing known about him is his military record as given in the Massachusetts Rolls of the Revolution. Between July 10, 1777, and January 3, 1778, he served as a private from Leicester, Massachusetts, at Camp Providence in Captain Ralph Earll's Company, Colonel Danforth Keyes's Regiment. In 1778, from July 31 to September 14, a private named Lemuel Whicker (*sic*) served in Rhode Island in Captain Joshua Whitney's Company, Colonel Josiah Whitney's Regiment.

The second Lemuel Wicker died July 20, 1825, at the age of forty-two. A son of William and Susanna Parker Wicker, he was born July 9, 1783, in Hardwick, Massachusetts. He was twice married, first in 1811 and again in 1813, both times at Hardwick. Soon after 1814, he removed to Bridport in the fertile Champlain Valley of western Vermont, not far from Crown Point. Orwell lies about fifteen miles south of Bridport. Both of Lemuel's parents, who survived him by a few years, are also buried in Chipman's Point Yard.

¹⁸ Fifty large priming horns, with screw bottoms, spring tops, and belts, are listed in "A Calculation of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores Wanted for the Army of the Northern Department, Made by Order of the Honourable Major-General Schuyler. Dated in Camp at Ticonderoga, November 30, 1776." (Stevens, *Bull. Fort Ticonderoga Mus.*, III [1934], p. 190.)

¹⁹ Manson sale catalogue, part III (Boston, April 6–7, 1904), lot 354, no. 3, ill.

²⁰ Grider, *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Bull.*, XV (1931–1932), p. 21, ill.

²¹ Manson sale catalogue, part III (Boston, April 6–7, 1904), lot 354, no. 2, ill.

²² Victor C. Sanborn, *Genealogy of the Family of Samborne or Sanborn in England and America, 1194–1898* (Concord, N. H., 1899), p. 120, no. 80; Appendix, p. 608.

²³ Lucius R. Paige, *History of Hardwick, Massachusetts, with a Genealogical Register* (Boston, 1883), pp. 538–539; Francis F. Spies, *Inscriptions Copied from Gravestones in the Towns of Bridport, Shoreham, and Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, Arranged with Genealogical Notes . . .* (Mount Vernon, N. Y., 1926), p. 204.

17. American, 1777–1789. Plates XI and XXVII. Acc. no. 37.131.3

The dates recorded on this horn cover the period from 1777 to 1789; the engraved diary ends with the battle of Monmouth, 1778.

INSCRIBED on a tablet, the name of the owner of the horn: *Valentine Prentice Sandisfield Mass Sarg. in Capt Pete Pages Co'y Begvn His Horn 1 Jan 1777*, and a diary, which reads: *Leminster to the Hudson Stilwater Oct / 77 Foot wound. Saw Tim Murfy plug/Gen Frazer at near ¼ mile/Dec. Vally Forge Sick. Mill damit./June 78 at Monmouth.* To the left of the tablet are engraved two flags, the Stars and Stripes (with thirteen stars arranged in a circle) and the Grand Union, with the word *whitch?* between them.

Under the inscribed tablet is another, showing a view of a fort, labeled *Fort Washington*, against a background of hills; in the foreground are two armed Indians stealthily creeping up on the defenses. To the left of the second tablet is a cannon with the legend *5 We got at Monmouth.* A landscape under the tablet depicts a house on the bank of a stream and an Indian in a canoe; this scene is labeled *Ye Way to Hio.*

To the right of the two tablets is a map showing the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, New York, Fort Edward, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Lake Champlain. It is inscribed *Ye Way to Canady.* Beyond the lake are the words *Keep on*, with a small arrow pointing northward.

On the opposite face of the horn are two crossed flintlock guns labeled with the inscription *Bess was a good gal/trver is Betsy.* Bess is the bayoneted British smoothbore musket popularly called the “Brown Bess”; Betsy, the Kentucky, or settler’s, rifle—the first gun from which a bullet could be fired with reasonable certainty that it would attain its objective.

Between the two crossed guns appear a landscape with a blockhouse and the stanza:

*My horn and I
Have wandred far.
For lobsters, redskins, der & bar
From Mass to here in Ohia
We kept ye powdr dry
in Val Prentice '89*

“Lobsters” refers to the British redcoats. Above the guns, near the spout, is a cipher which might be read *Val P.*

The yellow tone of the wide part of the horn merges into the green tone of the narrower part. Except for two adjacent beveled rings near the tip, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. Just below the rings the horn is cracked. In the base is a wooden plug, secured by wooden pegs. One end of the shoulder strap passed through a large hole in the lobe at the edge of the horn.

This horn is old, even though the neck of the spout is not recessed (see cat. no. 13); but the engraving is considered modern.

The Captain Page mentioned in the inscription is Peter Page,²⁴ an ensign of Scammon’s Massachusetts Regiment in 1775; a second lieutenant in the 24th Continental Infantry in 1776; a first lieutenant in the 13th Massachusetts Regiment in 1777. On March 30, 1779, he was made a captain, and on May 29, 1780, he resigned.

General Simon Fraser, regarded as one of the ablest officers in the British service, was mortally wounded at the battle of Freeman’s Farm on October 7, 1777. He became the special target of Tim Murphy, a hunter of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, by order of Colonel Daniel Morgan, whom Washington had sent with 500 chosen riflemen to aid the northern army.

The Grand Union, or Cambridge, flag had thirteen alternate red and white stripes in the field, symbolizing the union of the thirteen colonies, and the combined crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew, the king’s colors, in the canton. This flag, first raised at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on January 2, 1776, by General Washington, has a special significance for Americans, as its use marks the beginning of our national existence. It continued to be the flag of the Revolution until the Stars and Stripes were adopted as the official flag of the United States on June 14, 1777.

18. American, dated 1779. Plates XII and XXVIII. Acc. no. 37.131.22

INSCRIBED: *Silas Pratt 1779* and *Silas Pratt his horn 1779.* Also engraved on the horn are scrolled undulating lines, foliation, fish, anchors; a sword, knife, and gun; and trophies, one comprising a flag, tomahawk, and sword, the other a tomahawk, halberd, and bayoneted gun. A sun in splendor appears twice in the principal decorated area and four times, alternating with a trellised motif, on the raised band adjacent to the spout. Interspersed in the trellised, scrolled, and foliate motifs are punched dots.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains not only the natural greenish tone of the horn but some of the dark pigment with which it was once stained. In the decorated area, near the band, the horn is slightly recessed. Two rings of horn encircling the spout divide the recessed neck (over which one end of the shoulder strap fitted) from the recessed and faceted area—about 1½ inches wide—adjoining the tip. The tip, which is not faceted, consists of a band of the outer layers of horn. In the base, secured by hardwood pegs, is a pine plug fitted with an iron screw.

A drawing of this horn, made by Rufus A. Grider when it was in the collection of Alfred Small Manson,²⁵ of Boston, is now in The New York Historical Society (Rev. 50).

²⁴ Heitman, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, 1775–1783* (Washington, D. C., 1914), p. 423.

²⁵ Manson sale catalogue, part III (Boston, April 6–7, 1904), lot 354, no. 4, ill.

Silas Pratt (born September 9, 1729; died 1776) had a son Silas who went to New York. This son is the only recorded Silas Pratt to whom our powder horn could have belonged.²⁶

19. American, dated 1780. Plates XII and XXI. Acc. no. 37.131.18

INSCRIBED: *Iams Wasson/ his horn mad 1780*. It is engraved with a three-masted man-of-war, sea gulls, fish, mermaids, suns in splendor, a compass, a geometrical motif, two horses drawing a cannon on its carriage, and two men seated at a table upon which are a decanter and two glasses. A sailor smoking a pipe and another figure (partially obliterated) are later additions. An engraved motif is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural greenish tone of the horn. The spout is recessed and encircled by a ring of horn. In the base is a plug made of ash, half of which is missing.

20. American, about 1800. Plates XIII and XXVI. Acc. no. 37.131.28

INSCRIBED: *G R*; also, in black ink, at a comparatively

recent date: *Gideon Ricker, / grandfather's brother / born 1773*. There is no engraved decoration.

The surface is tinted light yellow. Except for a cabled ring carved around the spout near the tip, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. Apparently the tip was once reinforced with a metal ring, which is now missing. In the base is a convex cherry plug, secured by five iron nails; the shoulder strap was fastened to a U-shaped iron stud in the center.

This horn was acquired by Mr. Gilbert at the sale of the Romaine and other estates at the American Art Association, New York, December 15-16, 1921, lot 167.

Gideon Ricker,²⁷ the eighth child of Noah Ricker, was born at Berwick, Maine, on March 6, 1773. He married Mary Buzzell, and all seven of his children were born in Berwick between 1796 and 1811. In 1814 he moved to Waterboro, Maine, and in 1839 to Waterbury, Vermont, where he died on April 12, 1862.

²⁶ Francis G. Pratt, *The Pratt Family: A Genealogical Record of Mathew Pratt of Weymouth, Mass., and His American Descendants, 1623-1888* (Boston, 1889), p. 100.

²⁷ William B. Lapham, *Records of Some of the Descendants of George and Maturin Ricker, Who Were Early at Dover, N. H. . . .* (Augusta, Me., 1877), no. 67, p. 11; no. 183, p. 15. Also letter (1942) from P. L. Ricker of Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK POWDER HORNS

Nos. 21-31

21. Colonial, dated 1756(?). Plates XI and XXIX. Acc. no. 38.93

INSCRIBED: *Col. Joseph Frye / his horne made / at Andia-tirocte / Ano Dno 1756*, followed by the rhyme: *Defending King George your / country & lawes / is defending yourselves & ye / Protestant cause*. Near the base are engraved the royal arms of England, but the principal decoration is an engraved map showing the routes from *Sandy Hook* and *Long Island* to Lake Champlain, and from Albany to Oswego on Lake Ontario. Along *Hudsons R* are located *Corbit Pt*, *Dubs Ferry*, *Croton Cr*, *Hoghmans House*, *Claverac*, the *Katts Kill* mountains, *Cherry Vally*, *Cosaky*, *Kinderhook*, *Rancelars*, *Albany*, *Cohos*, *Hosock*, *Half Moon*, *Lymans Ft*, *Ft Miller*, *Ft Edward*, *William Henry*, *Andia-tirocte* (the Indian name for Lake George), *Carrillon Ft* (Ticonderoga), *St Frederic* (Crown Point), and *Isle La Mott*. Along the *Mohocks River* are *Schenectadee*, *Ft Johnson*, *Stone Arabia*, *Ft Harkemer*, *German Flatts*, *Carrying Place*, *Royal Block House*, *Oneida L.*, *Ft Brewerton*, and *Oswego*. Indian territory is indicated by the inscription: *This Country belongs to the Oneidas*.

The engraver seems to have had available a "Map of the Country of the VI. Nations" made by Guy Johnson in 1771.²⁸ If so, our map could not have been engraved in

1756, the date given in the inscription. The fact that the forward, or narrowing, part of the horn has been scraped thin and that all over the horn, except near the base, there are small parallel lines, horizontally disposed and made by a rasp, would seem to indicate that the original engraving was removed.

Towards the base the surface is tinted yellow; this color blends into the natural greenish tone of the rest of the horn. Except for a broad band around the spout, the outer layers of horn were entirely removed. The tip has a wooden stopper. In the base, secured by hardwood pegs, is a pine plug carved with the letter *M*. A fragment of the leather shoulder strap passes through holes in the plug and corresponding holes in the edge of the horn. Inside there are still a few grains of powder.

This horn was bought by Mrs. Gilbert from W. G. C. Kimball of Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1938.

Colonel Joseph Frye,²⁹ whose name is recorded on this horn, was born March 19, 1712, in Andover, Massachu-

²⁸ Fite and Freeman, *Book of Old Maps*, p. 229, pl. 58.

²⁹ Ellen Frye Barker, *Frye Genealogy* (New York, 1920), p. 55; John Stuart Barrows, *Fryeburg, Maine; an Historical Sketch* (Fryeburg, 1938), pp. 30-31 and 34-48.

setts, and died July 25, 1794, at Fryeburg, Maine. By profession he was a civil engineer, but he spent many years of his life in military service—throughout King George's War (1744–1748), in the French and Indian Wars, and in the early part of the Revolution. In 1755, as major under Colonel John Winslow, he participated in the deportation of the Acadians. Two years later, at Fort William Henry, where he was one of the commanding officers, he barely escaped with his life in the massacre that followed the capture of the fort by Montcalm. The royal grant given him by the Massachusetts Colony on March 3, 1762, in recognition of his military services, became the site of Fryeburg, Maine. He began its settlement in 1766 and built his house there in 1768. Late in 1775 he was commissioned a major general in the Massachusetts Militia to command the forces to be stationed at Falmouth. In January 1776 he was made a brigadier general in the Continental Army, but resigned some months later.

22. Colonial, dated 1757. Plates II and XXX. Acc. no. 37.131.20

INSCRIBED lengthwise: *Oblong Iuly the 14 AD 1757/ Jonathan Penoyer his horn*. Above the inscription are engraved intertwining vines; below, a band of zigzag lines. A repeat motif of overlapping semicircles follows the border at the base of the horn. A similar, engrailed border is carved along the edge of the decorated area, where it joins the recessed neck of the spout. The side of the horn that rested against the wearer is undecorated.

The horn is tinted orange except on the spout, which is dark and varies from green to brown in tone. On the spout, between the recessed and faceted neck and tip, there are two carved rings; a tubular ferrule of pewter reinforces the tip. The pine plug in the base is secured by hardwood pegs.

The Oblong, a narrow strip of land containing 61,440 acres along the eastern borders of Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester Counties, was ceded to New York by Connecticut in 1731 in return for a rectangular strip along the Sound, west of the boundary line that had been confirmed by the Crown in 1700. As neither New York nor Connecticut was satisfied with the survey of the boundary line made in 1731, a new survey, which satisfied both states, was made in 1860.

23. Colonial, dated 1759. Plates VIII and XXX. Acc. no. 37.131.11

INSCRIBED: *Ensign John Litch/Tionderoga Novembr ye 17th 1759*; also with the initials *J L* twice, in a different style of lettering (in one instance the initials might be read *J P*), and with the initials *A P*. Engraved with a dragon (labeled *A Dragon*), four birds, a deer, a lion, and a flintlock gun, as well as various floral and geometrical embellishments. On the side of the horn that rested against the wearer there are traces of engraving.

The surface is tinted yellow except on the spout, which retains not only the natural greenish tone of the horn but

some of the dark pigment with which it was once stained. The spout is recessed. One end of the shoulder strap fitted between the two rings carved near the mouth; the other end passed through an iron staple at the base of the horn. The pine plug in the base is secured by hardwood pegs.

A drawing of this horn, made by Rufus A. Grider when it was in the collection of Alfred Small Manson,³⁰ of Boston, is now in The New York Historical Society (F.W.85).

This horn is of particular interest because of its historical associations. The owner, to judge from the inscription, was stationed at Ticonderoga after the English under General Jeffery Amherst had captured the fort from the French on July 26, 1759; he may also have been present at the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, when New France passed into English hands.

After the fall of Ticonderoga Amherst marched to Crown Point; but he found that fortress deserted, for Bourlamaque, Montcalm's efficient lieutenant, was making his stand at the Isle aux Noix, at the north end of Lake Champlain. Here the British were stopped, in spite of their superior numbers, by four little xebecs, armed with cannon and manned by sailors—an insuperable obstacle. As winter set in before Amherst's own boats, which should have been built earlier, were ready, he fell back to restore Crown Point. Had this campaign been planned with an eye to local sea power and then pushed with energy, Montreal might have fallen earlier into British hands.

The title of ensign, until 1871 the lowest combatant rank of commissioned officers in the infantry of the British Army, was derived from the fact that such officers were charged with the duty of carrying the ensign, or regimental colors.

24. Colonial, dated 1759. Plates II and XXXI; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 37.131.4

INSCRIBED, in a cartouche: *Peter/Myer/hiss horn / Año 1759*. Almost the entire surface of the horn is engraved with a map of the principal English forts scattered strategically through the region between Albany and Lakes Champlain and Ontario, and the towns and tracts of forest between. The Hudson and Mohawk, the principal rivers of the region, are represented but not identified. As it was customary on such map horns to include a view of New York featuring the churches and other prominent buildings, the windmill, and the harbor and its shipping—probably inspired by contemporary prints—the city, clearly labeled, is shown at the base of the horn, on the right bank of the Hudson, opposite Albany. This scene, which has all the elements just mentioned, as well as a large complex of houses and scattered trees, may have been based on "A View of Fort George with the City of New York from the SW." engraved by I. Carwitham (1731–1736).³¹ On the

³⁰ Manson sale catalogue, part III (Boston, April 6–7, 1904), lot 354, no. 1, ill.

³¹ Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, I, pl. 31.

left bank of the Hudson is Albany, with its fort flying the British ensign, its town hall, two churches, and several houses.

North of Albany, along the Hudson and beyond, are: *Half Moon*, *Stillwater*, *Saratoga*, *Fort Miller*, *Royal Block Hous*, *Fort Edward*, *Fort W. Henry*, *Lake George*, *Fort Ticonderoga*, *South Bay*, and *Lake Champlain*. Along the Mohawk and beyond are: *Schnachtedy*, *Fort Johnston*, *Fort Hunter*, *Ston Rabby*, *Fort Henry*, *Fort Harkeman*, *German Flatt*, *Fort Stanwix*, *Bull Fort*, *Wood Creek*, *Onyda Lake*, *Oswego*, *Lake Ontario* (with two sailing vessels); to the east, *Ft. Ontario* and *Cataracvi* (Fort Frontenac); and to the west, [Fort] *Niagara* with the date *26 Jullit 1759*. Among the trees dotting the map, towards the center of the field, is an antlered stag. Near the top is the British coat of arms, and below it are military trophies. The engraving is professional in character, and the lines are filled in with black or vermilion coloring.

The surface is tinted yellow except on the spout, which is of dark-colored horn. The spout is recessed and has been carved with nine facets; near the tip it is encircled by a ring of horn. In the base, secured by three iron nails, is an oak plug that has a U-shaped iron stud for the shoulder strap in the center.

Mr. Gilbert acquired this horn at the sale of the collection of Dr. Pleasant Hunter, of Newark, New Jersey.³² A sketch of it was published in *St. Nicholas*, in an article by Sticht (XXIII, 1896, p. 997).

The numerous forts shown on the horn served as a protection to English trade with the Indians. From Albany a wagon road led to Schenectady, which was founded by the Dutch as a trading post in 1662. From Schenectady boats could be moved, although with difficulty, up the Mohawk River as far as Fort Stanwix (on the present site of Rome), where there was a portage to Wood Creek, a small stream emptying into Oneida Lake. From Oneida Lake to Lake Ontario the route followed the Onondaga, or Oswego, River to Fort Ontario, a stronghold built by Governor Burnett of New York in 1722 on the present site of Oswego.

Fort Niagara, which is especially noted on this horn, was built by the French in 1726 to prevent control of this "gateway to the West" by the English. In 1758, when the British captured Louisburg (July 26), Frontenac on Lake Ontario (August 27), and Duquesne (November 26), Fort Niagara became the last of the French outposts. When it surrendered to the British on July 24, 1759, control of the lakes passed from French hands. This enabled the British to concentrate their operations at the heart of Canada, Quebec and Montreal. The date *26 Jullit 1759* engraved on our horn evidently refers to the fall of Fort Niagara. The importance of this event is indicated by the following passage from an advertisement that appeared in *The American Chronicle*, April 19, 1762:

"By the Advice and Encouragement of several Gentlemen of this City, is published by Subscription, and curiously engraved on two large Copper Plates, by Michael De

Bruls, Engraver and Inhabitant of this City, A plan of the Landing, Encampment and Attack against Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, reduced with the adjacent Country, by his Majesty's Forces under the Command of Sir William Johnson, Baronet; the Place of Engagement where the French Reinforcement was defeated. Also a Plan of Fort Niagara, on a large Scale, shewing its advantageous Situation and Harbour, its extraordinary Strength, fortified both by Art and Nature, with the required References, the whole laid down by an experienced Engineer . . ."³³

25. Colonial, dated 1759. Plates II and XXXII. Acc. no. 37.131.7

This horn has considerable interest, for it bears the name of the maker as well as the owner's name and place of residence, a date, a rhyme, and a map.

INSCRIBED on either side of the British royal arms: *Iotham Bemus / his horn maed Septr / the 30 1759 / Stillwatr*, and *I Powder with my brother / Ball most hero like doth / conquer all*; below, *Jacob Gay^{han}*, presumably the engraver of the horn. (Other horns engraved by Jacob Gay are recorded in the Index of Professional Engravers.) The coat of arms, the most conspicuous motif in the decoration, is displayed upon a mantling that seems also to represent the plan of a fort. Above are a horse, a doe, and a deer. Below, to the right of the engraver's name, is a small dragon. At the upper left are an unidentified fort and six soldiers (three are Grenadiers) with bayoneted guns, followed by the word *Halt*; on the opposite side, three soldiers and two Indians armed with guns, the soldiers with fixed bayonets. Below, lengthwise on the horn, is a map showing the principal forts on the water route from Albany to Lake Champlain. To the right, at the base of the horn, is a crude drawing of buildings, churches, and a windmill, labeled *New York*. Next appears *Albony*, represented by several buildings, three churches, and a fort. Beyond is the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, neither of which is labeled. Only part of the Mohawk is shown, the rest being indicated by the word *Cont*. Along the Hudson and beyond are: *Half Mon*, *Stlwtr*, *Saretog*, *Fo Milar*, *Fo Edward*, *H[alfway] Brook*, *Fo W[illiam] H[enry]* (on Lake George), *To Carelong* (Ticonderoga), and *Cro Poi* (on Lake Champlain). Engrailed borders complete the decorated area.

The horn is tinted orange except on the spout, which retains some of the brown pigment with which it was darkened. The spout is recessed and faceted, and near the tip it is encircled by a ring with engrailed edges. A small lobe at the base of the horn has two perforations for the shoulder strap. The base plug, of cherry, is secured by four iron pegs.

³² Sale catalogue, American Art Association, New York, January 30–February 1, 1913, no. 765.

³³ Quoted by Gottesman, *The Arts and Crafts in New York 1726–1776*, pp. 9–10.

Jotham Bemus³⁴ was born at Ashford, New York, in 1738 and died in 1786. Besides being an energetic and enterprising farmer, he kept the principal tavern between Albany and Fort Edward, the site of which is now marked by a stone tablet. The family name is associated with the important battles fought in the vicinity of Saratoga. In fact, much of the battle of Bemis Heights (September 19, 1777) was fought on land that Jotham Bemus owned, about four miles north of Stillwater. General Gates and, later, General Lincoln were quartered in his house.

26. Colonial, about 1760. Plates III and XXXV; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 38.57.1

This horn is neatly engraved with a map showing the routes from New York to Crown Point by way of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, and from Albany up the Mohawk River by Lake Oneida and Oswego to Cataracui (Fort Frontenac). In the basal area are views of towns labeled *New York* and *Hallefax*. The former includes five churches, numerous houses, the fort, and sailing vessels; the latter, the fort and town, a windmill, and sailing vessels. Between these views are the British royal arms, and above is a view of *Albany*, showing the fortress, churches, and houses. All three forts are flying a flag with Saint George's cross. Ships sail along the Hudson between New York and Albany, passing a town (not named) and numerous houses scattered along the banks; sailing vessels also appear on Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Lake Ontario. North of Albany, along *Hudsons River* and beyond, the map shows: *H. Moon*, *Scorticook*, *Stilwater*, *Saratoga*, *Ft. Miller*, *Ft. Edward*, *H.W. (Halfway) Brook*, *Ft. Wm. Henry*, *Lk. George*, *Ft. Ann*, *St. (South) Bay*, *Wood Creek*, *Carilon (Ticonderoga)*, *Lk. Champlain*, *Crown Point*. Along the *Mok (Mohawk) River* and beyond are: *Skennecaty* (with the road to Albany), *Ft. Ionson*, *Ft. Hunter*, *Ft. Hendrick*, *G[erman] Flatts*, *Ft. Harkyman*, *Bulls Ft.*, *Wood Creek*, *3 Rivers*, *Oswago*, *Lake Ontario*, *Catterrockway*.

A cartouche, evidently intended for the owner's name, but never used, is engraved at the center of the horn. On professionally engraved horns such blank spaces were sometimes left for the insertion of the name of the eventual purchaser. Beneath the cartouche is a hunter, with his dog, shooting at a deer. Near by, at right angles to this motif, is another shooting scene—the quarry this time being an Indian. An engrailed border is carved along the edge of the decorated area that is adjacent to the spout.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural greenish tone of the horn. Between the recessed neck of the spout and the further recessed and faceted tip there are two rings of horn with engrailed edges. The tip, which is broken, is ornamented around the mouth with file lines. In the base is a pine plug, secured by ten wooden pegs.

This horn came from the sale of an anonymous collection (American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, New York, February 9–10, 1938, no. 169).

27. Colonial, dated 1761. Plates III and XXXIII; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 39.114

INSCRIBED, in a cartouche: *Jacob/Cuyler/Fort/Stanwix / Sepr. 10, 1761*. This horn was skillfully engraved by a professional artist with a map representing the Hudson and Mohawk river valleys, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Lake Oneida, and Lake Ontario—all regions of historic interest. The route to Canada follows the North, or Hudson, River, flanked by the following forts: *Half Moon*, *Stillwater*, *Saratoga*, *Fort Miller*, *Royal Bloock Hows*, and *Fort Edward*, then proceeds across country to *Fort George* at the south end of Lake George, to *Ticondroga*, and to *Crown Point* on Lake Chanplin and *Sint John*, finally reaching the cities of *Mont Royal (Montreal)* and *Qubeck* on the St. Lawrence River (indicated but not named). The *Mohawk River* route to the West is guarded by *Schnacetedy*, *S. W. Johnsons*, *Fort Hunter*, *Ston Rabby*, *Fort Henry*, *Harkman*, and *Fort Stanwix*, and continues across country to *Wood Creek*, then on by water to *Onyda Lake*, *Ft. Brown-ton (Brewerton)*, *Tree River (Three Rivers)*, *Swego Falls*, *Fort Ontario*, *Niagara*, and *Lake Ontario*.

At the broad end of the horn, on either side of the *North River*—which has scattered houses and a village on its banks—are views of towns labeled *Albany* and *New York*. The former is shown surrounded by a stockade and crowned by a fort on a hill, with its church steeples topped by the conventional weathercock. New York is represented by churches and other prominent buildings, a windmill, and the harbor with its shipping; in the fort down at the tip of the Battery one can see the old stone house where General Jeffery Amherst, commander in chief of the British forces in North America and conqueror of Canada, was stationed for a time. Above New York and somewhat to the left, balancing the royal arms of Great Britain just above the center of the field, is a view of *London*—a compact group of buildings with a bridge and shipping.

Besides the British arms and the map with its view of London, its sailing vessels, and its buildings and trees representing places (which are sometimes identified, sometimes not), the engraved ornament includes a compass, a man on horseback, hunters shooting birds and a stag, and various male figures and decorative bands.

The surface is tinted yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural greenish tone of the horn. The spout, which is recessed and faceted, is carved in the form of a baluster. At the base of the horn are two symmetrical, dentelated lobes, each with a hole for the leather shoulder-strap laces. The base plug is of poplar.

This horn was purchased from John C. Wise, Ltd., New York City.

³⁴ Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, *The Bemis History and Genealogy* (San Francisco, Cal., 1900), pp. 37–41; Neilson, *An Original . . . Account of Burgoyne's Campaign*.

The original owner, Jacob Cuyler,³⁵ of Albany, was commissioned first lieutenant in January 1764, but the records indicate that he had held this rank in 1762. From 1763 he served with Captain Abraham C. Cuyler's Grenadiers in the 1st Battalion of the Albany County Militia, of which Sir William Johnson was colonel in 1767, and was again recommended to complete the battalion in 1770. A Jacob Cuyler, son of Johannes Cuyler and Catharine Glen of Albany, was married to Lydia Van Vechten of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on March 5, 1764, in Albany and died there June 5, 1804, at the age of sixty-two years and six months. This may very possibly have been Lieutenant Jacob Cuyler of the Albany Grenadiers.

Fort Stanwix, which fell into disrepair after the French and Indian Wars, was rebuilt in 1776 and for a time was called Fort Schuyler after General Philip Schuyler. In a recent issue of the *Bulletin* of The New York Historical Society (XXVII, 1943, pp. 55-61) George A. Zabriskie pointed out that the tradition which claims that the Stars and Stripes were first flown in battle at Fort Schuyler in August 1777 was rejected in May 1927 by the War Department after thorough examination of the evidence. In this connection it is interesting to note that the powder horns of John McGraw and Captain Thomas De Witt, dated 1777 and 1778 respectively, each show a plan of Fort Schuyler flying a flag with a striped field and Saint Andrew's cross in the canton. The first occasion on which the Stars and Stripes were used in action has not yet been established.

28. Colonial, dated 1765. Plates IV and XXXIV; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 38.57.2

INSCRIBED: in a square cartouche, *T.P./1765*, and below, clockwise, the rhyme *I Powder with my brother Ball a horo like do conquire alle*. The entire surface of the horn, with the exception of the spout, is engraved with a map and other designs expertly executed in a free and spirited style by a professional artist. The date in the cartouche is part of the original engraving, but the initials must be a later addition, as the surface of the horn in this area has been scraped.

The map shows the routes from New York to Crown Point on Lake Champlain and from Albany to Niagara on Lake Ontario. In the basal area, on either side of the Hudson (labeled *North River*), are Albany and New York with various unidentified small towns between. The latter, identified by the name above a ribbon supported by two birds, is shown as a complex of houses, six churches with spires, a fort flying the British flag, a windmill, and a harbor with sailing vessels of various types. A smaller group of houses and three churches with spires is labeled *Albany* on a ribbon supported by two human figures. Two dotted lines indicate the road from Albany to Schenectady. Along the Hudson and beyond are: *Helf Moon*, *Stillwater*, *Saratoga*, *Fort Miller*, *Royal Bloock Hows*, *Fort Edward*, *H[alf-*

way] *Broock*, *Fort George*, *Lake George*, *Ticondroga*, *Lake Chanplin*, and *Crown Point*. Along the *Mohawk River* and beyond are: *Schnacetedy*, *Fort Hunter*, *S.W. Johnsons*, *Ston Rabby*, *Fort Henry*, *German F.*, *Fort Harkman*, *Fort Schiler* (Schuyler), *Fort Stanwix*, *Canad[a] Cr[eeck]*, *Wood Creek*, *Royal Blowik Hows*, *Onyda Lake*, *Fort Brownnton* (Brewerton), *Tres River* (Three Rivers), *Swego Falls* (on the Oswego River, which is not labeled), *Fort Ontario*, *Niagara*, *Lake Ontario*, and *Fort Roya[l]*. Sailing vessels appear on the four lakes and the land surrounding them is dotted with forests.

Midway in the length of the convex curve of the horn, within a cartouche flanked by a woodsman with a gun and an Indian with bow and arrows as supporters, are engraved the British royal arms and military trophies. Above are a running horse and a running stag, pursued by two hounds. On the opposite side of the horn, balancing the cartouche, is a compass with initials designating the four cardinal points, the whole encircled by the rhyme previously mentioned and surmounted by a cock with raised right claw. These motifs, together with the cartouche for the owner's name, above, and the soldier with sword and bayoneted gun, below and to the right, form a division between the east and west limits of the map, the details of which occupy the remaining engraved surface. The base of the horn is bordered with a continuous, undulating landscape with houses and a human figure.

The horn is tinted yellow except on the spout, which is green and brown in tone. The recessed spout extends one third the length of the horn and is carved in the form of a fluted baluster with two double moldings, which divide it into three equal sections. At the base are two symmetrical, dentelated lobes, each with a hole for the shoulder strap. There are corresponding transverse holes in the walnut plug; this is secured to the base by iron pegs and caulked with hemp. One of the lobes is broken.

29. Colonial, about 1760. Plates IV and XXXVI. Acc. no. 37.131.5

This horn³⁶ was engraved by a professional artist with a map showing the forts along the Hudson River from Albany to Lake George and Lake Champlain, and from Albany up the Mohawk River by Lake Oneida to Niagara and Lake Ontario, with the St. Lawrence River beyond indicating the route from Montreal. The engraved lines are browned.

Along the edge of the wide end, joined by a river, are representations of *Albany* and *New York*. The former is shown with two churches, houses, and a fort, the latter

³⁵ Maud Churchill Nicoll, *The Earliest Cuylers in Holland and America and Some of Their Descendants* (New York, 1912), pp. 25 and 32; New York State Historian, *Third Annual Report, 1897* ["Colonial Series," vol. II] (New York and Albany, 1898), *passim*.

³⁶ Grancsay, "The J. H. Grenville Gilbert Collection of American Powder Horns," *M. M. A. Bulletin*, XXXIII (1938), p. 5, fig. 2 (left).

with four churches, houses, a fort, three sailing vessels in the harbor, and, outside the city, a windmill and a hunter shooting a deer. Conspicuous above this last motif is the British coat of arms.

Although the four lakes shown on the map are labeled, the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers are not, but they may be identified by the forts and towns indicated on their banks. Along the Hudson and beyond, besides New York and Albany, are: *Half Moon*, *Stil Water*, *Saratoga*, *Fort Edward*, *Fort George* on *Lake George*, *Ticonteroga*, and *Crown Point* on *Lake Champlin*. Along the Mohawk are: *Chinakety* (Schenectady), *Fort Hunter*, *Fort Henrick*, *Fort Harkiman*, and *Fort Stanwix*; and beyond are: *Wood Creek*, *Royal Blok Hous*, *Lake Onyda*, *Fort Bruinton* (Brewerton), *Fort Onterio*, *Niagara*, *Lake Onterio* (with two sailing vessels off its southern shore), *Sint Lorange Rivier*, and *Theyland Galot* (perhaps the island near La Galette).

The horn is tinted yellow except on the spout, which shows the natural green and brown tones of the horn. There is a ring of horn between the recessed neck and tip of the spout, as well as a molded band of horn around the mouth. A small lobe at the base of the horn has two perforations for the shoulder strap. The base plug is of pine.

The possible relation of this horn to several other engraved and dated horns was pointed out by the late Robert M. Hartley in a letter dated January 20, 1938. "The map or geographical horn illustrated in the Bulletin, fig. 2, left, interests me," he said, "for I am very sure this horn, from the general similarity of the map and type of lettering, was made and engraved by the same hand that engraved three of the most beautiful horns I have made drawings of during the past summer, none of which are included in the Grider collection. These three are the 'Rebben Smith, 12 Apr. 1760,' 'Thomas Tuttle, 1761,' and 'Friderick Kremer 1760' horns. The Grider collection contains several others by the same maker. Who he was, no one knows, for he never engraved his name on the horns, as did a few horn engravers." A related horn, inscribed: "Petré Lot 1761," is in the collection of Hiram J. Halle of New York City, and another is illustrated by Elizabeth Lounsbery in *American Homes and Gardens*, XII (1915), p. 283.

30. Colonial, about 1775. Plates IV and XXXVII; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 37.131.1

This horn was made for use at sea as well as on land, for in addition to a panoramic map of the Hudson River and Mohawk River forts, it bears a map of the Atlantic coast from Delaware Bay to the Bay of Fundy, including Long Island, Cape Cod, Boston, Portsmouth, Portland, and the St. Lawrence River as far as Quebec. Also prominently displayed are a mariner's compass surmounted by the royal arms of Great Britain, a wreath, a peacock, and a running stag. The engraving is neatly executed but nonprofessional.

At the base, following the Atlantic seaboard from south to north, we find indicated *Cape Henelopen* and *Cape May*

(the two opposite outermost points of Delaware Bay), *Egg Harbours*, *The Jerseys*, *Amboy*, *Sandy Hook*, *Straton* (Staten) *Island*, *New York*, *Helgate*, *Long Island* with *Ferry* (opposite New York), *Holits* (Hewlitt's?) *Cove*, and *Montog Point*, *The Sound*, *Rh[ode Island]*, *Block Island*, *Mathew* [Island], *Buzed bay*, *The Vinard*, *Nantucket* [Island], *Nantucket* [Shoals], *Cape Cod*, *Race Point*, *Boston*, *C:An* (Cape Ann), *Ipswich*, *Plymh*, *Newberry*, *Hempton*, *Rye*, *Little Harbr*, *Portsmouth/alias Pascataque*, *Great I.* (with a fort),³⁷ *Fryars I.*, *Isles of Shoals*, *Georges Bank* (east of the Isles of Shoals), *Old York*, *Boon I.*, *Boon Ile R[ock]*, *Cape Neddeck*, *Wells*, *C. Porpus*, *C. Elizth*, *Falmouth/or Casgo Bay* (Portland), *Cape Sable* (Portland and Cape Sable might be regarded as the two opposite, outermost points on the Bay of Fundy), and beyond, the *River St. Laurence* leading to *Quebeck*.

The two river routes through the province of New York show: *Hudson's River* with *New York*, *Albany*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Moon* (the settlement of this name), *Saratoga*, *falls*, *Stillwater*, *Fort Miller*, *Fort Edward*, *1534 M*, *Lake George 40 M*, with *Diamd Isle 3 L*, *Eng. Nar.* (English Narrows) and *Fch. N* (French Narrows); the *Mohawk River* with *ye Sprouts* (the four mouths of the Mohawk, the second and third forming Van Schaick's Island), *36 ft*, *Mohawk Falls*, *Kings Ferry*, *Halfmoon* (apparently a bend in the river), *Schenactady*, *Sr. Wm. Johnstons Fort*, *Fort Hunter*, *Little Carrying Place*, *Fort Harkiman*, *Germain Flats*, *F. Hendrick*, (Great?) *Indian Field Abut. 1000* (followed by the symbol for wigwams), *Little Indian Field 500* (with the symbol for wigwams), *Grt Carg Plce*, and *Fort Stanwick* (with the fort itself labeled *Fort Stanwk*).

The horn is tinted light yellow. The spout has a short, recessed neck, which is reinforced with a brass band, and the tip is threaded for a screw cap. Both the spout cap and the wooden base plug are missing.

31. American, dated 1813 (?). Plates XIII and XXXVIII. Acc. no. 37.131.33

INSCRIBED, between bands of trellis and repeat motifs: *Made May 1 1813* (the third digit has been altered)/*by/D. C. Perkins/Aurelius/Cayuga County. N.Y.* A horse and an anteater (?) are placed in the second line of the inscription. The engraved ornament also includes a number of figures set in a vertical band along the convex curve of the horn and in a broad band around the base. The former shows birds, fowl, an anteater(?), a serpent, a hippopotamus (?), a crocodile, a dog, and a basket of flowers. The latter contains the shield of the United States, with the sun, the eagle bearing the motto *E pluribus unum*, and thirteen stars; a tree, a woman and a dog, a large building (meeting house?), fish, a lion and lioness, a bear, a reindeer drawing a sleigh; and, in a rectangle, Masonic emblems

³⁷ Later an island town known as New Castle, the residence of the governor and his officials. The fort, named after the sovereigns William and Mary, was wrested from the British garrison by the colonists in December 1774 and later renamed Fort Constitution.

(star, heart, plumb line, rule, angle, calipers, ladder, trowel, mallet, and chisel). This band is set off by two borders, one serrated, the other in a chevron design. Some of the engraved figures have been darkened with a brown pigment.

The outer layer of horn has been entirely removed, except for a band around the spout. This consists of five adjacent rings, four of them decorated with repeat motifs

and the two outer ones with serrated edges. The band is tinted yellow, and the rest of the horn is yellow and green in tone. A brass band with a lug for one end of the shoulder cord is fitted over the spout, at the tip, and a brass tube fitted into the tip holds a brass powder measure, secured by an iron spring. The base plug, of cherry, is held in place by twenty-four brass nails; and in the center there is a bronze lion head with a ring through its jaws.

AMERICAN INDIAN, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, AND HAVANA (CUBA) POWDER HORNS

Nos. 32-37

32. American Indian, XVIII Century. Plates VI and XLVII. Acc. no. 37.131.16

This horn is engraved with a repeat scale pattern, double curve motifs,³⁸ repeated zigzag lines, and the four-directional wind symbol. The design is accentuated by dots.

The horn is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which is green, yellow, and brown in tone. The spout is recessed and faceted, and near the tip there are two encircling ridges of horn; the mouth is fitted with a wooden stopper. The base plug of pine is carved with the initials *WC* and secured by wooden pegs. A small lobe at the base of the horn has two perforations for the shoulder strap.

Many powder horns of American Indian origin have been preserved. In the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, there are twenty-two, ten of which are decorated. For the most part these are the work of East Coast Indian tribes—Malecite, Micmac, Penobscot, Ojibway, Passamaquoddy—but two are from tribes of the Columbia River region, Washington. M. R. Harrington, Curator of The Southwest Museum at Los Angeles, California, writes that the museum has four or five American Indian powder horns, but that none is carved or decorated in any way. Five powder horns that belonged to Creek, Choctaw, and Cheyenne Indians are in the Oklahoma Historical Society at Oklahoma City. In the collection of Frank S. Brockett, of Cambridge, New York, there is a horn that belonged to a Mohawk scout of the Owl clan (the Orators), who was in the service of Colonel J. G. Van Schaick at Bemis Heights in 1777 and assisted in the extermination of the Onondagas in 1779. Its outstanding embellishments are a small circle surrounded by six other circles (representing the Six Nations) and a picture of the great horned owl, the owner's clan totem. This horn has a pewter base, and a calf's horn powder measure goes with it.

Powder horns were particularly prized by the Indians,

and so, along with gunpowder, they were used in barter, especially for land or furs. Powder Horn Hill in Chelsea, Massachusetts, is said to have been bought from the Indians by the early settlers for a horn of gunpowder. Powder horns also served as presentation pieces. One in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is believed to have been engraved by George Catlin, the artist, and given by him to a Seneca chief, either John Blacksmith or Red Jacket when he painted the latter's portrait at Niagara Falls about 1825.³⁹ A New York map horn in the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts, is inscribed with a name presumed to be Iroquois: "Bickelata, Sep. 21th 1765" (its resemblance, however, to Picolata, a fort in Florida where the British conferred with the Creeks in November 1765, suggests that the horn might have been used by a colonist serving in the British Army). The society also has a mezzotint portrait of Sa Ga Yeath Qua Pieth Tow, King of the Maquas (after a portrait painted in London by William Verelst), showing this Iroquois chief with his flintlock gun and powder horn.⁴⁰

The late Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, had a powder horn and beaded bullet pouch of Apache workmanship. A similar Apache powder horn and bullet pouch—the latter of leather, beaded and ornamented with brass buttons from overalls—were in the collection of the late Hobart Bosworth, of Montrose, California.

The Grider drawings of powder horns in *The New York Historical Society* include twenty-five Indian examples, some of them decorated; several are illustrated in the *Society's Bulletin*, XV (1931-1932), pp. 7 and 9.

³⁸ Speck, *Geological Survey of Canada (Anthropological Series)*, Memoir 42, and *Indian Notes and Monographs*, XI (1937), no. 2.

³⁹ Parker, *Indian-Loving Catlin and His Buffalo Powder Horn*, pp. 5-9, 4 pl.

⁴⁰ Wood and Gabriel, *The Pageant of America*, VI, p. 50, fig. 94.

33. Colonial, about 1760. Plates VI and XXXIX; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 37.131.6

This horn⁴¹ was engraved by a professional artist with a map entitled *The Middle Settlement of Cherokees*, a territory between the Tennessee (the present Little Tennessee) and the Tuckasegee Rivers, which today includes parts of Macon and Swain Counties in western North Carolina. This region got its name from the fact that in 1755 the Carolina authorities, in revising the regulations for the government of Indian trade and prescribing new ones, divided the whole Cherokee country into six hunting districts: Over Hill Towns, Valley Towns, Middle Towns, etc.⁴²

On the map, which runs the length of the horn, are located the following settlements, beginning at the base: *Ethowee*, *Tassee*, *Newcasee*, *Watogah*, *Eyoree*, *Cowehe*, *Ussannah*, *Cowitchie*, *Burningtown*, *Allejoy*, *Stickoy*, *Kittoah*, *Tuckerichie*, and *Tessantie*. The rivers are not identified, but the mountainous character of the region is indicated. Near the center are the royal arms of Great Britain; above them, a bear and two men fencing; below, an Indian with gun and hound pursuing a stag and, near by, two birds, a fox, and a hare. The horn is also engraved with geometric and foliate borders whose outer edges are carved with an engrailed design.

The horn is tinted yellow except on the spout, which is greenish in tone. Between the recessed neck and tip of the spout there are two carved rings of horn. The tip is faceted, and its mouth is finished with a rounded molding and fitted with a horn stopper, now incomplete. At the base is a small, elaborately carved lobe in which two holes were pierced for the shoulder strap. The base plug, of applewood, is secured by four wooden pegs.

A related powder horn, inscribed: "A New Map of Charles Town From the Water Likewise The Indian Settlements in the Provance of South Carolina," is in the possession of George Holleyman, of Brighton, Sussex, England. It names the following forts, rivers, and towns:

Fort Johnston	Sullavan Island
Fort Ninety-Six	The Place of Attec(h)
Fort Prince George	Keeowee
Copper River	Cowhee
Sant Tee River	Stickoie
Tennasee River	Ussiah
Sevannah River	Cowee
Congarees	Allejoy
Etchowee	Tassattee
Monks Corner	Tassintee
Nockassiee	Tuckaritchee
Tassiee	Habcaa
Watoga	Aiokee
Chickasaw Setteltments	

Two similar horns were offered for sale in London in 1926 by Charles J. Sawyer (cf. his catalogue, no. 86, items 22 and 23, ill.). One, inscribed: "Capt. Chas. Richardes of

ye 95th Regt. Fort Nin," depicts several rivers, including the "Asshley," "Stickhoe," "Broad," and "St. Tee," and gives numerous geographical names—among them, "North Carolina," "Fort Johnston," "Tuckoritch," "Fort Prince George," "Newtown," "Burnine Town," "Allejoy," and "Tessantee." A Union Jack is shown flying over Fort Johnston. The second horn is engraved with a view of "Charlestown," a fort with an Indian warrior pointing towards it, a diagram of the "Tannasse" River, and a rectangular area marked "Place of Action." Some of the towns noted are "Burning Town," "Cowhee," "Ayoree," "Watorgui," "Nuquasse," and "Ussannah."

In connection with these horns it is of interest to refer to the map of the Cherokee country issued in 1730 by George Hunter, who states that his map contains "the path to Charles Town, its Course & . . . the Names of ye Branches, Rivers & Creeks, as given them by ye Traders using that Nation."⁴³

In the McGuffey Log School at Ashland, Kentucky (dedicated to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, the compiler of the *Eclectic Readers*), there is a powder horn that belonged to an old Cherokee whose great-grandson gave it to Miss Jean Thomas, founder of the American Folk Song Society. The horn is now used to announce the opening of the American Folk Song Festival each year.

The Cherokee Indians were a powerful detached tribe of the Iroquoian family, formerly controlling the whole mountain region of the southern Alleghenies, in southwestern Virginia, western North and South Carolina, northern Georgia, eastern Tennessee, and northeastern Alabama, and claiming sovereignty even as far as the Ohio River. In the disputes that arose between the European colonizers the Cherokees attached themselves to the English; they formally recognized the English king in 1730 and in 1755 ceded him a part of their territory and permitted the erection of English forts, none of which are represented on the Museum's horn. Unfortunately, this amity was short-lived. Early in 1760 the Cherokees began to overrun the South Carolina settlements, and General Jeffery Amherst wrote Governor Lyttelton: "I see with great concern that that perfidious race of Savages, with whom you so lately renewed alliance and friendship have again dared to break the faith of Treaties . . . it remains for us now to Chastise their Insolence and reduce them so low that they may never more be able to be guilty of the like again."⁴⁴ Their subjugation was speedily undertaken by Lieutenant Colo-

⁴¹ Grancsay, "The J. H. Grenville Gilbert Collection of American Powder Horns," *M. M. A. Bulletin*, XXXIII (1938), p. 5, fig. 2 (right).

⁴² Wood and Gabriel, *The Pageant of America*, VI, p. 109, ill. [A map of the Cherokee Country].

⁴³ Salley, *George Hunter's Map of the Cherokee Country* . . .

⁴⁴ Long, *Lord Jeffery Amherst*, p. 128. (It may be noted that most authors have written Lord Amherst's given name as "Jeffrey." Contemporary documents, however, use the spelling "Jeffery.")

nel Archibald Montgomerie, afterwards eleventh earl of Eglinton, who had raised a fine regiment of thirteen companies of Highlanders, known as the 77th Foot. This regiment, which had been sent to America in 1757, took part in much fighting against the Indians, especially the Cherokees. On July 8, 1762, the Cherokee Indian chief Outacite, one of the greatest warriors of the Cherokee Nation, and two other chiefs had an interview with the King of England. When they sailed homeward, they carried with them articles of peace concluded between His Majesty and their nation, as well as many rich presents, among them instruments of war.

Until a few years ago there were at Eglinton Castle, the seat of the earls of Eglinton in Ayrshire, Scotland, three powder horns engraved with the royal arms and the arms of the earls of Eglinton, and with maps of American historical interest. These horns, now in the collection of Herman P. Dean of Huntington, West Virginia, were evidently made for Archibald Montgomerie, the eleventh earl, when he was serving with the British Army in America. Another horn with the Eglinton arms is in the Charles Darwin Cook collection in Providence.⁴⁵

The territory shown on the Museum's horn is now part of the Nantahala National Forest. All fourteen of the Cherokee towns mentioned on the horn were situated in the vicinity of the present Franklin and Bryson City, North Carolina, the seats of Macon and Swain Counties respectively. The majority of these settlements are recorded by James Mooney, *Myths of the Cherokee* (Washington, D. C., 1900), and Frederick W. Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (Washington, D. C., 1912, 2 vols.), from whose pages the notes below have been taken.

Allejoy. ELLIJAY (from *Elätsé*, abbreviation of *Elätséyŷ*, possibly 'green [verdant] earth'). The name of several former Cherokee settlements, commonly known to the whites as Ellijay, Elejoy, or Allagae. The one on the horn was on Ellijay Creek, a tributary of the Little Tennessee River, near the present town of Franklin.

Burningtown. TIKALEYASUNI (*Tikäléyäsüñŷ*, abbreviated *Tikälé' yäsüñŷ*, 'burning place'). A former Cherokee settlement, commonly known as Burningtown, on Burningtown Creek, an upper branch of the Little Tennessee River.

Cowehe. COWEE (from *Kawi'*, abbreviated form of *Kawi'yŷ*, which is possibly a contraction of *Ani'-kawi'yŷ*, 'place of the Deer clan'). A former important Cherokee settlement about the mouth of Cowee Creek, a branch of the Little Tennessee River, about ten miles below Franklin.

Cowitchie. Not identified.

Ethowee. ITSEYI (*Itséyŷ*, 'new green place,' or 'place of fresh green'). The name of several former Cherokee settlements. One was on the Little Tennessee River, near the present site of Franklin, probably about the junction of Cartoogaja Creek.

Eyoree. JORE (probably from *Ayâ'li'yŷ*, 'little place,' i.e., 'little town'; abbreviated *Ayâ'li*). A former Cherokee

settlement on Iola Creek, an upper branch of the Little Tennessee River.

Kittoah. KITUHWÄ (*Kitu'hjwä*). A former important Cherokee settlement on the Tuckasegee River, extending from above the junction of the Oconaluftee River nearly to the present Bryson City. The name, which appears also as Kettooah, Kittoa, Kittowa, etc., has lost its meaning. The people of this and the subordinate settlements on the waters of the Tuckasegee River were known as *Ani-Kitühwagŷ*, and the name was frequently extended to include the whole tribe. For this reason it was adopted in later times as the name of the Cherokee secret organization, commonly known to the whites as the Ketoowah Society, pledged to the defense of Cherokee autonomy.

Newcasee. NUCASSEE (*Ni'kwäsl'*, or *Nikw'sl'*, meaning lost). An important ancient Cherokee settlement on the Little Tennessee River, now occupied by the town of Franklin. Twice destroyed and rebuilt, it was occupied by the Cherokees until the land was sold in 1819.

Stickoy. STIKAYI (*Stikä'yŷ*). Various written Stecoe, Stekoah, etc. Three distinct Cherokee settlements had this name, but its meaning has been lost. The settlement indicated on the Museum's horn is on the Tuckasegee River, at the old Thomas homestead, just above the present Whittier, in Swain County. It was the first of the thirty-six Indian towns to be destroyed by General Griffith Rutherford and his punitive force in 1776.

Tassee. Not identified.

Tessantie. Not identified.

Tuckerichie. TIKWALITSI (*Tikwäli'tsi*, meaning unknown). A former important Cherokee town on the Tuckasegee River at the present Bryson City, immediately below and adjoining the more important town of Kituhwa (*q.v.*). The name appears in old documents as Tuckarechee, Tuckalechee, and Tuckalegee.

Ussanah. Not identified by Mooney or Hodge, but located on the Little Tennessee River, southeast of Allejoy, on a map of the Cherokee settlements for the period from 1762 to 1776, published by Gilbert.⁴⁶

Watogah. WATAUGA (*Watä'gŷ*, meaning unknown). The name of two or more towns in the old Cherokee country. One was an important settlement on Watauga Creek, a branch of the Little Tennessee River, a few miles below Franklin, in Macon County, North Carolina.

34. Colonial, 1763. Plates V and XL. Acc. no. 37.131.26

INSCRIBED, on a large ornamental tablet decorated with a mermaid, a double-headed eagle, a heart, scrolls, and crisscross lines: *An exact prospect of / St. Augustine from the light / house the metropolis of the / province of East Florida*, and below: *Engrav'd for Master Cuming*. The en-

⁴⁵ Chapin and Cook, *Antiques*, VII (1925), p. 256, fig. 9.

⁴⁶ *The Eastern Cherokees* (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 133; *Anthropological Papers*, no. 23), p. 179, fig. 36.

graving, the work of a professional artist, includes the British arms and a general view of St. Augustine. In this scene the red roofs of the buildings stand out conspicuously from among what appear to be orange trees. At one end of the town are two churches and a large Spanish mission; at the other is the fort, with the British flag flying triumphantly. In the harbor a man-of-war and three sailboats manned by seamen give action to the scene. A sea horse and two waterfowl are also depicted. A serrate border is engraved along the edge of the decorated area adjacent to the spout. The black Roman lettering of the inscription and the touches of vermilion that heighten various details of the engraving contrast effectively with the light tone of the horn.

The horn is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which is stained black. Between the recessed neck and tip the spout is encircled by a broad ring of horn. Near the edge of the wide end of the horn there are three holes for the base pegs, one with the iron peg still in place. The edge of the lobe, to which the shoulder cord was attached, is broken.

This horn⁴⁷ was purchased in 1911 from Cooper and Griffith, New York City.

The Gilbert collection includes another horn used in Florida by a member of the army of occupation (cat. no. 36), and a similar one that belonged to Captain Yelverton Peyton is in the Charles Darwin Cook collection. Both these horns are also associated with Havana. Another horn in the Gilbert collection (cat. no. 35) is delicately engraved with a map showing the harbors of Havana and Matanzas.

St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded by the Spaniards in 1565. Although it was burned by Sir Francis Drake in 1586, pillaged by Captain John Davis in 1665, and attacked on various occasions from 1681 on by the English settlers to the north, it remained, with the rest of Florida, under Spanish rule for almost two centuries. By the peace of Paris in 1763 Spain ceded Florida to the British in exchange for Cuba, and the Spanish residents of St. Augustine moved to Havana; but in 1783, by the treaty of Versailles, Florida reverted to Spain, and the English residents of St. Augustine in their turn moved to the Carolinas, Georgia, and the West Indies. In 1819 Spain ceded East and West Florida to the United States for a payment of about \$5,000,000, and in 1845 Florida was admitted to the Union.

35. English, 1762. Plates V and XLI; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 37.131.8

This horn is delicately engraved with a map showing two harbors, Havana and Matanzas, on the northwest coast of the island of Cuba, with bird's-eye views of these towns and the several forts protecting them. At the entrance to Havana harbor, on the north side, is *Lo Ponta* (Castello de la Punta, or the Point Fort); on the southern shore, a large fortress, *Lo Moro* (Castello del Morro). The

town, marked *Hauana*, is represented with its buildings, ramparts, and fort. Eastward lies another fort, *Lahoreia*, and beyond this the port of *Matansia*, with the buildings of the town and, at the entrance to the harbor, Fort Matanzas, now called San Severino. In the surrounding waters are a number of full-rigged sailing vessels and armed men-of-war; on shore are opposing companies of infantry with mounted officers. The scene also includes several unidentified forts, as well as sentries, two horsemen, and a hunter shooting birds. At the top of the horn are engraved the royal arms of England and those of Spain, both with military trophies. The British arms are those borne by the sovereigns of the house of Hanover until 1801, when the fleurs-de-lis of France were removed from the royal shield. The lower edge of the horn is bordered by a running foliate motif.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, which retains the natural color of the horn as well as traces of a green stain. Below the tip, the recessed neck of the spout is divided into three sections by a single and a double encircling ridge of horn; the mouth is finished with a molded band of horn, in part broken away. At the base is a lobe with a serrated edge and two holes in which the shoulder cord was fastened. The wooden base plug is missing.

This horn,⁴⁸ which was purchased in 1923 from Arthur S. Vernay, Inc., of New York City, was probably made for a British officer. Although it is not dated, it is evidently associated with the British expedition sent to take Havana in 1762.

A number of Havana horns are known. The present example is one of two in the Gilbert collection; the other (cat. no. 36) is engraved with a view of Havana, Morro Castle, and the harbor. A similar piece, the so-called Eversley horn,⁴⁹ inspired an incident in the opening chapter of Charles Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* Two more are recorded by Gilbert Thompson⁵⁰; another, bearing the name Peter Beglee and the date 1763, is in the museum in Charleston, South Carolina; and still another, representing the siege of Havana, is owned by the Veteran Association of the First Corps of Cadets 101st Engineers, in Boston, Massachusetts. A horn inscribed "May 14, 1763. An Newe and Correct Map of the Havanna City and Harbour. William Hannum Sert. of The Royal," is in the possession of C. L. de Beaumont of London, England.

Havana was a great Spanish stronghold in the eighteenth century, the center of Spanish trade in the New World.⁵¹

⁴⁷ Grancsay, "The J. H. Grenville Gilbert Collection of American Powder Horns," *M.M.A. Bulletin*, XXXIII (1938), p. 3, fig. 1.

⁴⁸ Grancsay, "The J. H. Grenville Gilbert Collection of American Powder Horns," *M.M.A. Bulletin*, XXXIII (1938), p. 5, fig. 2 (center).

⁴⁹ Smith, *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries, London*, 2nd series, XXVII (1914-1915), p. 138, ill.

⁵⁰ *Historical Military Powder Horns*, pp. 12 and 14, ill.; Check List nos. 1007 and 1055.

⁵¹ Wood and Gabriel, *Pageant of America*, VI, pp. 106-108.

When, in the course of the Seven Years' War, Spain made an alliance with France, England declared war on Spain and promptly added an expedition against Havana to the plan Pitt had previously made to seize the French West Indies. Accordingly, in the summer of 1762, a strong British fleet under Admiral Sir George Pocock and a powerful land force under Lord Albemarle appeared off Havana. The 2,300 provincial troops taking part were commanded by General Phineas Lyman of Connecticut. This expedition, it has been pointed out, was the last in which Americans served overseas under the British flag.

After forty days' siege Morro Castle was taken by assault on July 30, 1762.⁵² When Havana surrendered on August 14, "specie and valuables to the amount of three million pounds sterling fell into the hands of the British."⁵³ Under the Order of 1740, issued by George II, commanders in chief by land and sea were authorized to divide five fifteenths of the prize money obtained by their conquests and to give graduated percentages to other officers according to rank. Though some restricted this ruling to naval engagements, in the capture of Havana both military and naval officers were greatly enriched by the booty. It has been said facetiously that the bulk of this treasure was kept by the British officers as aristocrats, a small amount was allotted to the Virginians as gentlemen, while the Massachusetts soldiers, as tradesmen, received none at all.⁵⁴ By the peace of Paris, in 1763, the British returned Cuba to Spain in exchange for Florida.

36. Colonial, dated 1763 and 1767. Plates V and XLII. Acc. no. 40.105

INSCRIBED, lengthwise, on a band: *The City of Havanna illuminated at the embarkation / of the Brittish troops July the 7th 1763*; and, near the base: *Engraved by Pev. Robertson/Corpll. in Capt. Peytons Comp:y/in the 9th Regt./St Augustine / March 11th / 1767*. Thus it is clear that this horn was used in the service of the British army of occupation in both Cuba and Florida. The decorated area, which has an engrailed border along the edge adjacent to the spout, is skillfully engraved with a view of the city, forts, and harbor of Havana, together with a large orange tree, a sunflower (?), birds, and a shield charged with the heads of two stags above a doe. Flags and pennants fly from the many towers of the city and from three men-of-war. The latter are labeled: *Spanish Admiral, Rippin*, and *Vallient*, while the label *Tenders* describes two smaller craft. The following buildings are also identified: *Fuza, North Port Gate, Pontoo, Moro Fort, Apostles Battrey, Shepherds Battrey, New Store, Reglier*, and *Gunnamacoa*. Much of the vermilion and black coloring that enlivened the decoration still remains, and this contrasts effectively with the yellow tint of the horn. Where the outer layers of horn were removed from the spout the natural greenish tone of the under layers may be seen.

An engrailed ring of horn encircles the spout near the tip. The tip itself is capped by a broad band of brass,

threaded on the interior, that held the powder measure, which is now missing. A brass plaque covers the opening at the base of the horn. That the horn originally fitted the left side is shown by the position of two holes that are now plugged with ivory; they were on the upper surface of the horn when the shoulder cord was fastened in them and the horn was suspended. The two brass rings now present were evidently added later so that the horn could be worn at the right side.

This horn was purchased from Ralph Hyman of New York City.

In the Charles Darwin Cook collection in Providence, Rhode Island, there is a similar horn, inscribed: "The City of Havana illuminated at the embarkation of the British troops July the 7th 1763" and "Yelverton Peyton Capt. 9th Regt. Foot. St. Augustine East Florida Jeny 30th 1767."⁵⁵ Another horn with an inscription commemorating the embarkation of the British troops at Havana is recorded by Gilbert Thompson.⁵⁶

37. Powder horn with shoulder strap. Colonial, dated 1770. Plates VI and XLIII. Acc. no. 39.87

INSCRIBED: *Charles Town South Ca/rolina No 1 Battery No 2 E Fort/3 Old Barracks 4 New Barrac [ks in the line below] / A.D. 1770 Made by D B*. The walled city of Charles Town (the name was changed to Charleston in 1783) is represented by several squares of buildings, the church towers surmounted by flags and vanes that show the direction of the wind; its forts and barracks are numbered from 1 to 4. In the harbor are three sailing vessels, and from a tree, possibly intended for a palmetto, peers the head of a bird. Beyond the city is a winding river, probably the Ashley. Some of the black and vermilion coloring applied to the engraving is still present. A carved, engrailed border separates the decorated area from the spout.

The surface is tinted light yellow except on the spout, where the horn is dark colored. An engrailed ring of horn, which kept the shoulder strap from shifting, encircles the spout, dividing the recessed and faceted neck from the tip. The tip is finished with a molded band. In the lobe at the base of the horn are two holes for the leather thongs that supported the shoulder strap. The base plug, of cherry, is secured by hardwood pegs.

The shoulder strap is a wampum belt made of eight rows of cylindrical glass beads strung on linen thread and

⁵² See *An Authentic Journal of the Siege of the Havana* (London, 1762); also *The Reduction and Taking of Havana*, a series of paintings by Dominic Serres, marine painter to George III, after which twelve colored line engravings were made by Canot and Mason (English, 1762). A set of these engravings is in the Royal United Service Museum, London, and another was once sold at auction in New York (American Art Association, Inc., January 5-6, 1926, no. 725). For other references to the expedition and to Serres's work see Smith, *op. cit.*, pp. 140-141.

⁵³ Wood and Gabriel, *op. cit.*, p. 108.

⁵⁴ McCormick, *How We Acquired Our National Territory*, p. 53.

⁵⁵ Chapin and Cook, *Antiques*, VII (1925), p. 258, fig. 10.

⁵⁶ *Historical Military Powder Horns*, p. 12, ill.; Check List no. 1007.

woven over leather thongs. Black beads form the ground-work on which six hexagons composed of white beads are displayed. Two hexagons are placed together at the center, and the other four are disposed at intervals on either side. At each end there are alternating rows of white and black beads. The belt is 43½ inches (110.5 cm.) long and 1½ inches (3.8 cm.) wide. The powder horn of Gershom Mott (see Check List) also retains part of a belt of wampum.

Another powder horn with a view of Charles Town, South Carolina, is in the collection of the late Charles Darwin Cook, in Providence, Rhode Island.⁵⁷ Its inscriptions

give the name of the owner, Thomas Shearer, the date February 3, 1772, and the following identifications: "Charles Town Suth Cirlenea," "Asshely River," "Cupperi River," "Neuberui," and "Ft. Jonston." In addition to several large buildings with wind vanes and a flag, the engraving shows houses, churches, manor houses, taverns, and a fort, as well as trees and boats. The decoration is better executed than is usually the case in the work of amateur horn smiths.

⁵⁷ Chapin and Cook, *Antiques*, VII (1925), p. 255, fig. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS POWDER HORNS AND PRIMING HORNS

Nos. 38-45

38. Powder horn. American, dated 1794. Plates XIV and XLV. Acc. no. 37.131.29

INSCRIBED: *R G. his horn/1794*; also with various initials: *Y*, *A*, and *Y W*, presumably of later date. Engraved along the base is a row of trees of different kinds; above are three birds.

For this powder horn a calf's horn was used. The lower half is tinted yellow, the upper half retains the natural dark color of the horn. A ring of horn with notched edges encircles the neck, and the tip is fitted with a wooden stopper. In the base of the horn is a pine plug, held in place by seventeen brass nails; the wooden peg in the center probably secured the shoulder strap.

39. Powder horn. American, 1800. Plates IX and XLIV; detail on XV and XVI. Acc. no. 37.131.32

INSCRIBED, at the large end: *F. H.* Around the center of the horn is engraved a scene consisting of a building (a church?), three houses, a bridge, trees, and a hunter holding a bird, with his hound near by. Immediately below are several figures: an Indian, a gun in his left hand and a dog at his side, attacking a bear with a tomahawk; behind him, a hunter with a gun in his right hand, carrying a fox by the hind legs in his left; and finally, an Indian with a gun in his left hand, a long pipe in his right, and a dog at his feet. Near the base is a three-masted vessel flying the American flag. The engraving is neatly executed.

The surface is tinted yellow, green, and brown. The spout is faceted, and near the tip there is a cabled ring of horn. In the base, secured by brass nails, is a turned walnut plug with an ivory knob in the shape of a baluster.

40. Powder horn. American, 1800. Plate XIII. Acc. no. 37.131.34

A calf's horn, gracefully formed, was used for this powder horn. It was tinted light yellow except on the spout, where

the horn is dark colored; but it was not engraved. The spout, which is fitted with a wooden stopper, is finished with a turned molding and parallel grooved lines. Parallel grooves are similarly used as a border round the base of the horn and on the turned plug of cherry, which is held in place by wooden pegs. Two iron staples, one in the base plug and the other near the spout, held the shoulder strap. A small amount of powder remains in the horn.

41. Powder horn. American, dated 1853. Plates XIV and XLV. Acc. no. 37.131.35

A series of blackened dots pricked into the horn with a heated needle form the initials *R N*, the date 1853, and various devices—an anchor, a ship, a bird, and a tree. The horn is also engraved with conventional foliation and a trellis pattern.

For this powder horn a calf's horn was used. It was tinted light yellow except on the spout, where the horn is dark colored. In the spout is the original wooden stopper, which is fastened by a cord to a band of braided cord, a Turk's head, just below the spout tip. The pine plug in the base of the horn is secured by six brass nails.

The anchor in the decoration and the braided cord around the spout seem to indicate that the horn was owned by a mariner.

42. Priming horn. American, XIX Century. Plates XIV and XLVI. Acc. no. 37.131.30

INSCRIBED: *D B.* Also engraved with rows of crescents, circles (both single and overlapping), and an abstract motif.

A calf's horn. Traces of dye show that the surface was originally tinted yellow except on the spout, where the horn is dark colored. The plug of poplar wood in the base is secured by iron nails.

43. Priming horn. American (?), XIX Century. Plates XIV and XLVI. Acc. no. 37.131.31

On one side is engraved a trophy of arms and armor, flanked by two trumpets; on the other, a double-headed eagle surmounted by an imperial crown and holding a sword in its right claw, a scepter in its left. Above are a sun in splendor, stars, and a crescent moon. A border with a repeat motif follows the base.

A calf's horn. It is tinted yellow except on the spout, where the horn is dark colored. The cap that fitted over the recessed tip and the plug for the base are missing. From the decoration, this piece appears to be Austrian. Mr. Gilbert evidently believed that it was used in America.

44. Priming horn. American, dated 1813. Plates XIV and XLVI. Acc. no. 37.131.37

INSCRIBED, lengthwise: *A. Inman*; and along the edge of the wide end: *I D 1813*. The engraved border consists of foliation and a fish.

A calf's horn. At the wide end the surface is tinted orange; the remainder of the horn is dark colored. A ring of horn carved with engrailed edges encircles the neck. The hollow tip of a horn, resembling a miniature open horn, is tied on with a cord; this served both as a stopper for the spout and as a priming measure. A pine plug carved with the number 3 fits into the base and is secured by wooden pegs.

45. Priming horn. American, dated 1869. Plates XIV and XLV. Acc. no. 37.131.36

The only engraving is the inscription: *F. M. Hazard/1869*.

A calf's horn, tinted light yellow. Except for a broad band around the tip and a carved ring just below, the outer layers of horn have been removed. The spout is fitted with a wooden stopper, and the base has a plug of poplar secured by six brass pegs. A small amount of powder still remains inside.

THE DIMENSIONS OF POWDER HORNS IN THE GILBERT COLLECTION

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Acc. no.</i>	<i>Straight Length In.</i>	<i>Longest Curve In.</i>	<i>Diameter of Wide End In.</i>	<i>Side Worn</i>
1	37.131.23	15 5/16	17 5/8	2 3/4	Right
2	37.131.19	11 7/8	12 5/8	2 5/16	Right
3	37.131.38	13	15 3/8	2 15/16	Left
4	37.131.25	12 9/16	15	2 7/8	Right
5	37.131.13	13 1/8	16 3/4	3	Right
6	37.131.9	12 1/8	14 3/8	2 15/16	Left
7	37.131.17	12 1/4	13 3/4	2 11/16	Right
8	37.131.24	12 3/16	16	3 1/8	Right
9	37.131.12	13 3/16	14 3/4	3	Left
10	37.131.10	14 1/4	16 3/4	3 7/16	Right
11	38.134	14	16	3	Right
12	37.131.15	9 15/16	10 7/8	2 9/16	Left or Right
13	37.131.2	13 1/2	15 3/4	2 5/8	Left
14	37.131.21	12 5/16	14 3/4	3 1/4	Right
15	37.131.27	13 3/8	16	2 11/16	Right
16	37.131.14	14 1/8	15 3/8	2 7/8	Left
17	37.131.3	13 5/16	15 1/2	2 15/16	Left
18	37.131.22	14 3/16	17	2 15/16	Left
19	37.131.18	13 5/16	15	2 15/16	Right
20	37.131.28	10	11 3/8	2 3/4	Right
21	38.93	12 1/16	12 3/8	3 1/8	Right
22	37.131.20	13 7/16	16 1/8	2 7/8	Left
23	37.131.11	13 9/16	15 3/4	3 7/16	Right
24	37.131.4	11 7/8	13 1/4	2 5/8	Left or Right
25	37.131.7	13 1/8	15 3/8	3	Left
26	38.57.1	15 7/8	18 3/4	3 3/16	Right
27	39.114	15	18 3/4	3 1/8	Left
28	38.57.2	12 1/2	13 3/8	3 3/16	Left
29	37.131.5	11 5/8	15 3/16	2 5/8	Right
30	37.131.1	11 11/16	12 3/8	2 15/16	Left
31	37.131.33	12 7/16	15 15/16	2 9/16	Right
32	37.131.16	12 15/16	14 3/4	2 5/8	Left
33	37.131.6	10 3/4	12 1/4	2 7/16	Left
34	37.131.26	12	16 3/4	3 3/8	Left
35	37.131.8	13 1/16	15 1/2	2 7/8	Right
36	40.105	13 1/16	15 1/16	3 1/4	Left
37	39.87	10 7/8	12 1/2	2 3/4	Right
38	37.131.29	7 1/8	8 1/8	2 1/4	
39	37.131.32	13	16 1/2	3 1/2	Right
40	37.131.34	8 1/16	8 3/8	2 1/4	Right
41	37.131.35	6 1/4	8 1/4	2 3/16	
42	37.131.30	5 1/8	5 5/8	1 1/2	
43	37.131.31	4 7/16	4 3/4	1 3/8	
44	37.131.37	6	6 3/8	1 11/16	
45	37.131.36	6	6 5/16	1 13/16	

THE METHOD USED IN COPYING THE ENGRAVINGS ON POWDER HORNS IN THE GILBERT COLLECTION

THE problem involved in making a drawing of a powder horn is similar to that of drawing a map, for each involves the transfer of figures from a curved surface to a plane.⁵⁸ Because the mathematical rules for measuring these two kinds of surfaces are different, the transfer of figures from one to the other—from the spiral-curved surface of a bovine horn or the spherical surface of the earth's crust to a flat sheet of paper—cannot be made without some distortion. For this reason each drawing of the horns in the Gilbert collection was made with a uniform distortion of the design.

The drawings represent the engravings as though unrolled, and the subjects are placed in the same relative positions as those in which they appear on the horns. There were two principal stages in the making of the drawings: first, determining the outline of the field and, second, drawing the design.

First the center line—that is, the length of the greatest curve of the horn—was drawn. Then the horn was, theoretically, cut along its inner—that is, its shortest lengthwise—curve, and this line formed the side borders of the drawing. The varying widths of the flat surface were determined by wrapping a piece of paper around the horn at different points along the length of the center line.

Drawing the design was a game of patience. Various

points along the center line were used for guidance. From them, by means of dividers and flexible paper, the relative positions of the motifs in the design were determined. All measurements were made along the vertical and horizontal lines of the horn, never on the diagonals. Usually some adjustments from the preliminary outlines had to be made in order to get each detail in its proper position. In drawing the design the horn was arbitrarily divided into eight horizontal parts, so that the artist could complete a section at a time.

Although the drawings were made primarily to show iconography, and not the style of the engraving, the latter is represented as faithfully as the copyist was capable of rendering it. Two plates among the illustrations—one reproducing photographs of details of various horns (pl. xv), the other, corresponding details of drawings (pl. xvi)—enable the reader to make comparisons. It will be observed that, even though the scale is the same in the two plates, the engraving is foreshortened in the photographs, owing to the curved surface of the horns, while in the drawings, which interpret the engraving in a single plane, the designs are slightly larger.

⁵⁸ Starkey, *The New York Times Magazine*, October 11, 1942, pp. 16-17 and 35, ill.

DRAWINGS OF POWDER HORNS BY RUFUS A. GRIDER

RUFUS A. GRIDER (1817-1900) was a pioneer in the appreciation of American powder horns. About 1883, when he moved from his native Pennsylvania to Canajoharie, New York, to teach art in the public schools, the making of drawings of scenes and objects associated with local history became his hobby. His interest was particularly attracted to powder horns, and he made hundreds of drawings of them. As they not only show the inscriptions and decoration on the horns but often give brief biographies of the original owners or other pertinent information, they form an invaluable record.

Happily, Grider received widespread recognition for his work before the end of his life. In 1893, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior and the Smithsonian Institution, 140 of his drawings of powder horns were displayed with the United States Geographical Exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair. The following year some of his drawings were exhibited at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., and in February 1896 a representative selection was shown at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in honor of President McKinley's visit to the university.

The most extensive collection of Grider's drawings of powder horns is in The New York Historical Society, a gift from Isaac J. Greenwood in 1907. It shows 212 horns dating from the period of the French and Indian Wars, 159 from the Revolution, and twelve from the War of 1812, in addition to Indian horns, hunting horns, and foreign horns, which bring the total number illustrated to more than 500. Most of the military horns thus recorded are included in the Check List (pages 40-81), with references to Grider's drawings. Seven of the powder horns in the Gilbert collection, inscribed with the names of Philbrick Colby, Paul Jones, John Litch, John Peterson, Silas Pratt, Thomas Randall, and John Smith Sanborn, are represented among the Historical Society's drawings. All seven were in the possession of Alfred Small Manson, of Boston, at the time the drawings were made.

Various other institutions own drawings by Grider. In the New York State Library at Albany there are nine quarto albums of original drawings that he made (these were kindly brought to my attention by Dr. Charles C. Adams, Director of the New York State Museum). While for the most part they consist of views of old buildings and historic sites in New York State, scattered among them are some twenty colored drawings of powder horns, all of which are likewise represented in the collection in The New York Historical Society. In the Worcester Historical

Society, at Worcester, Massachusetts, there are four framed drawings that Grider presented to the society when he lectured there in the early nineties. These show the powder horns of Israel Putnam, Josiah Benton, Josiah Hubbard, John Dearborn, and General John Stark. In Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, New York, there are four other drawings by Grider showing the powder horns of Hezekiah Ford and P. McIntosh, a map horn of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, and one with a plan of Fort Oswego 1796. A single paper showing the powder horns of John Vaughan, Samuel Campbell, and Timothy Patterson is in the Museum of the Northampton Historical Society, at Northampton, Massachusetts, another paper showing the same horns is in one of the albums in Albany, and a third is in Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. These sheets are doubtless from the set of fifty separates that was printed by the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* in 1889, some of which Grider colored by hand and distributed.

Grider left one other known record of powder horns—a holograph list of his drawings of powder horns, which is in the New York State Museum at Albany. (This also I learned from Dr. Adams.) It appears to be the original of the list Grider furnished to the purchaser of the drawings now in The New York Historical Society, for the entries on the two lists are substantially the same, except that the one in Albany contains twelve entries not mentioned elsewhere. These are numbered F.W. 213-217 and Rev. 160-166 and designate drawings of French War and Revolutionary powder horns, three of them apparently being new versions of horns Grider had already recorded. Penciled lines separating these entries from the entries above them, and notations that everything above the lines had been sold in May 1899, indicate that the later entries refer to drawings made after the sale. None have as yet been located.

Comparison of Grider's drawings with the horns from which he worked shows that in the arrangement of motifs and in various other details his designs often differ from the originals. From this it would seem that he completed the drawings from sketches. That his deviations were, however, at least in part intentional is indicated by the following note, in his own handwriting, on a drawing of a powder horn in one of the albums in the New York State Library: "It is drawn in character, [but with] some of the ornamentation omitted [or] somewhat differently arranged in order to show what is material [,] and reduced in size to fit the space, without loss to its characteristics."

RHYMES FROM AMERICAN POWDER HORNS

The rhymes given below are engraved on powder horns in the Check List. They are arranged in alphabetical order by their first lines. Those into which the owner fitted his own name appear under N. Variations in the renderings are shown under the appropriate rhymes. The numbers refer to entries in the Check List.

A man of vords and not of deeds
Is like a garden ful of weeds 354

A rose is red, *see under* The rose is red

At first I was wore by a bull
And then by an ox in full pride
But know I am fild with powder full
And wore by a soldears side 120

At Ticonderoga July ye 8th
7 hours we fought the French
While we ware all in open
Field & they within a trench 200

Be these thy arts to bid contention cease
Chain up starne war and give the nations peace
O'er subject lands extend thy geantle sway
And teach with iron rod the French dogs to obey 441

Bear always greatest love
Unto they God above 770

Come all ye sons of Liberty
Let us arise and take our arms
And then with curridge let us go
Against the troups which Gorge did send
But we with speed will cut th^m dwn
In spight of all that Gage can du
If God be with us in the field
We shall be saffe & win the DAY 950

Defending King George (the King)
Your country and lawes
Is defending yourselves (yourself)
And ye Protestant cause 357, 829

Depend on Him who hath me sent
On me but as an instrument 294, 719

Don't steal, *see under* Steal not

Don't take, *see under* Steal not

Hairs deth to the living
Long life to the killer
Icuces (kisses ?) to sailors wives and
Greacy luck to whelers 678

He that steals, *see under* Steal not

I come to thee to fight for Liberty
Bless them with encrease and then
At length crown them with bliss Amen 580

I Powder with my Brother Ball
Most hero like doth conquer all 5, 68, 197, 492 (*incomplete*), 514, 531, 987

Variants of the last line:

Hero like do (doth) conquer all 65, 138, 139, 653
A hero like do conquer all 209, 453, 484, 558, 575, 630,
634, 691, 801, 887, 912, 940
A hero like I conquer all 32
Am hero like to (do) conquer all 25, 367, 674, 904
I herow like do conquer all 919
I'm hero like I conquer all 593, 955
We like the heroe concor all 305
Victoriously do conquer all 872
Hear in Quebec doth conker all 856
I will smite the British one and all 878

Other variants:

My Pouder with my Brother Ball
Most herow like he conquers all 57

My Powder with my Brother Ball
We herow like do conquer all 764

Powder and his Brother Ball
Hero like kill all 536
See also This you see *and* The Lion

[Po]wder and [Br]other Ball
like I conker all 614

Musket and Powder and Ball
Herolike do conquer all 903

With Powder and with Ball
Hero like to conquer all 292

Powder and Ball
Konkers (will concur, will even) all 774, 29, 211

Powder & Ball cause a fall
To French & Indian gall 181

If I do lose and you do find (and do not find)
Give it to me for it is mine 424, 425

A variant:

If I it lose and you it find
Return it to me for it is mine 271

[Ma ?]y the blossom of Liberty never fail
And the King and tirants never prevail 619

Men of might they take delight
In gun and sword that they may fight 797

Musket and powder, *see under* I Powder

My day's to come if God will lend
My King and Country I'll defend 820

My horn and I have wandred far
 For lobsters, redskins, der & bar
 From Mass to here in Ohia
 We kept ye powdr dry 686

My Pouder, *see under* I Powder

My soard and hart
 Shall never part 408

[Name] I am your horn
 The truth I love a lie I scorn
 Fill me with the best of powder
 Ile make your rifle crack the lowder
 See how the dread terrifick ball
 Make Indians bleed and Toreys fall
 You with powder Ile suply
 For to defend your Liberty 944

[Name] is my name
 English is my nation
 [Town] my dwelling place
 Christ my salvation 405

[Name] it tis my name
 At [Town] I was born
 When this you see remember me
 If I am dead and gon 388

Now is the time ye hearts of oak
 To give our foes a fatal stroke 334, 462, 918

Powder and Ball, *see under* I Powder

Powder and his brother, *see under* I Powder

[Po]wder and [br]other Ball, *see under* I Powder

Se[e] how we make the French dogs run
 The fields we have gained
 Their forts we have woon 367

Shew me a sign for good
 And let my hater see
 And be ashamed because Lord thou
 Dost help and comfort me 408

Sir I hope you hant forgot
 Alway to strike when th' iron hot 588

Stand your ground its yours
 My braves: our cause just
 Die we may but fight we must
 Trust in God but keep your powder dry 819
See also similar lines under Within this horn

Steal not this horn by day nor night
 For the owners name stands fare in sight 887

Steel not this horne for fear of a fight
 As the owners name is [fair in sight] 436

Steal (Steel) not this horn for fear of shame
 For on it stands (is) the owners name 79, 248, 276, 356
 (incomplete), 435, 484, 505, 635, 653, 784

Variants of the last line:

For here you find the owners name 292
 For fair in sight is the owners name 880

Other variants:

Don't steal this horn for fear of shame
 For here stands the owners name 507

Don't take this horn for fear of shame
 For on it righte the owners name 743
 He that steals the same is ashamed 536
See also The Red Coat

Take not this horn for fear of shame
 For on it stands the owners name 13, 178, 668

Variants of the last line:

For hear you do see the oners name 48, 966
 For yonder stands the oners name 722

The Lion and Me kills the enimes
 With Powder and Ball kill all 580

The Lord will shield us in the fight
 And we shall put our foes to flight 481
See also the same lines under Within this horn

The man who steals, *see under* The Red Coat

The Red Coat that steals this horn
 Will go to hell so sure as he is born 196

Variants of the first line:

The man who steals this horn 323
 Whosoever steals this horn 334

The rose is red the grass is green
 The days are past which I have seen 153, 484

Variants of the last line:

The years are past which I have seen 32
 Such days is past which we have seen 544

Another variant:

A rose is red the grass is green
 The days are past i have seen
 Let others go where I have ben
 For i will nar go ther A gain 541

This memorial of a frañzy cow
 I write on it to tell you how
 That when she was teid she struck the tree
 And by hur unlucky stroke this horn fell to me 187

This you see I for Liberty
 With Powder and Ball kills all 408
 Tho' some men are fools in disguise
 When you read this learn to be wise 128

'Tis best abroad with foreign foes to fight
 And not at home to feel their hateful spite
 Where all our friends of every sex and age
 Will be expos'd unto their cruel rage 691

To arms, to arms, O free-born sons
 Exert the sword and spear
 Oppose the tyrant and [his] band
 Defend your rights most dear
 Eager the soldier meets his desperate foe
 With an intent to give the fatal blow
 The cause he fights for animates him high
 Namely Religion and dear Liberty
 For these he conquers or more bravely dies
 And yields himself a willing sacrifice 386

What dissolutions there is made
 By Powder & by Ball
 Many a prince doth fall therby
 Great kings there by do fall 171

What I contain shall freely go
To bring a haughty tyrant low 146

When bows and weighty spears were used in fight
Twere nervous limbs declar^d a man of might
But now gun powder scorns such strength to own
And heroes not by limbs but souls are shown 45, 699, 955

When this you see remember me 367, 626

A variant ending:

If I am dead and gon 388

Who knows should tremble
Who sees should fear
For faith doth (remainder illegible) 395

Whosoever steals, *see under* The Red Coat

Wise men wonder
Great men invent
And fools believe 276

With Powder, *see under* I Powder

Within this horn their doth abide
A dost to humble tyrants pride
Then let us rise and play our part
And bloody tirants to the heart
The Lord will shield us in the fight
And we shall put our foes to flight
Then Freedom shall be ours forever more
And Liberty resound from shore to shore 435

A variation of the last two lines:

Stand your ground its your own my braves
Die we may but never slaves 436 (*omits lines 3, 4*)

For other variants see Stand your ground *and* The Lord

Yankee Doodle cum to town
Wareing linen breeches
He made the Red Coats leave the sound
And filled up all his ditches 1033

Ye lion and ye unicorn
Both fighting for the crown
The lion beat the unicorn
All round the English town 881

A CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN ENGRAVED POWDER HORNS

Scope. The Check List records powder horns that were made or used in America and that are engraved with the name of the original owner, a date, a map, a rhyme, a patriotic slogan, or other significant inscription or device. Many of them belonged to soldiers who carried them in the battles in which our nation was created—so many, in fact, that it was not practical to include biographical information about their owners in the various entries, though it is a matter of great interest. Much of this information is, however, available in the archives of patriotic societies throughout the country and in published family genealogies and local histories.

Omissions. Horns bearing only initials have in general been omitted from the Check List, but those with a date, a map, a rhyme, etc., in addition to initials, have been included. More than a hundred powder horns known to the author have also been omitted—some of them hunting horns, some of them late pieces dating in the second half of the nineteenth century. No attempt has been made to record undecorated horns that, according to tradition, belonged to persons who participated in historic battles. Nor has a record been made of the horns of backwoods settlers. The backwoodsmen, with their rifles of precision, were expert sharpshooters, and their powder horns played a part in many historical events, but as their horns were usually plain, there is no way of tracing their history.

Forgeries. Horns attributed to famous historical personages like Daniel Boone, Nathan Hale, Paul Revere, Robert Rogers, the Indian chief Tecumseh, and George Washington must be studied with especial care in the interest of historical accuracy. The late Howard M. Chapin, Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, called to my attention two groups of map horns that have been engraved within the last twenty-five years in imitation of eighteenth-century work for the purpose of deceiving collectors. One group consists of map horns said to have been engraved by Paul Revere; the other consists of horns alleged to have been engraved by early Rhode Islanders. As in recent times engraved powder horns have occasionally been valued in four figures, there has been a monetary incentive to engrave genuine plain powder horns with names and inscriptions of historical significance.

The author has seen only a small number of the horns in the Check List and therefore cannot vouch for the authenticity of all the horns recorded. Of the forty-five powder horns in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, three (cat.

nos. 13, 17, and 21) are considered to have modern engraving. This would seem to be a fair indication that the Check List includes some forgeries.

Content of entries. For the Check List the following points have been noted: the principal inscriptions, special features of the decoration (such as maps, plans or views of forts and towns, and ships when named), rhymes, recorded drawings, bibliographical references, and present owners so far as they are known. Efforts have been made to present the material with consistency as well as accuracy, in spite of the great variety of sources from which it was drawn. The entries, however, are not intended to be complete descriptions of the horns. Further details can be gained by study of the recorded drawings and bibliographical references. Published illustrations are noted in the Annotated Bibliography; photographs of a number of the horns can be consulted in the Photograph Division of the Metropolitan Museum Library (these have not been mentioned in the entries).

Arrangement. The entries form four groups.

Horns whose original owners are known, either through the inscription or through attribution, compose the first group (nos. 1-974). This is arranged alphabetically. In the case of names represented only by initials, the last letter is treated as a surname. When successive owners are mentioned on a single horn, the piece is entered under the name presumed to be the earliest, and cross references to the other owners are supplied. To minimize the difficulties caused by phonetic or obsolete spelling, wherever possible the names are entered under the most familiar modern form (given in parentheses). Cross references are also used for variants of surnames, as in current telephone directories.

Horns inscribed with a date, but without the owner's name or initials, are entered in the second group (nos. 975-1044). This is arranged chronologically.

Horns with inscriptions that omit both owner's name and a date form the last two groups. The first consists of map horns (nos. 1045-1125), arranged in groups in accordance with the areas represented. The New York map horns, the largest group, are further divided, as follows: maps of the province of New York, showing both the principal river valleys (nos. 1045-1088); maps of the Hudson-Champlain valley (nos. 1089-1097); maps of the Hudson-Mohawk valley route to Lake Ontario (nos. 1098-1103); and maps of northern New York, the St. Lawrence

River, and the Great Lakes (nos. 1104-1109). The other areas represented are New England (nos. 1110 and 1111), Pennsylvania (nos. 1112-1116), North and South Carolina (nos. 1117-1120), and Florida and Cuba (nos. 1121-1125). Other map horns, listed under the named or dated horns, are made available through cross references. The final group consists of miscellaneous horns whose decoration is recorded, but whose inscriptions are merely labels or explanations of the subjects represented (nos. 1126-1152). Their order is purely arbitrary.

Notes on recorded drawings. Grider's drawings were made between 1885 and 1900; a few of Hartley's in 1935, but most of them in 1937 and 1938; and the Index of American Design's in the late 1930's and early 1940's. The names of the institutions owning Grider's drawings are given on page 36. The references marked with an asterisk are known only through the list in the New York State Museum (see page 36). The owners of the Hartley collection and of the Index of American Design are mentioned on page v.

Present Owners. The names and addresses given are the

latest available. In the case of horns recorded by Grider, the owners are usually the ones mentioned on his drawings. As his last work was done in 1900, presumably most of the horns that were at that time privately owned are now in other hands. Sometimes, however, a more recent owner has been discovered, and the date of our information is given in parentheses.

Appeal for additions to the Check List. Many powder horns of historical interest and artistic merit are preserved in private homes. As these heirlooms are known only to members of the family, information about them is difficult to acquire; but it is hoped that this monograph will encourage owners to bring unrecorded examples to the attention of students. English sources of engraved powder horns used in America have scarcely been tapped. The writer will be grateful to anyone who will send him an exact copy of the names of persons and places, dates, rhymes, or other inscriptions that appear on American powder horns not included in the Check List. Letters should be addressed to: Stephen V. Grancsay, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York 28, N. Y.

POWDER HORNS WITH OWNERS' NAMES

- 1
E A 1777. On spout: H E S
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 2
Elias Abbot his horn December 23 1778
Dr. C. R. Abbott, Clinton, Mass.
- 3
John Abbot H H 1776/Independence ded July 1776
Fort in outline, labeled: L. F. Grider, *Rev. 95*
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 4
John Abbot Der. th 7 Da. 1778. Around base: Concord John AB
Grider, Rev. 51
Miss Frances Abbott, Concord, N. H.
- 5
Jonathan Abbot his horn made in Alenstown April ye 5 1770
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. Bibl.: see Bailey
Mrs. William Denholm, Worcester, Mass. (in 1880)
- 6
Nathan Abbot Junr his horn 1785
Grider, Rev. 113
Mrs. Charles H. Sanders, Penacook, N. H.
- 7
Capt. James Abercrombie's horn made at Sandy Hook ye 16th
June on board the ship Sheffield 1757
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 8
Abraham his horn maid September—1759
View of fortified city, labeled: Quebec
Onondaga Hist. Assoc., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 9
[Col. Ebenezer Adams, of Kingston, 1776]
Bibl.: see The Providence Sunday Journal
Thomas G. Hazard, Jr., Narragansett Pier, R. I.

- 10
W Adams
Fully rigged three-master flying American flag; large spread
eagle, U. S. shield on breast, 24 stars overhead
Bradford House, Kingston, Mass.
- 11
Ioseph Affner
Battle scene: Lake Erie, 1814. *Grider, War of 1812, 3*
George Effner, Schoharie Village, N. Y.
- 12
Benjamin Agard his horne made 1775
Sheldon Mus., Middlebury, Vt.
- 13
James Albro
Map: Hudson-Mohawk route (before 1757); town and fort,
labeled: Lvis Bvrg. Rhyme: Take not, etc. *Grider, F.W. 191*
Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass.
- 14
Samuel Alden/J. Bodge/Feb 1817
Grider, F. W. 68
William Clogston, Springfield, Mass.
- 15
James Allard his h Burten Febery 1778
D.A.R. Mus., Washington, D. C.
- 16
W. Allcock his horn
Body of water, labeled: Lake. Animals, etc.
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 17
Ca[leb] Al[len] A 1782
Gen. James Mitchell Varum House, East Greenwich, R. I.
- 18
Eustas L. Allen
Large sailing vessel, lighthouse, file of British soldiers, etc.
Windsor Hist. Soc., Windsor, Conn.

- 19
Simeon Allen, Jr.
Bibl.: *see* Rutherford Sale, 1915, no. 417, ill.
Unknown
- 20
William B. Allen 1828
Bucks Co. Hist. Soc., Doylestown, Pa.
- 21
Lieut. John Allyn's horn made at Phillips Borough Decbr ye 4th 1776
Grider, Rev. 146
Mrs. Helen E. Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
- 22
Mickael Almonds Shr[e]wsbury 1758
Map: New York
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 23
Henery Amos his horn September 6 Day 1760
Map: river, fortifications, tents, etc., unidentified (outpost of Montreal or fort in Champlain-Richelieu valley ?). Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 24
Thomas Amsburys canteen
House (devil on chimney top), barmaid holding goblet, etc.
Grider Albums
A. G. Richmond, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- Samuel Anderson, *see* no. 757
- 25
Abraham Andrus his horn dated Roxbury 1775
Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
- 26
Richard Andrus his horn made at Roxbury October 5th 1775
Grider, Rev. 15
George Atchinson, Worcester, Mass.
- 27
Deneson Andruss Ticonderoga September 26 1759
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 28
Bartleme Andonj (Anthony) his horn Anno 1759
View of New York, with five churches. *Grider, F.W. 134*
A. G. Richmond, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- Sarjent Armstrong, *see* no. 440
- 29
Thomas Ar[m]strong his horn Stillwater Augst ye 9 AD. 1770.
Made by me
Sloop in full sail. Rhyme: Powder and Ball, etc.
Minn. Hist. Soc., St. Paul, Minn.
- 30
Jabez Arnold Oct. ye 1775. Made Rocks. Liberty. His horne.
Roxbury, Boston, 1775
Bibl.: *see* Dean Sale, 1918, no. 101; Bale-Poillon Sale, 1918, no. 867; Sale, Walpole Galleries, Jan. 10-11, 1924, no. 350, ill.
Unknown
- Thomas Arstrong, *see* no. 29
- 31
Lieutenant Henry Aupaum
Cock crowing at crowned lion in retreat. *Grider, F.W. 58*
Dr. T. S. Hitchcock, Oswego, N. Y.
- 32
Edmund Austins horn made at Lake George Octobr ye 11 Ad 1758
Rhymes: I Powder, etc.; The rose is red, etc. *Grider, F.W. 120*;
Grider Albums
Joseph G. McKillip, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- 33
Elihu Avery of Somers Conn. 1810
Mrs. Dimock, North Otis, Mass.
- 34
Robert Avery. His horn 1757. Stonington, Conn., Sept. 8th to Nov. 17th, 1776
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2059; Brooks
Unknown
- 35
Stephen Avery his horn. Above: Providence F 1777
Map: Providence. Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook; R. I. Hist. Soc. Colls., 1918
R. I. Hist. Soc., Providence, R. I.
- 36
A R B 1777. Above: A R
Engraving constitutes rough history of campaigns
State Hist. Soc. Wis., Madison, Wis.
- 37
C. H. B. Saratoga 1830
View of Crown Point and plan of Ticonderoga
Small priming horn
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 38
D B
Priming horn
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 42)
- 39
A.D. 1770 Made by D B
Plan labeled: Charles Town South Carolina, etc.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 37)
- 40
EB March April 1760/March ye 24 1760
Buildings, windmill, etc. *Hartley*
Mrs. Melvin I. Lethbridge, Amsterdam, N. Y.
- 41
Cesar Bacgdon his horn the year of Kin H.
Ships flying British flag; Fort Mermaid; etc. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2048; Brooks
Unknown
- 42
Nathaniel Bacon the his horn datat Lake Gorge November 20 1755
Henry Whitfield State Hist. Mus., Guilford, Conn.
- 43
Carved by Duncan Bain 1768
Map: New York and Canada
Selden L. Cooke, Maysville, Mo.
- 44
Remember Baker Bennington Vt. ye Sept. 9 1774
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- Adam Hur Bakers, *see* no. 475
- 45
David Baldwin Esqr. his horn made at Fort Wm Henery Octbr ye 18th 1756
Rhyme: When bows, etc. *Grider, F.W. 52* (Grider suggests that this horn was made by John Bush, as it is similar in style to no. 955.)
Rev. D. S. Clark, Salem, Mass.

- 46
Benjamin Barber his horn 1776/1776 11 October Valcour Island,
etc./Experience teaches keep dry poudre
Ships labeled: Lee Gallie, Boston Gallie, Philadelphia, and Royal
Savage. Small plans of Crown Point and Ticonderoga
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 47
Adam Bardol 1758
Hist., Mem. and Art Dept. of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa
- Samuel Bareholomew, *see* no. 53
- 48
Ioseph Barlow his horn September the 1 day 1758 markt at the
Littel Caring Plas
Rhyme: Take not, etc. *Grider, F.W. 73; Grider Albums; Hartley*
Misses Kate and Lena Nellis, St. Johnsville, N. Y. (in 1938)
- 49
J[oseph] B[arnes] 1777
Grider, Rev. 66
H. Mercer, White Plains, N. Y.
- 50
John Barns his horn 1764
Peterboro Mus., Peterboro, N. H.
- 51
Amos Barret his horn. Above: Carried at the Concord Battle
April xix 1775/By Seth Brooks
Grider, Rev. 124
Joseph A. Smith, near Lexington, Mass.
- 52
Charles Barritt his powder horn made on borde Sloop Adven-
teurer March 10 1774
Grider, Rev. 150 (surname here given as Burret)
Onondaga Hist. Assoc., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 53
Samuel Bare[t]holomews horn made March the 7 1762
Two forts, one labeled: Fort Georg. *Grider, F.W. 164*
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- Elias Bascom, *see* no. 626
- 54
P[eter] B[atchelder]
Grider, F.W. 101
J. D. Batchelder, Concord, N. H.
- 55
Battau (Batteau ?) 1756
Sylvester M. Weeks, Bergenfields, N. J.
- 56
Aaron Beach his horn made at Teconderogae August 22d A.D.
1759
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 57
Ebenezer Beach his horn September th 14 1756/Daniel Mallary/
Fort Edward
Rhyme: My Pouder, etc. *Hartley*
Margaret Reaney Mem. Lib. (Hartley Coll.), St. Johnsville, N. Y.
- 58
Mathias Beal (date almost obliterated)
Full-rigged ship
Hudson River Mus., Yonkers, N. Y.
- 59
W[hitlock] Beals. Cheshire Feb. 6th 1813. Benjamin Burlingame,
born July 12th 1782. Whitlock Beals.
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 60
Leut Ezra Beaman his horn made at Fox Poynt so:called in
Dorchester September the 30 ye 1775 in Thomas Gage's War
who came to Boston ye Americans for to enslave, etc. On spout:
Made by Micah Briard
Grider, Rev. 117
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 61
John Becker 1777
Grider, Rev. 33; Grider Albums
William J. Shout, Sloansville, N. Y.
- 62
Elisha Beckwith his horn made East Hadm Ianuary the 1 1760
Soldiers with sergeant, labeled: Take care—make redey—prosent
fire
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 63
Philip Bedmer his horn 1780
Grider, Rev. 71
Dr. H. W. Caldwell, Pulaski, N. Y.
- Beerbohm, *see* Bierboom
- 64
Peter Beglee his horn
View of Havana, labeled: The City of Hauana illuminated at the
embarkation of the British troops July ye 7th 1763
Charleston Mus., Charleston, S. C.
- 65
David Belden his horn made in the y. 1776
View of Boston. Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, Rev. 78*
State Hist. Soc. Wis., Madison, Wis.
- 66
L B / L.D.S.Bell
Grider, Rev. 17
Jacob Bell, Brewerton, N. Y.
- 67
John Bellows
*Grider, F.W. 215**
Unknown
- 68
Iotham Bemus (Bemis) his horn maed Septr the 30 1759 Still-
watr/Jacob Gay^{han}
Map: Hudson-Champlain route. Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 25)
- 69
[John Benjamin]
Valley Forge Mus., Valley Forge, Pa.
- 70
Elles Benson his horn maid at Old Swaygo 1761
Grider, F.W. 97
H. J. Crosby, Newark, N. Y.
- 71
[Van Wie Benthusen]
Map: routes to Lake George and Fort Ontario. *Grider, F.W. 116*
Charles Frisby, Albany, N. Y.
- 72
Josiah Bentun (Benton) his horn made at No. 4 Octr 10h 1757
Grider, F.W. 119
Mr. Burroughs, Clay, N. Y.
- 73
Josiah Benton his horn made in Roxbury Camp October 26 1775
Plan of large fort. *Grider, Rev. 80* (another drawing by Grider is
in the Worcester Hist. Soc.). Bibl.: *see* Dickinson
J. G. Benton, Titusville, Pa.
- 74
Solomon Benton A.D. 1776
Detailed plan of Boston
Unknown

- 75
John Berdan his horn 1776 made at Ticonderoga No'b'r 23d
Emmor K. Adams, Cranford, N. J. (in 1918)
- 76
Jacob Berger sein horn Onterio Ao 1761
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W. 66*
James Scott, Kingston, N. Y.
- 77
Conol Timothy Bettles horn. Made by Ioshua Parmele Novm
12 1775
Map: Mohawk River valley. *Grider, Rev. 69*
Solomon Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.
- Bierbaum, *see* Bierboom
- 78
Henry Bierboom (Bierbaum, Beerbohm ?) 1750/Emsbvhren
Galena Hist. Mus. Assoc., Galena, Ill.
- 79
More Bird his horn made at Brookline Forte December the
xviiith mdcclxxv (1775). Also: No slavery
Rhyme: Steal not, etc. Bibl.: *see* Holmes Sale, 1939, no. 64, ill.
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- John Blacksmith, *see* no. 708
- 80
Jacob Blasdel New York 1759
Map: Hudson-Champlain route. Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 81
William Blodget his horn June ye 7 1760
Grider, F.W. 50
Thomas Bloodget, Dunstable, Mass.
- 82
Moses Blood his horn 1749
D.A.R. Mus., Washington, D. C.
- Boardman, *see* Bordman
- J. Bodge, *see* no. 14
- 83
B. Bordman Senior Maseo Aug. 15th A D 1797
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 84
Within heart: L[ouis] B[orrsantee]. Above: Liberty
Grider, Rev. 156
C. W. Graham, Portsmouth, N. H.
- 85
Henery Borst in 1756
Grider, F.W. 19
Henry Borst, Middleburgh, N. Y.
- 86
Jonathan Bosworth (Bosworth) 175-
Plan of fort
J. L. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.
- 87
Nathanael Bosworths horn made by him at Guilford Octr ye
14th 1779
Bibl.: *see* Dillin
Mrs. A. G. (Lucy Bosworth) Clyne, Paragould, Ark.
- 88
Col. Bouquet 1764
Lent by D.A.R. to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 89
William Boutell his horn 1771
Hancock Hist. Soc., Hancock, N. H.
- 90
A. Bowen 1780/H. Clark/T. Jefferson Embargo
Herbert N. Hixon, West Medway, Mass.
- 91
Josiah Bowker his horn Aug. 31 1758 (repeated three times)
Thomas Barnes, Milford, Mass.
- 92
Samuel B[ow]ker his horn Leuerpool August the 12 1760
Full-rigged ship
Pilgrim Soc., Plymouth, Mass.
- 93
George Washington Boynton
Bibl.: *see* Woroniecki Cat.
Small pistol horn
Thomas Woroniecki, New York, N. Y.
- 94
Elijah Bradbary his horn made at West Point [Maine] December
ye 21th 1778
Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me.
- 95
John Bradbury Iunier of York Mch the 17th 1757
Grider, F.W. 89
Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me.
- 96
Genl. Edward Braddock. On brass collar: Presented by Robert
Tempest to James R. Tempest Dec. 25 1874, etc.
View of city with harbor, etc.
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 97
[Lt. Col. Thomas Bradford (1745-1838)]
Map: Hudson River valley
Detroit Hist. Soc., Detroit, Mich.
- 98
John Brandow
British royal arms. *Hartley*
John A. Sanders, Charlton, N. Y.
- 99
Joseph Branson May 7 Ano 1792
Burlington Co. Hist. Soc., Burlington, N. J.
- 100
On silver mountings, around spout: Tayadenega (Captain Joseph
Brant, Mohawk chief); around base: The gift of W. Harffy Esqr
Detroit Octr 19th 1789
Bibl.: *see* Rau
Detroit Hist. Soc., Detroit, Mich.
- 101
Thomas Brastow 1758 Tianterogay Fight July the 7 1758
Soc. Preserv. New England Antiquities, Boston, Mass.
- 102
George M. Brewer 1774
Emmor K. Adams, Cranford, N. J. (in 1918)
- 103
Edmond Bridges 1758 his horn at Lake W
Grider, F.W. 210
Sugden Lib., Spencer, Mass.
- British Army horns, *see* H.B.M. (name of regiment)
- 104
Thomas Brookes 1732 (1782 ?)
Decoration evidently depicts Indian legend
Mrs. J. B. Young, Worthington, Ind.
- 105
Daniel Brooks his horn made at Lake Gorge Octobr the 9 1758
Grider, F.W. 98
O. D. Rose, Lincoln, Nebr.

- 106
John Brooks March 17 1812/H M 1877
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, April 12, 1922, no. 8; *ibid.*, Jan. 10-11, 1924, no. 620
Unknown
- Seth Brooks, *see* no. 51
- 107
Caleb Brown/Crown Point (repeated)
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Aug. 6, 1925, no. 449, ill.
Unknown
- 108
E. P. B[rown] Jan. 15. ye 1836. Above: S[hip] F[ran]kl[i]n S[ag]
Harb[or] N. Pac Lat. 22d Lon 110
Whaling ship and small boats
Horton's Point Marine Mus., Southold, Long Island, N. Y.
- 109
Eleazer Brown his horn made at Cohasset November th i 1775
Bibl.: *see* Providence Sunday Journal, ill.
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 110
Dr. J. Brown's horn Jan 1815/ Lee
Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.
- J. E. Brown, *see* no. 902
- 111
Jas. Brown made at Crown Point 1820/St. Johns, Quebec, 1820
Map: Lakes George and Champlain with Fort George, Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Plattsburg
Edward A. Hawks, Concord, Mass.
- 112
John Brown 1775
Grider, F.W. 87-89
Cut down to serve as a cup, this horn is now incomplete.
Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.
- 113
John Brown his horn made at Winterhil in Charlstown Decembr th 4
Records battles at Concord, Chelsey, and Bunker Hill. Bibl.: *see* Moore Sale, 1940, no. 72, ill.
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.
- 114
Lieut. John Brown 1776/En le petit place dan sub libertate quieten
Map: Hudson-Champlain route. Figure of man with Magna Charta
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 115
Colonel John Brown 1795
House labeled: Colonel John Brown's House 1795
N. E. Carter, Elkhorn, Wis. (in 1915)
- 116
Masa Brown his horn made at Roxbury July 8 1775
Forts, houses, beacon, five sailing ships, etc.
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 117
Nathaniel Brown Crown Point Fort 30th April 1763/God save the King
Plan of fort
Dr. Roy S. Horton, Santa Ana, Calif.
- 118
Peter Brown
Map: New York to Lakes Champlain and Ontario, St. Lawrence River, and Swegage
Mus., Conn. State Lib., Hartford, Conn.
- 119
Liut William Brown/made on the Lake Champ—/Three French Sloops was —
Plan of fort, soldiers fighting, three ships, etc.
J. L. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.
- 120
William Brown his horn Au 20 1781
Rhyme: At first I was wore, etc. Man and woman shaking hands, labeled above: How do you do Mrs. Saly.
McKean Co. Hist. Soc., Bradford, Pa.
- 121
Zechariah Brown his horn March 1775
Mrs. E. T. H. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.
- 122
For John Bucklin Croun Point Oct ye 18 1759
Map: New York (taking in Long Island and Amboy). *Grider, F.W. 25*
J. H. Bucklin, Little Falls, N. Y.
- 123
Benjamin Buffington his horn 1824
Masonic emblems, etc.
J. A. Haines, Providence, R. I.
- 124
Charles Bulkeley/Littleton
*Grider, F.W. 155; Grider, F.W. 214**
Joseph A. Priest, Littleton, Mass. (in 1938)
- 125
J[oseph] B[ulkeley]
Joseph A. Priest, Littleton, Mass.
- 126
John Partridge Bull his horn/The battle at Lake George 8th of September 1755
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 127
Ieams Bundy his horn made/Schonactady October ye yr. 1759/
Richt by Michael Mitchel
Fort labeled: Fort Stanwix
Harry L. Hanson, Santa Ana, Calif.
- 128
John Bunker Owner Nantucket 5810
Three sailing vessels, labeled: The Chesapeake, Abigail, Alkno-mac. File of 40 soldiers, labeled: American Volunteers/Liberty or death. Rhyme in cipher: Tho' some men, etc. *Grider, War of 1812, 7*
Proprietors of Portsmouth Athenaeum, Portsmouth, N. H.
- 129
Phillip Bunker his horn mead Nov 11 1759
Map: Lakes George and Champlain, with Fort Carillon and Crown Point
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 130
Phineas Bunting 1761
Map: New York
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 131
Gershom Burbank Fort Wm Henry Novr 3d AD 1756/James Tobias Grand Isle March 21st 1813 And the first year of Madi-sons War
Grider, F.W. 201
Edwin Adams, Adams, Vt.
- 132
Martin Burke/Bay Bulls
N. J. Soc. Colonial Wars, Trenton, N. J.
- Benjamin Burlingame, *see* no. 59

- 133
Robert Burns his horn 1775
J. L. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.
- 134
Dr. Burr and Lieut. Smith, 2d Infantry Madison Barracks
Sackets Harbor 1820
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2068; Brooks
Priming horn
Unknown
- 135
A[aron] (or M. ?) Burr
F. Earl Dunn, Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 136
Hudson Burr 1789 Northampton
Map: water course, and island labeled: Bonnet. Bibl.: *see* Bale-
Poillon Sale, 1918, no. 1862
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
Charles Burret (?), *see* no. 52
- 137
Ebenezer Burt his horn. Above: Nour. th. 12 1759 made at
Ticonderoga
Grider, F.W. 148
Mrs. A. E. Morey, Bellingham, Wash. (in 1942)
- 138
Lieut. Joshua Bushwell Saybrook January ye 29 1765
Plan of Old Saybrook fort. Rhyme: I Powder, etc. Bibl.: *see*
Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2045; Brooks
Unknown
- 139
Ioseph Butler his horn made at Crown point November the 5 1759
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W. 78*. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp
Abraham Vrooman, Carthage, N. Y.
- 140
Alfred Butt
Various ships
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 141
A.F.C. Above: Fort Laramie 1835
John R. Alven, Olean, N. Y.
- 142
H.H.C. 1779/J H/P C
Three sailing vessels, etc. *Grider, Rev. 47; Hartley*
Montgomery Co. Hist. Soc., Fort Johnson, N. Y.
- 143
In cartouche: N C
Map: New York. Bibl.: *see* Fish Sale, 1940, no. 121
Ginsburg and Levy, New York, N. Y. (in 1942)
- 144
T.J.C./Death. Also: 1780
View of New York; large sailing vessel. *Hartley*
Montgomery Co. Hist. Soc., Fort Johnson, N. Y.
- 145
On base plug: W C
Indian motifs
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 32)
- 146
John Calfe his horn made at Mount Independence Apl 1777
Map: Mount Independence with fortifications, and outline of star
fort labeled: Ty Fort. Rhyme: What I contain, etc. *Grider, Rev. 27*
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 147
Daniel Callendar his horn made ye 1783
Bibl.: *see* Providence Sunday Journal, ill.
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
Samuel Cambels, *see* no. 150
- 148
Duney Campbell New York 1758
Map: Hudson-Mohawk routes, with St. Lawrence River and Bay
of Fundy; Halifax, Louisburg, etc.; mileage indicated. *Grider,*
F.W. 170
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 149
John Campbell Fecit
View of Louisburg in siege of 1758. Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 150
Samuel Cambels (Campbell) horn 1779
River with towns on both banks (Hudson River, New York,
Albany ?) and many sailing craft. *Grider, Rev. 45; Grider Albums*
Samuel Campbell, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- 151
Samuel Campbell his horn July 8th 1779
Buildings, fort; triangular building; initials MAC # C.M.M.
(McCallum More Clan). *Grider, Rev. 43; Grider Albums*
Douglas Campbell, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- 152
The 4th of March is./1779 Samuel Campbells 1780/This horn
made at Fort Schuyler
Views of New York and Albany, with East and North Rivers.
Grider, Rev. 46. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp
Douglas Campbell, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- 153
Zurnal Campbell his horn April the 30 day A D 1767
Rhyme: [The rose . . .], the grass, etc.
Private collection, Watertown, Wis.
- Ioseph Car, *see* no. 156
- 154
George Carew horn 1861 April 18th
N. J. Soc. Colonial Wars, Trenton, N. J.
- 155
John Carey
U.S. ship Collumbus and British ship The Ruth
Frank Faucher, Warwick, N. Y.
- 156
Ioseph Car[r]/Gift to Stephen Parks 1747
Grider, Rev. 137 (known as the Concord Bridge horn)
Concord Antiquarian Soc., Concord, Mass.
- 157
John Carril (Carroll) horn made at Fort Edward Octo 2nd 1758
Miss Katrina Kipper, Boston, Mass.
- 158
M L (?) Carson
Map: New York. *Index of American Design*
Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.
- 159
Ephraim Cearter (Carter ?) Lancaster November 30 1747 horn
Grider, F.W. 165
Lancaster Town Library, Lancaster, Mass.
- 160
Sergt Daniel Caswells horn made at Ticonderoga Sept 22 AD
1775 by Elihu Finney
Group of houses labeled: A View of Albany from Greenbush;
plans of forts labeled: Crown Point and Tye. *Grider, Rev. 116*
James C. Moore, West Stockbridge, Mass. (in 1942)
- 161
Joseph Caswell his horn made in Roxbury Camps Nov 18 1775
Plan of Roxbury; British man-of-war; etc.
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
Jacob Caton, *see* no. 860

- 162
Titus Cave his horn made in Chester Jan 11 1772
Heraldic crest of owner
Mrs. Albert J. L. Dueth, Malba, Long Island, N. Y.
Ephraim Cearter, *see* no. 159
- 163
Unnes Celbach 1795
American flag with 15 stars
George D. McQueen, Omaha, Nebr.
- 164
Christopher Chaffee his horn Olbeny November the 12 1755
(1753 ?)
Long Island Hist. Soc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 165
Joseth Chaffin May 12 1775. Above: For Peace and Liberty am I
*Grider, Rev. 106; Grider, Rev. 162**
Acton Hist. Soc., Acton, Mass.
- 166
Samuel Chamberlin, Jr., of Westford his horn March 1761
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 167
Gardiner Chandler
Grider, Rev. 21
Nathaniel Paine, Worcester, Mass.
John Chaney, *see* no. 177
- 168
Daniel Chapman his horn made at Lake George Octbr ye 19 1758
Grider, F.W. 192
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 169
Sileas Charles/1743 [Fort ?] Miller
Grider, F.W. 103
Woburn Public Library, Woburn, Mass.
- 170
John Chase his horn Crown Point Ivly 29 1760
Grider, F.W. 99
Whitman Chase, Taunton, Mass.
- 171
Moses Chase his horn mad at Cro Point Octr ye 26 1776
Map: New York. Rhyme: What dissolutions, etc. *Grider, Rev. 154*
E. M. Johnson, Crown Point, N. Y.
- 172
Thomas Chase his powder horne March 1768. Price 0:2:8
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 173
W. Chase—N.P. (Newburyport ?)
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 174
William Chase his horn made in 1765
Plan of fort at Crown Point
Arlington Hist. Soc., Arlington, Mass.
- 175
Cornelus Chatfield his horn made at Fort Stannex November
the 5 1780
Grider, Rev. 96
The Misses Cand (?), Herkimer, N. Y.
- 176
John Cheney his horn Cape Briton taken Ivly 26 1758
Grider, F.W. 178
T. F. Chaney, Dunstable, Mass.
- 177
John Chaney (Cheney) Iunr his horn April the 18 1788
Grider, Rev. 141
Minn. Hist. Soc., St. Paul, Minn.
- 178
Garard Chestnut. Above: Fort Edward October ye 27th 1757
Rhyme: Take not, etc.
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 179
Nathaniel Church his horn and made in New York Government
November the 12 day 1776. Also: alphabet; then: Number 2 and
November 16 1776
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
Joseph Cilley, *see* no. 372
- 180
Daniel Clark his horn made in Camp at Roxbury November ye
21 A.D. 1775
Plan of Boston and Long Wharf (after map of Boston of 1775).
Grider, Rev. 155
Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.
H. Clark, *see* no. 90
- 181
Captain Hugh Clark his pistol horn drawn by Ensign K. from the
Colonel's maps. Above: W. E. S. 1757
Map: New York. Rhyme: Powder & ball cause, etc. Bibl.: *see*
Hines Sale, 1924, part 1, no. 210, ill.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
JacC Clark, *see* no. 201
- 182
Joseph Clark Ticonderoga 1777
Walter D. Brockett, Niantic, Conn.
- 183
Nath'l Clark 1819
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 184
R. Clarks/R C. 1821
American eagle with shield; ribbon inscribed: Cash for my B—
George D. McQueen, Omaha, Nebr.
- 185
Robert Clarks horn maid in Roxbury 1776
View of town with harbor, fortifications. *Grider, Rev. 140*
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 186
Roger Clarks horn made at Lake George Jul ye 22 in th' yer 1758
Map: Lake George with Forts William Henry and Carillon
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
- 187
Stephen Clark/The Forts on Dogester (Dorchester) was B. G.
March th 4 AD 1776 and the 17 instant the Regulars left Boston
Rhyme: This memorial, etc. *Grider, Rev. 139; Grider Albums*
Unknown (formerly owned by Rufus A. Grider)
- 188
William Clark his horn med at Fort Edward Oct. ye 20 1758
Also inscribed: Tek cer the hol Pres fer
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 189
Stephen Clarke Bricus (Brigus) Conception Bay N F L D May
the 9 M 1866
Two sailing vessels
Stephen H. Nash, Boston, Mass.
- 190
Aron Cleavelands horn md Fort Edward ye 29 Sept. 1758 / Lieut.
A. C. was born the year 1727
Grider, F.W. 161
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 191
John Cleaveland 1786
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

192

James Clement 1757

Grider, F.W. 118

Mrs. Ambrose Dillenback, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Cleveland, *see* Cleaveland

192A

Col. James Clinton 1775

Map: Mohawk valley route to Lake Ontario. Among the geographical names near Lake Ontario appears the name Thomas Plowman (*see* no. 675). Bibl.: *see* Wightman

Hist. Soc. Newburgh Bay, Newburgh, N. Y.

193

J. B. Clough

Grider, Rev. 88

N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.

194

Solomon Coats Cherry Valley N. Y. 1794

Grider, Hunting 29

Delfonse Gilbert, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

195

Simeon Cobb his horn 1776

Fairbanks Mus. Natural Science, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

196

Simeon Coe 1814 Fort Ontario Oswego

View of Fort Ontario and barracks, etc. Rhyme: The Red Coat that steals, etc. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2066; Brooks

Unknown

197

Philbrick Colby Lovsbovg 1760. Also: 1812

Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W. 76*

Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 5)

198

Ephraim Cole his horn Ticonderoga Ivly the 30 1759

Grider, F.W. 28

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

199

Chabod Collins his horn made February 22 day 1779

Bibl.: *see* Sibley Sale, 1924, no. 259, ill.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.

200

John Collins's horn Sept'r ye 9th 1758. Rhyme: At Ticonderoga July ye 8th / 7 hours we fought the French / While we ware all in open field & they within a trench

Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

201

Moses Colton Northfeild Town / Sasehed Wakefeld / 1747

William Wakefeild / Pouder JacC Clark / Number Four For Tdommer (Fort Dummer), etc.

Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Cleveland, Ohio

202

Lemuel Combs his horn maid at Fort George Sr xxviii 1776/

Maid by me Peter Van Dyke

Grider, Rev. 104

Mr. Wilkie, Hatfield, Mass.

203

Moses Comstocks horn made ye 1759

Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.

204

[Rog?]er Conant his horn 1720

Narragansett Hist. Soc., Templeton, Mass.

205

Gorg Conderman im Iahr 1780

Grider, Rev. 157

Norman Countryman, Canajoharie, N. Y.

206

Edward Conklin his horn

Pistol horn

Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

207

John Conklins horn mad in Bedford October ye 27 1785

Brig of war firing a broadside. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Jan. 10-11, 1924, no. 345, ill.

Thomas J. McHugh, Cincinnati, Ohio

208

John Coon his horn 1780

Map: route of Sullivan's campaign (Pennsylvania and New York). *Grider, Rev. 6*. Bibl.: *see* Doty

N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.

209

Enoch Cooper his horn made at Lak Gorg Sept the 2 1758/ J. W his pen

Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W. 179*

William Clogston, Springfield, Mass.

210

Barton Corey 1775 Shrewsbury/Barrett Gun Works Concord 1775/ Minute Man aim true

Map: Boston and vicinity (Roxbury, Brookline, etc.). Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, July 23, 1926, no. 78, ill.

Landis Valley Mus., Lancaster, Pa.

211

Benjamin Corey 1775 Shrewsbury/Samvel Barrett Gvn Wks Concord 1775/ Minvte Man be ready

Map: Boston peninsula with its fortifications. Rhyme: Powder and Ball, etc. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, July 23, 1926, no. 77, ill.

Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 13)

212

Samuel Cornell 1763

Full-rigged ships, etc.

J. A. Lunn, Ithaca, N. Y.

213

Ashbell Cornwell's horn made at Roxbury Camps October the 7 A D 1775

Jefferson Co. Hist. Soc., Watertown, N. Y.

214

D. L. Couch / Clint Ross / Concord / Stillwater ye 1777 / Valley Forge/York town

John R. Alven, Olean, N. Y.

215

Benjamin Coye his horn Crown Point August 24 1759

Berkshire Mus., Pittsfield, Mass.

216

Ebenezer Crain Rutland 1778

Heraldic arms, soldier, and verse

The Stewarts, Needham, Mass.

See also under Crane

217

Ioseph Cram made by me at Hampton Falls February ye 13th 1764 No. 1

Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 6)

218

Abel Crandal his horn made in Harlem October 2 1776/ Liberty or Death

State Hist. Soc. Wis., Madison, Wis.

219

Jesse Crandal September 7 1775

Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.

220

Peter Crandall his horn Dec. ye second 1757
Map and record of "The Great Swamp Fight"
Mr. Shiff, North Woodstock, N. H.

Crane. *See also* Crain.

221

Amos Crane 1760 his horn / Iohn B / G R
Grider, F.W. 3

Berkshire Mus., Pittsfield, Mass.

222

J. Crane 1775
Brig, labeled on stern: A.F.—N. Y.
Mariners' Mus., Newport News, Va.

223

John Cremer 1747/ S V
Grider, F.W. 140
Miss Creamer, Canajoharie, N. Y.

224

F[rederick] C[ristman] Anno 1774 Jarÿ den 6
Hartley
Miss Margaret E. Cristman, Schenectady, N. Y.

225

Palitar Crooker
Grider, F.W. 32
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.

226

William Crosset[t] his horn maid at Bound B[r]ook in New Jersey
March 23 1777
Miss Delight Gale, Petersham, Mass.

227

Lemuel Crowell[l] his horn December 22 1752
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Scott & O'Shaughnessy, July 15–16, 1920, no. 250
Unknown

228

Iohn Crown
Map: Lakes George and Champlain, with Forts William Henry
and Ticonderoga. *Grider, F.W. 133*
Mr. Phillipps, Amsterdam, N. Y.

229

Engrav'd for Master Cuming
View of St. Augustine, labeled: An exact prospect of St. Augus-
tine, etc.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 34)

230

Walter Cumming
View of Havana, harbor, and shore batteries, labeled: The City
of Havana illuminated at the embarkation of the British troops
July 17 1760
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.

231

Captain Eleazer Curtiss horn made at Ticonderoga September
30 1775
Buildings and fort
Memphis Mus., Memphis, Tenn.

232

Hull Curtis his horn made at Tempels Farm Jan 1776/ Success to
America / J Gay
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.

233

Joshua Curtiss his horn made at Tempels Farm Jany 2 1776/
J. Gay. Also: Charles Town 1776
British royal arms. *Grider, Rev. 39*
A. G. Davis, Baltimore, Md.

234

Samuel Cutts 1790 his horn
Plan or view of fort labeled: Fort William and Mary, Portsmouth,
N. H., 1774. Also inscribed: Captin Cochran in command, and
captured by Major John Sullivan Captin John Langdon with
400 men. They took away 98 barrels of powder, 16 brass cannon,
& 100 muskets Dec. 15th 1774
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.

235

Jacob Cuyler Fort Stanwix Sept. 10 1761
Map: New York
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 27)

236

E. D. 1756
Fleet of eight ships, including men-of-war flying British flag.
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2041; Brooks
Unknown

237

M D. 77. S. Above: Guerriere
Grider, War of 1812, 1
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.

238

N D / 1760
View of New York and plan of fort. *Hartley*
Margaret Reaney Mem. Lib. (Hartley Coll.), St. Johnsville,
N. Y.

239

P.D. his horn. Above: Framingham
Huntington Hist. Soc., Huntington, N. Y.

240

J. H. Dahl his horn Sep. 19–Oct. 7 1777
Map: battlefield of Saratoga; also Saratoga Lake, Hudson River,
Mill Branch, Fish Creek
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.

241

Taken at Bennington August 16 1777 by A. W. Dana
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.

242

Israel Dane his horn made on bord the Schooner Swan May the
12 1758
Schooner labeled: S. Swan
Marine Mus., Mystic, Conn.

243

Eliphelet Danford of Bradford his horn Jun 28 1759
Large plan of fort; soldiers
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.

Gresey Daniel, *see* no. 660

244

Edward Darby his horn 1765
Fort labeled: Fort Edward at Fisquid. *Grider, F.W. 39*
Edward Darby, Worcester, Mass.

245

Hamelton Darling Ivne the 2
Map: Atlantic coast from New York to Newfoundland, with Long
Island, Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Island.
Grider, Rev. 100
William W. Tooker, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

246

Samvel Darling his horn mad at Canada Ivne 25 1759/ G R
Grider, F.W. 156
D.A.R. Mus., Washington, D. C.

247

Abel David April 1777
Grider, Rev. 40
Hermann K. Vedder, Ithaca, N. Y.

- 248
James Davidson his horn made at Old Milford Novm 30 1758
Rhyme: Steel not, etc.
De Vere Card, Hamilton, N. Y.
- 249
Isaac Davis his powder horn made November # 4 1778 / Lieutenant Teerpenning (Terpening) at the Frontiers A.D. 1778
Grider, Rev. 133
Daniel H. Tilson, Rosendale, N. Y.
- 250
Made at Negera Aug 21 1759 by Daniel Dawitt his horn
J. G. W. Dillin, Media, Pa.
- 251
William Dawson in Inneskilling 1758 Oc. xxvii Reg.
Sailing vessel, mermaid, etc.
Mrs. Henry P. Sears, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 252
Samuel Deaby Esq. 1779
Head and bust labeled respectively: Cassin and Washington;
full-length figure labeled: Boone; American brig and frigate.
Bibl.: *see* Bale-Poillon Sale, 1918, no. 1859
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
Dean, *see* Deen
- 253
John Dearbo[r]n in Hampt 1747
Grider, F.W. 86 (another drawing by Grider is in the Worcester Hist. Soc.). Bibl.: *see* Dickinson
George Washington Dearborn, Exeter, N. H.
- 254
Jacob Dechard Philadelphia 1732
F. Earl Dunn, Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 255
Ebenezer Deen this is his horn made at Crown Piont Iuly the 24 ye 1760/ P.G 1760
Dragon, labeled: Flying dragon. *Grider, F.W. 17*
John Walch, Waterville, N. Y.
- 256
John Deen his horn 1758. Above: March the made by Norwalk
Also: David Pall
Grider, F.W. 135
Unknown (Utica, N. Y.)
John Denbeh, *see* no. 259
- 257
Corneljous Denbo[w?] his horn 1760
Albany Inst. Hist. and Art, Albany, N. Y.
- 258
Eligh Denbow his horn Crown Point Jvly ye 12th 1760
Map: Hudson-Champlain route. *Grider, F.W. 79* (notes that Eliphalet Stearns [Stevens?] was a professional engraver of horns)
New England Historic Geneal. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- 259
On brass band around base: John Denbeh (Denby) 1770
Albert Foster, Jr., South Orange, N. J.
- 260
Robert Denison Roxbury 1775
Unknown
- 261
J. P. Denman
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2055; Brooks
Unknown
- 262
John Dennet Ports Mouth New Hampshier maid in ye year 1775
June ye 16
Map: Piscataqua and Cochecho Rivers, New Castle, Portsmouth, Dover, South Berwick
Charles H. Batchelder, Portsmouth, N. H.
- 263
De-O-Waim-Sta 1776 (Mohawk Indian)
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 264
Abraham De Peyster 1758
British royal arms; two medallions enclosing heraldic arms, one flanked by halberdiers and inscribed: XIII Canton's Switzdr 1758.
Bibl.: *see* Lounsbery
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- Ephraim Deuel, *see* no. 286
- 265
Gerge Deval his powder horn cone from Isld Mayo May 2 1774
View of small town and harbor, with mountains on each side
C. G. Baldwin, Lawrence, Mich.
- 266
Captn Nathanl De Venter his horn made at Crownpoint September ye 17th 1758
Grider, F.W. 29
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- 267
John De Wandeler his horn 1780
Map: Hudson River route from Long Island to Albany; first coat of arms proposed for the United States. *Grider, Rev. 57*. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp; Culin; Sticht
Samuel S. Pruyn, Albany, N. Y.
- 268
Capt. T[homas] Dewitt Third N. York Reg. Anno Domini 1778
Plan of Fort Schuyler. Bibl.: *see* Keyes
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 269
John Dexter his horn made at Cambridge Oct 27 1775
Mr. Dexter, Chelsea, Vt.
- 270
J. A. Dial Cabell County Virginia May 4 1854
Index of American Design
William Dial, Willard, Utah
- 271
Jonathan Dibble his horn made in the year A D 1773
Rhyme: If I it lose, etc.
Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.
- 272
John Diggles his horn made at Schanectada Dr th. 19 1760
Map: Hudson-Champlain route; fort with many soldiers drawn up, labeled: T^o. *Grider, F.W. 128*
S. Ludlow Frey, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.
- 273
Benjamin Dike his hohrn Lak Gorg August 4 79
H. C. Lyman, Barrington, R. I.
- 274
Mose[s] Doan 1771
Bucks Co. Hist. Soc., Doylestown, Pa.
- 275
F[red] D[ocksteter] 1765
Grider, F.W. 12
Fred K. Docksteter, Fonda, N. Y.
- 276
Ezra Dodge made at Camp Sep 22 1758 Lake George 1758
Rhymes: Wise men wonder, etc.; Steel not, etc. Also: Hard times I find. *Grider, F.W. 40*
A. S. Doolittle, Griffins Corners, N. Y.
- 277
Isaiah H. Dodge 1811
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

- 278
Jonas Dodge. Above: In th year 1761 his horn made in January 19 day
Grider, F.W. 31. Bibl.: *see* Culin
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- 279
Zaphin Dodge his horn made in 1760
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2040; Brooks
Unknown
- 280
Zebulun Dodge his horn 1775
Grider, Rev. 130. Bibl.: *see* Brooks
Unknown
- 281
John Dodridge Northamptonshire June 22 1735 his horn/22 is 1819. W 2 102. / J H. Also inscribed: Keep your powder dry.
Grider, F.W. 176
William Clogston, Springfield, Mass.
- 282
Farquare Dombreus his horn Anno 1758
Map: New York. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Amer. Art Assoc., Jan. 31, 1921, no. 212, ill.
This horn is the same as no. 964.
Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps), Washington, D. C.
- 283
Lewis Donnouan (Donnovan)
Map: New York. Bibl.: *see* Thompson
G. V. Chandler, Washington, D. C.
- 284
William Doty Apriel ye 3d (year cut off when horn was shortened)
Outline of fort, with five blockhouses
Rockwell Gardiner, Jr., Hadley, N. Y.
- John Down, *see* no. 643
- 285
James Downae his horn made by E. Crosby 1781
City (Yorktown ?) and shore line; Moore house and gardens where Cornwallis surrendered, labeled: Lord Cornwallis Surrender 1781
Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps), Washington, D. C.
- 286
Ephraim Deuel (Duel)
Map: New York; Montreal, Quebec, Louisburg
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
- 287
Ephraim Duel 1764
Grider, F.W. 34
H. B. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
- 288
T. Dunbrack / S. Kirkley / Port Hudson 15th Arkansas
Grider, Rev. 62
Unknown (Kingston, N. Y.)
- 289
[Dunham]
Sailing vessel (with initial P), graveyard, etc. *Grider, F.W. 10*
J. E. Dunham, Rome, N. Y.
- 290
This powder horn made for war Joseph Dunlop. Above: A present from Mahchekshigh to Samahke tah mawk; below: I am Brave.
Dated 1837
Landis Valley Mus., Lancaster, Pa.
- 291
Daniel Dwight Surgeon General Lyman's Regiment Ticonderoga October 1759
Plan of fort, labeled: Fort Carillon. South Bay, Wood Creek, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 292
Justus Dwight
Rhymes: With Powder, etc.; Steal not, etc.
Belchertown Hist. Assoc., Belchertown, Mass.
- 293
Asa Dyer his horn made in Halifax Decmber the 21 1759
Grider, F.W. 88
J. W. Bates, East Weymouth, Mass.
- 294
Capt. Jeremiah Eames January ye 7th 1776
Map: route from Portland, Maine, through northern New Hampshire to Connecticut River. View of garrison building, labeled: Northumberland Garrison. Rhyme: Depend on Him, etc.
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- Jonn. Eamin, *see* no. 783
- 295
Sanford Earl his horn / I come to Sackets Harbor in 1815 and fetched this horn with me from Rhode Island
Other inscriptions: The Earl Hotel built 1817. Ten dollars bounty on wolves & panthers and British lions / All British lions in the U.S. here after must wave the Stars and Stripes.
Side-wheeler, labeled: The Ontario / The first built at Sackets Harbor 1816. *Grider, War of 1812, 12*. Bibl.: *see* Culin; Thompson
Mrs. C. A. Southwick, Jr., Mount Vernon, Ohio (1945)
- 296
Jeremiah Easman (Eastman ?) horn Sept 1 1758. Above: I. E. Danvers Hist. Soc., Danvers, Mass.
- Seth Eaton, *see* no. 863
- 297
John Edes his horn made at Fort Harkarmar Spt 17 1758
Large plan of fort, with buildings. *Hartley*
H. H. Glosser, Fort Plain, N. Y.
- Edic, *see* Idig
- 298
Abiel Edson Y 1786
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
- Effner, *see* Affner
- Eglinton, Earl of, *see* Archibald Montgomerie
- 299
This horn belongs to Abner Eley a Ensign of Capt Elisha Elys Company in Colo Duglis Rice [Regiment] / My liberty Ile have or death / The May 24 1777
View of large fortress (Castle Island fort ?). *Grider, Rev. 131*. Bibl.: *see* Brooks
Unknown
- 300
Roberd Eliot of Salem 1758 Horn made at Lake Gorge
Grider, F.W. 83
James T. Moulton, Lynn, Mass.
- 301
William Elmslie [1760]
Map: New York. Building labeled: The Front of Old Meldrum Town House (in Aberdeenshire)
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 302
Elwyn his horn the 11 Nov 1725 / J B / 1759 T.I.E.
Grider, F.W. 187
Frederick Burhaus, Kingston, N. Y.
- 303
Elihu Ely Owner/For the dfence of liberty/Made in Lyme May the 20 the year 1776/Libety & no slavery
Fortifications. *Grider, Rev. 42*
Richard Ely, Binghamton, N. Y.
- See also under Eley*

- 304
Farquar Emdombbein his horn Anno 1758
Map: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Lake Champlain and German Flats. *Grider, F.W.* 24
This horn is the same as no. 964.
Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps), Washington, D. C.
- 305
[J]esse Emerson 1775
Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn.
- 306
Samuel Emison his horn 1807
Samuel Emison, Vincennes, Ind.
- 307
D. Ertzberger. Above: Albany (cipher) Federal Riflemen
Grider, War of 1812, 9
Erastus Corning, Jr., Albany, N. Y.
- 308
[J]ames Erven his horn 1776 Fort Schuyler
Oneida Hist. Soc., Utica, N. Y.
- 309
O Ervin 1805
Lent by Dr. John Deyo to Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.

"Eversley horn," see no. 1123
John Eweet (?), see no. 909
- 310
Within shield: I.C.F./1775
Map: New York
E. Le Roy Pelletier, Orchard Lake, Mich.
- 311
T. F. 1777
Map: Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 312
Abe Fairbanks. Above: Horn Bolton 1756 January 29
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 313
Abner Fairbanks Saybrook
Bibl.: see Rutherford Sale, 1915, no. 405, ill.; Sale, Walpole Galleries, Jan. 10-11, 1924, no. 74, ill.
Unknown
- 314
Charles Fanning [1776]
Map: Boston and vicinity (Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Sumer-set). Plan of Boston. Bibl.: see Wormser Sale, 1937, no. 315, ill.
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 315
Josiah Farnsworth his horn / Cabri[ton?] Josiah Parker Groton /
1732
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 316
Thomas Farr his horn 1756
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 317
Timothy Farral (Farrell ?) Montreal
Map: New York, with St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Montreal.
View of Louisburg
S. J. Fetherston, Bures, Suffolk, England
- 318
S. Timothy Farril his horn made at Fort Miller September the 29 day AD 1758
Grider, F.W. 69
W. N. Stowe, Palmer, Mass.
- 319
Phineas Far[r]ington 1759
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W.* 75 (says horn was probably made by Samuel More)
F. B. Prescott, Epping, N. H.
- 320
Jacob Faught his horn September the 4th 1781
F. Theodore Dexter, Topeka, Kan. (in 1934)
- 321
F. R. Faxon 1777
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 322
Jedediah Fay Marlboro 1746
Mrs. Leslie T. Stow, Boston, Mass.
- 323
James Fenwick Ogdensburg 1817
Record of owner's bag of wolves, bears, deer, and partridges in 1817. Rhyme: The man who steals, etc. Bibl.: see Beauchamp
Unknown
- 324
Jonathan Finch his horn made at Crown Point August the 30 AD 1759
Plan of fort at Crown Point and surrounding territory
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 325
Duncan Fisher 1758
Map: New York
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 326
Isack Fisher his horn Aprile the 18 1759
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W.* 112
James Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.
- 327
John Fisher horn 1780
Map: New York, including several towns on Hudson River between New York and Albany
S. Howland, Providence, R. I.
- 328
Phillip Fisher his powder horn 1759
Map: Hudson-Champlain route
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 329
Ziba Fiske 1775
Mrs. Harry Snow, Upton, Mass.

Flagler, see Flegler
- 330
Thomas Flaman Lak Arey (Erie)
Map with plans of Forts Pitt and Detroit
New Brunswick Mus., St. John, N. B., Canada
- 331
Christopher Flanders his horn made at Crown Point November 6 1760
Valley Forge Mus., Valley Forge, Pa.
- 332
Philip Flegler / Zacharias May 29 1780 Flegler (Flagler ?)
Morristown Natl. Hist. Park, Morristown, N. J.

Zacharias Flegler, see above
- 333
David Fletcher his horn 1747
Figures labeled: Admiral Warren and The Dyke of Cymberland.
Grider, F.W. 45
Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me.

- 334
Jacob Flint his horne Hillsborough A D 1775
Record of service. Scene labeled: Ye British assault on Bunker Hill June ye 17th 1775. Caricature labeled: America Swallowing ye Bitter Draught, after cartoon by Revere. Rhymes: Now is the time, etc.; Whosoever steals, etc.
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 335
John A. Flint
Map: New York. Views of Halifax and Louisburg. *Grider, F.W. 122*
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- Ebenezer Fo—er, *see* no. 606
- 336
Jelles 1751 Fonda
Map: Hudson River to Saratoga and Lyman, and Mohawk River to Lake Ontario. Views labeled: Newe Yorke and Albalie. Plans labeled: Fort Wm Henry 1756 and Ft. Hunter. *Hartley*
Unknown
- 337
Jelles Fonda Ju— the 2 1775 / In the year 1775 the War of Great Britain
Grider, Rev. 97
John Vanderburgh, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 338
Thomas S. Fonda. On spout: 1782 Engraved by Jacob Sammons
British royal arms, eagle assailing British lion, military trophies with four American flags. *Grider, Rev. 159*
Unknown
- 339
Made March 4th AD 1768 Daniel Foot
Passaic Co. Hist. Soc., Paterson, N. J.
- Sir Charles For, *see* no. 344
- 340
A D July ye 2 1758 Hezekiah Ford his horn. Iuly ye 8 1758 Ticonerogue Fight began at ten A and ended at five aclock and their was killed and wovnded 2844
Grider, F.W. 177 (another drawing by Grider is at Newburgh, N. Y.)
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 341
M. J. L. Ford April the 10 1769
Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Cleveland, Ohio
- 342
Nathaniel Ford Lievt his horn made May 1 1777
Map: New York. Flagstaff with flag flying, labeled: The Liberty Pole
Barrett S. Chapman, Watertown, N. Y.
- 343
W F S Ford March 12 1765 Isaac Parker his hand
Grider, F.W. 163
Mrs. Sibyl E. Rowell, Worcester, Mass.
- 344
Sir Charles For[e] 1791
Bibl.: *see* Waugh Sale, 1925, no. 64
Unknown
- 345
William Forsaith (Forsyth) his powder horn made in Febrvary the 16 in the year 1763. Made by me W:F
Grider, F.W. 48. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp
Hiram Forsaith, Manchester, N. H.
- 346
Simon J Fort. On plug: S F 1760
Map: New York to Fort Edward and Schenectady, with wilder-ness beyond. View of town, labeled: New Heaven (Haven)
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 347
Isaac Fowllar (Fowler) his horn. Above: Mermaid January the 25th AD 1770 Christopher Potter
D.A.R. Mus., Washington, D. C.
- 348
Captn Jonathan Fowlers horn made Octr 13th AD 1758
Grider, F.W. 55
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- Isaac Fowllar, *see* no. 347
- 349
John Foxall 1759
Map: Detroit, Niagara, Ohio River, York, Philadelphia
Senate House Mus., Kingston, N. Y.
- 350
On spout: Jan Fraser R.H.E.
Map: route from Fort Edward to Crown Point
Lammot du Pont Copeland, Wilmington, Del.
- 351
Allen Frazer 1778
Grider, Rev. 68
Dr. C. E. Frazer, Rome, N. Y.
- 352
Azariah Freeman his horn 1774
Wilmer T. Barnes, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- 353
Joshua Freeman March 27 1767
Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me.
- 354
Serjant Ichabod Frenchs H / Jan 10 1748
Rhyme: A man of words, etc. *Grider, F.W. 18*. Bibl.: *see* Beau-
champ
George French, Kirkville, N. Y.
- 355
Peleg Fries horn Schoharie 1804
Bibl.: *see* Fish Sale, 1940, no. 117
Unknown
- 356
Abijah Frost his horn made at Springfield April 17 1760 / Steel
not this horn / William Spark
Mus., K. T. Educ. Foundation, Fargo, N. Dak.
- 357
Col. Joseph Frye his horne made at Andiatirocte Ano Dno 1756
Map: New York. Rhyme: Defending King George, etc.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 21)
- 358
Francis Fullam 1756
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 359
Benjamin Fuller Ken Octber the 3 day 1757
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 360
Timothy Fuller his horn Mansfeld made December 5 day A D (1768). Also: My peaper is hard My time is short.
Grider, F.W. 109
M. B. Stetson, Chicago, Ill.
- 361
Josiah Furman his horn A.N.O. 1760
Map: New York
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.

- 362
Harrison K. G—— Greene County Ohio 1845
LaDow Johnston, Toledo, Ohio
- 363
M L G 1761
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W. 171*
William Clogston, Springfield, Mass.
- 364
R G. his horn 1794
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 38)
- 365
David Gager June 1 1803
Wayne Co. Hist. Soc., Honesdale, Pa.
- 366
Jonathan Gardner his horn 1776 / Liberty & property or death
Grider, Rev. 92
Henry J. Bowen, South Boston, Mass.
- 367
Nathan Garnsey of Litchfield his horn made at Tiantiroge by
Peter Garnsey August ye 17 AD 1759
Rhymes: I Powder, etc.; See how we make, etc.; also: When this
you see remember me. *Grider, F.W. 183*
Levi Barnes, Ames, N. Y.
- 368
John S. Gaskill 1832
Arthur V. Pond, Mendon, Mass.
- 369
Amos Gates 1786
Mrs. L. E. Gates, Shrewsbury, Mass.
- 370
Captain Benjamin Gates his horn New York October the 15th
1776
Unknown
- 371
Nathan Gates 1775
Grider, Rev. 44
Walter Bell, Dwikertown (?), N. Y.
- 372
Jacob Gay. Above: Ft. Edwards Nov 5 1758. Also: Joseph
Cilley
Mrs. F. D. Letts, Washington, D. C.
- 373
Jacob Gay / Horn made at Fort Edward February 14 1759/
T W B 1764
Hartley
Thomas Wasson, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 374
Samuel Gelstons horn Schonectady 4th Sepr 1758
Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.
- 375
[Joseph Gibbs] [1776]
View of New York, ships, coat of arms
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- L. Gideon, *see* no. 793
- 376
John Gilbert his horn made at Charleston Camp Nouember 7 AD
1775
Grider, Rev. 107
David Dimpleby, Utica, N. Y.
- 377
Timothy Gill Ben: Messavry
Map: New York to Fort Edward. *Grider, F.W. 151*
York Institute, Saco, Me.
- 378
Wheler Gillits horn made and dateed ye 9 of Dec 1758
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 3)
- 379
Dauid Gilman his horn mead Augst the 6 1759 A so forth
Grider, F.W. 46
Col. David H. Gilman, Tamworth, N. H.
- 380
W. Gilmore Bedford N.H. Jan. 17. 1752
Grider, F.W. 81
George C. Gilmore, Manchester, N. H.
- 381
Iacob Glen 1747 Schenectady
Grider, F.W. 138
Mr. Sanders, Scotia, N. Y.
- 382
William Goding his horn made at Fort Edward March 20 1769
Map: route from Stillwater to Lake George
Marshall G. Hill, Afton, N. Y.
- 383
George Goepper Oswego July the 28th 1760
Map: route from Fort Niagara and Lake Ontario to Fort Stanwix
Donald D. MacMillan, New York, N. Y.
- 384
Benjamin Golding his horn made at Albony Sept 1 1777
Liberty Pole prominently featured
Albany Inst. Hist. and Art, Albany, N. Y.
- 385
Michael B. Goldthwaits horn 1756 at Fort Wm Henry Octbr 2 AD
Grider, F.W. 37. Bibl.: *see* New York Public Library
Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me.
- 386
Jabez Gooddels (Goodale, Goodall, Goodell ?) horn made June ye
7th A.D. 1776
File of militia, labeled: Make ready, fire. Rhyme: To arms, to
arms, etc. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Aug. 6, 1925, no.
448, ill.
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- Phineas Goodell, *see* no. 581
- 387
Thomas Goodspeed horn mad by him April ye 23 1759/ C W
Grider, F.W. 11; Hartley
E. Corning Davis, Fonda, N. Y. (in 1937)
- 388
Oliver Graham his horn. Rhyme: Oliver Graham it tis my name
At Saybrook I was born When this you see remember me if I am
dead and gon. Also: Liberty or death
Grider, Rev. 49
S. Ludlow Frey, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.
- 389
1779 John Grahams Captn / H. Stebens. On plug: Harmon
Stebens
Map: route from West Point to Forts Edward and Schuyler.
Grider, Rev. 70
Mr. Atwater, Hartwell, Nebr.
- 390
Moses Grainger his horn 1777 Fonthill Fort
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Nov. 22, 1923, no. 104, ill.
Unknown
- 391
M Granby his horn / M Granby 1791 / William Orren (Warren ?)
his horn 1794
Grider, Hunting 24
David L. Stage, Schenectady, N. Y.

- 392
Around stopper: Lieut. Chas. Grant Royal Highland Reg.
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W. 6*
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 393
Captain Elexr Grant
Map: New York
Mus. of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
- 394
John Graves 1755
Grider, F.W. 44
Dr. E. E. Graves, Boscawen, N. H.
- 395
Henry H. Gray
Rhyme: Who knows, etc.
William Feyrer, Norwalk, Conn.
- 396
Henry Green his horn Rome 1800
Map: New York. Bibl.: see Far West Hobby Shop
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 397
Samuel Green his horn/Liberty/Tiuetown (Tiverton ?) Novemb
23 1777
Grider, Rev. 72
Riley Clark, Leonardsville, N. Y.
- 398
Maj Gen'l Richard Gridley his horn limned by Capt Sam Gridley
for Company E/Finished in Feb of '76
Records forts designed and "layed" by Gridley
Bostonian Soc., Old State House, Boston, Mass.
- Guernsey, see Garnsey
- 399
Midshipman E. Gunn
Map: Plattsburg. Full-rigged ship
Unknown (In auction sale at Greenwich, Conn., in 1934. Possibly
identical with no. 528)
- 400
Ephraim Guthrie
Plan of fort, etc.
F. Fenn, Camillus, N. Y.
- 401
George Gyger Ano 1762
Map: Hudson-Mohawk valley routes to Montreal and Niagara,
labeled: A Map of America. Bibl.: see Holmes Sale, 1939, no. 66,
ill.
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 402
F.H.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 39)
- 403
M — H 1808
American flag with 13 stars
Eph Rountree, Salem, N. J.
- 404
John Hagar 1796 horn
John H. Elmer, Deposit, N. Y.
- 405
John Hale is my Name/English is my Nation/Pennycook my
Dwelling Place/Christ my Salvation/May ye 9 day Anno Dno
1764
Map: New Hampshire
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 406
Capt John Hale of Hopkinton N. H. Stark's Regt
Engagements: Bunker Hill June 17 1775/Long Island 1776/
Saratoga 1777. *Grider, Rev. 90*
Joseph Barnard, Hopkinton, N. H.
- 407
C. Hall 1779
Salem Co. Hist. Soc., Salem, N. J.
- 408
Caleb Iohson Hall his horn/1776
Rhymes: This you see, etc.; My soard, etc.; Shew me, etc. *Grider,
Rev. 132*
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 409
G. Hall's powder horn made while lame Nov 12th 1829
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 410
Hiel Hall Jan. 1803 2d Cav.
Map: Connecticut River valley from the Massachusetts line to
Long Island Sound
C. H. Lathrop, Lebanon, Conn.
- 411
J. Hall Red River Janry 3d 1816/Success to the Hudson Bay
Company
C. L. de Beaumont, London, England
- 412
June th 9 1771 William Hammond
Large sailing vessel, lighthouse, etc. *Grider, F.W. 13*
W. W. Perkins, Baldwinsville, N. Y.
- M. I. Hand (?), see no. 416
- 413
Hannesse him (hiss ?) PH Annon 1757 den 7 September
D.A.R., Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 414
William Hannum Sert. of The Royal
View of Havana, its harbor, forts, etc., inscribed: May 14 1763.
An Newe and Correct Map of the Havanna City and Harbour
C. L. de Beaumont, London, England
- 415
Asa Hapgood his horn. Above: Shrewsbury November the 9 1749
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 1)
- 416
William Hardy 1776 his powder horn made October 30 at Mount
Independance / In defence of American liberty / M I Hand (My
hand?)
Grider, Rev. 89
N. H. Antiquarian Soc., Hopkinton, N. H.
- 417
Isaac Harrington horn 1774
View of Camden, Maine, with river, etc. Bibl.: see Bannerman,
Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2053; Brooks
Unknown
- 418
Jonathan Harrington his horn May the 1 A.D. 1777
Lexington Hist. Soc., Lexington, Mass.
- See also Herington
- 419
Samvel Harris his horn 1769
Grider, Rev. 87
James C. Casey, Salem, Mass.
- 420
William Harris
*Grider, F.W. 216**
William G. Harris, Bridgeton, N. J.

- 421
R. Benjamin Haskell made in November 1775
LaPorte Co. Hist. Soc., LaPorte, Ind.
- 422
Thomas Hastings his horn
Records names of men killed or captured by Indians at Charlestown, N. H., in 1745 and 1746. *Grider, F.W. 158*. Bibl.: see Sargent; Sale, Amer. Art Assoc., Jan. 31, 1921, no. 209, ill. N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 423
Captain Hatt horn H.B.MS 49th Grenadiers. Lewiston Heights. Queenstown. 1812 Glengary. Cap. McNeal Newfoundland. Lake Ontario. Ft. Toronto, harbor
Bibl.: see Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2064; Brooks
Unknown
- 424
Daniel Hayden his powder horn/Corpl. Above: Marlborough 1758
Rhyme: If I do lose, etc. *Grider, F.W. 196*
J. S. Twining, Copenhagen, N. Y.
- 425
Elias Hayden his powder horn. Above: Hopkinton
Rhyme: If I do lose, etc.
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 426
Peter Hayward horn his horn 1757
Hist. Soc. Cheshire Co., Keene, N. H.
- 427
F. M. Hazard 1869
Priming horn
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 45)
- 428
Joshua Hazard his horn 1777
George H. Hazard, Saguache, Colo.
- 429
Thomas Heald his horn 1756/Samuel Hidden his horn 1756
Grider, F.W. 113; Grider Albums
N. M. Larue, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
- 430
Jesse Heath 1780
E. S. Page, South Ryegate, Vt.
- 431
Edward Henderson
*Grider, Rev. 160**
J. D. Henderson, Herkimer, N. Y.

Hennessey, see Hanneesse
- Noah Herington, see no. 581
- 432
Mr. Josiah Herrick his horn made by Isaac Hovey on bord the Swon (Swan) June the 14 AD 1758
Grider, F.W. 197
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- 433
John Hewett Croun Point Septr 27th A.D. 1759
Map: New York; also sketch of Rhode Island
N. Y. State Hist. Assoc., Ticonderoga, N. Y.

John Eweet (Hewett ?), see no. 909
- 434
Charles Hewit his horn made in Providence Febry ye 19 A D 1777
Map: Providence, R. I. Bibl.: see Chapin and Cook; R. I. Hist. Soc. Colls., 1928
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.

Samuel Hidden, see no. 429
- 435
Danl Higbe (Higbee, Higbie, Higby ?) his horn maid at Roxbury May ye 8 1775. Price
Rhymes: Steel not, etc.; Within this horn, etc. *Grider, Rev. 36*.
Bibl.: see Sticht; Thompson
Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.
- 436
Joseph Higbe his horn Camden and kill on the Hudson June ye 10 1778/ John J. Yarnall, 1810
Rhymes: Steel not, etc.; Within this horn, etc.
Lent by O. J. Bierly to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 437
Abraham Higgins his horn maid September 27th 1769
View labeled: Queback. *Grider, F.W. 206*
Alfred H. Higgins, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 438
James Hill his horn 1774
Soldier, labeled: Mister Nathan Low, shaking hands with woman. *Grider, Rev. 83*
William R. Townsend, Downington, Ohio
- 439
Jos. Hill Powder Monkey. Above: Powder supply horne, I'll keep it full
Plan: battle of Lake Erie. Bibl.: see Watkins
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 440
This is the priming horn of H.B.M. 5th Artillery Fort Niagary May 10th 1796. Made by Sarjent Armstrong
View of Fort Niagara. Bibl.: see Bingham; Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2054; Brooks
Gen. Louis L. Babcock, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 441
Ebenezer Hitchcocks horn made at Crown Point Oct 2nd 1762 in the 12th year of his age
Rhyme: Be these thy arts, etc. *Grider, F.W. 195*
O. A. Smart, Morocco, Ind.
- 442
Made by David Hoar in New Ipswich Feb 1757
Fitchburg Hist. Soc., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 443
Reuben Hoar his horn madde at Fort Miller September 19th AD 1758
Grider, F.W. 162
Leonard R. Hudson, Worcester, Mass.
- 444
Ioseph Hodges of Salem his horn made at Beverly Avgst the 11 AD 1756
Grider, F.W. 159
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- 445
Thomas Hodsdon 1769
Grider, F.W. 74
Charles A. Stearns, Boston, Mass.
- 446
Jonas Hoit's horn dat'd Bedford April 4th 1773
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 447
Samuel Holahan 1858 St Johns
Full-rigged ship, etc.
Mrs. George K. Hawkins, Plattsburg, N. Y.
- 448
William Holden 1746 of Concord
Grider, F.W. 205
Mrs. James S. Steel, Bridgeport, Conn.

- 449
In cartouche: 1775 William Holmes of Mary Ann Furnace.
Above: Philadelphia
View of large city with fort, island with windmill in harbor, men-of-war, etc. *Grider, Rev. 55*
W. T. Cook, Fort Edward, N. Y.
- 450
William Holt 1762
British three-masted man-of-war. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Nov. 20, 1924, no. 101, ill.
Unknown
- 451
Jacob Hooper this horn made in the year of April the 5 day 1758
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2039; Brooks
Unknown
- 452
Abel Horsmer his horn made at Crownpoint Sept 29 1760/Fort Amherst
W. G. C. Kimball, Woburn, Mass.
- 453
Silas Hoskins his horn made at N York Sep 12 1776 & sent to him a present by his father/Success to America
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, Rev. 8*
Mrs. Goodrich, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 454
Stephen Hosley 1770
Grider, F.W. 23
Charles F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.
Hosmer. *See also* Horsmer
- 455
[John Hosmer]
Plan of fort, labeled: Crown Point 1759. *Grider, F.W. 168*
Concord Antiquarian Soc., Concord, Mass.
- 456
Revben Hosmer his horn. Above: Concord May 1775
Bibl.: *see* Dey Sale, 1940, no. 83, ill.
Kenneth C. Miller, New York, N. Y.
- 457
William Hosmer 1748
Tropical trees and vines, etc.
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 458
Cor[nel]t Charles Hovdelette N. 6 1758
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W. 35*
Rev. Herbert Wood, Fort Hunter, N. Y.
- 459
T. Hovey 1794 Salem June 6
Grider, Hunting 14
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Isaac How, *see* no. 782
- 460
Nathanael Howard in F. P. 1758
Selden A. Ingraham, Leominster, Mass.
Howe. *See also* How
- 461
Benjamin Howe his horn. Above: Camp Crown Point October the 6 day AD 1759
Sheldon Mus., Middlebury, Vt.
- 462
Ira Howe his horn 1815. On stopper: Jacob Weaver 1840
Map: New York. Portrait bust labeled: Commodore Macdonough the hero of Plattsburg Sep. 11— 1814. Rhyme: Now is the time, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 463
Joseph Howes of Lebanon his horn made in wicked Cambridge October ye 14th 1775
Views of Boston and Charlestown; two forts, labeled: P Hill; etc. Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
- 464
Uriah Howland Ticonderoga 1776
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2061; Brooks
Unknown
Hoyt, *see* Hoit
- 465
Eber Hubbard his horn Novr the 9 day A.D. 1774
Bibl.: *see* Providence Sunday Journal, ill.
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 466
On spout: I[osiah] H[ubbard] 1746
Also inscribed: No. 4 Jvne ye 19 1746 we had a fight. Jvne ye 24 we had a fight att Colspring & August ye 3 we had a figt att No. 4
Grider, F.W. 153 (another drawing by Grider is in the Worcester Hist. Soc.). Bibl.: *see* Dickinson; Green
John Gilson, Groton, Mass.
- 467
N[oadiah] H[ubbard] March 14 1777
Jefferson Co. Hist. Soc., Watertown, N. Y.
- 468
John Humphris August 19 1779. Above: Liberty or death. Below: Death before dishonour
Grider, Rev. 105
Unknown (Danville, Quebec, Canada)
- 469
Martin Humphry junar horn made at Roxbury Camp Aug 1775/
Vile Torie stand in aw
Grider, Rev. 10
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 470
Nath. Humphrys horn Ticonderoga Oct 15 1759
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 471
Thomas Hunt
*Grider, Rev. 166**
J. S. Twining, Copenhagen, N. Y.
- 472
Andrew Huntington his horn made at Crown Pint Sept ye 1st AD 1759. Above: James Zuillin Old Place his horn bought in Glasgow Agust 20th 1768/I Z 1768
Map: New York, with St. Lawrence River and Halifax
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 473
Roswell Huntington his horn made Oct AD 1775
Plan of American left wing at siege of Boston, between Cambridge and Mystic River. Bibl.: *see* Thompson
Mrs. F. H. Newell, Washington, D. C.
- 474
Gideon Huntres[s]
Map: region between Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence River, Montreal and Quebec
Suffolk Co. Whaling Mus., Sag Harbor, N. Y.
- 475
Adam Hur Bakers in Fort Edward Janvary the 12 1759
Map: Hudson-Champlain route from Albany to Fort Carillon.
Grider, F.W. 8
W. L. Ten Broeck, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

- 476
John Huradon his horn made at Fort Comberland
Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.
- 477
Jonathan Hustid (Husted ?) his horn made in Canaan of Nork
February 22 1758
H. W. Rorapough, Oxford, N. Y.
- 478
1777 Chris Hutton Ft Schuyler III Regt.
Map: New York. *Hartley*. Bibl.: *see* Vrooman
Montgomery Co. Hist. Soc., Fort Johnson, N. Y.
J. C. Hyde, *see* no. 887
- 479
Jocop Jdig (Idig, Edic) AD 1 / George Ransier 1780
Grider, Rev. 63
Charles J. Edic, Maynard, N. Y.
- 480
Peter Ingersoll jur his horn. Above: Roxbury Juley 25 1775. Below: Liberty and property
Grider, Rev. 118
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 481
Made by Timothy Ingraham. Made at Roxbury Neck October ye 16 1775. Also: Liberty or death
Map: Boston, Boston Neck, and the Bay. Rhyme: The Lord, etc.
Yale Univ. Gall. of Fine Arts (Kountze Coll.), New Haven, Conn.
- 482
A. Inman/I D 1813
Priming horn
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 44)
Ioseph Ioness, *see* no. 496
- 483
[William Irvine]
Maps: routes from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, including Forbes's Road (1758); New York to Crown Point and Fort Stanwix. Large plan of Fort Pitt. Bibl.: *see* T. K. Wood
Henry and Mary H. Linn, Bellefonte, Pa.
- 484
Elnathan Ives his horn made at Lake George September ye 22d A.D. 1758
Rhymes: I Powder, etc.; Steal not, etc.; The rose is red, etc.
Grider, F.W. 57. Bibl.: *see* Lossing; Thompson; Tomlinson
Unknown
- 485
J J Fort Chartre's Illinois May 4th 1766
Grider, F.W. 22
Charles F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.
- 486
M[ichael] Jackson Col. of the 8 Mass Rics Wst Point Jany 1 1782
Bibl.: *see* Holman
Charles E. Jackson, Middletown, Conn.
- 487
Barns Jewel 1732
Grider, F.W. 84
N. H. Antiquarian Soc., Hopkinton, N. H.
- 488
A. Jewett. Above: Littleton 1774
Arthur J. Lester, Binghamton, N. Y.
- 489
Ruben John Ruben King Gorge I 1776 (?)
Marshall G. Hill, Afton, N. Y.
- 490
Alpheus Johnson's horn Guildford Chenango County New York
December 15 1826
LaPorte Co. Hist. Soc., LaPorte, Ind.
- 491
Amos Johnson's horn made in 1818
Unknown
- 492
Dillington Johnson his horn August 6 1759 Crown Point
Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Harry A. Cheney, Hopkinton, Mass.
- 493
Sert. Ioseph Iohnson his powder horn. C.P. (Crown Point)
Map: Hudson-Champlain route. *Hartley*
Schenectady Co. Hist. Soc., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 494
Nathaniel Johnson December 4 1757
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 495
Sir William Johnson
Map: New York; also Fort Frontenac
Robinson & Co., London, England
- 496
Ioseph Ioness (Jones) 1770/Stephen Whitehouse
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 9)
"Paul Jones horn," *see* no. 1021
- 497
Samuel Jones his horn 1774
Concord Antiquarian Soc., Concord, Mass.
- 498
J. K. 1776
Pictorial map: forts of New York
Morristown Natl. Hist. Park, Morristown, N. J.
Kelham, Kellam, Kellem, *see* Kelms
- 499
Henrich Keller sein horn Georges III Koenig von Gros Bridanien
D 2 1776
Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.
- 500
P A Keller 1775
Grider, Rev. 58
Edgar C. Wagner, Utica, N. Y.
- 501
Robert Kelms horn made in Bedford September ye 21 1778
Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps), Washington, D. C.
- 502
Thomas Kempton 6th of September A.D. 1773
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 503
Cramer Kendrick Crown Point 1762
Map: route from New York to Lake George
Philip Medicus, New York, N. Y.
- 504
Simeon Keyes his horne made in the year 1778 and in the 4th year of the civil war and blood shed in North America which Great Britain with the help of the American Tories has forcest vs into and the later has never been delt with according to their wicked crimes September 13 (?) ye 1778
Austin A. Stevens, Watertown, N. Y.
- 505
E. Israel Kimberly his horn . . . made at the Garason in No. 4 Novemb 1757
Rhyme: Steal not, etc.
New Brunswick Mus., St. John, N. B., Canada
- 506
Arent King his horn
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Feb. 6-7, 1917, no. 197, ill.
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.

- 507
Hezekiah King his horn Tyconderoga February 24 1777
Rhyme: Don't steal, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 508
Capt. Samuel Kinzee (Kinsey ?) July 22 1805
British ship in full sail, labeled: Warrior
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 509
B. H. Kirk Lime N.H. Aug. 15-16 1777 Bennington
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- S. Kirkley, *see* no. 288
- Wilhelm Klein, *see* no. 851
- 510
Michael Kleinschrot
Grider, F.W. 202
Mr. Platner, Rural Grove, Montgomery Co., N. Y.
- 511
F[rederick] K[oeppler] 1776
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 512
Friderich Kremer/F K 1760
Map: New York. *Hartley*
Miss Adelede Pearce, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 513
A. L. January 11 1756
Bibl.: *see* Mercer
Bucks Co. Hist. Soc., Doylestown, Pa.
- 514
D L 1756
Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Soc. Cincinnati, Exeter, N. H.
- 515
G W L
Map: New York
Yale Univ. Gall. of Fine Arts (Garvan Coll.), New Haven, Conn.
- 516
Lannord Laes 1707
View of Philadelphia
Lent by Dr. John Deyo to Washington's Headquarters, New-
burgh, N. Y.
- 517
Christophel Lambert 1764
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 7)
- 518
Joseph Lane
N. C. Hist. Comm., Raleigh, N. C.
- 519
Noah Lane Hampton January 17 1775
Manchester Hist. Assoc., Manchester, N. H.
- 520
T. Lang/Lynn/Bennington Aug. 15-16 1777
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 521
Peter Lanmon / Jos. R. / E.B.
Views of New York, Albany, and Fort Edward on Hudson River
Soc. Preserv. New England Antiquities, Boston, Mass.
- 522
Thomas Larrabe[e] his horn at Crown Point 1760
Ernest B. Daniels, Dedham, Mass.
- 523
Jonathan Lawrance Ir. 1758 Cabriton 1758 Luesburg
Service record June to December 1758
Lent by D. A. R., General David Forman Chapter, to Old Bar-
racks, Trenton, N. J.
- 524
Josiah Lawrance 1747/Samuel
Bibl.: *see* Green
Groton Hist. Soc., Groton, Mass.
- 525
Daniel Lawton 1826
Fall River Hist. Soc., Fall River, Mass.
- 526
Moses Le——/his powde——/1762 Price
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 527
Jeremiah Learned his horn Lake Gorge July 1758
Grider, F.W. 65
Charles Larned Memorial Lib., Oxford, Mass.
- 528
Picked up by Midshipman Wm Lee Plattsburg Battle 1814.
Below: British man-of-war, labeled: H.R.M. Ship Confiance
Downie. Com. 1814. Gun Primer
On spout: Mid Shp E. Gun / Bristol / Kingston / Montreal
Map: Lake Champlain, Saranac River, Plattsburg Bay, and
forts. *Grider, War of 1812, 11*
Possibly identical with no. 399
A. G. Richmond, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- R. G. Livingston, *see* no. 570
- 529
Abial Lewis Bostonnais his horn at Carillon in June of 1759
Bibl.: *see* Crouse Sale, 1926, no. 293, ill.
Unknown
- 530
Arnold Lewis
Grider, Rev. 165*
J. S. Twining, Copenhagen, N. Y.
- 531
Jonathan Clark Lewis his horn made by J G Febr. the 27 1773
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, Rev.* 94. Bibl.: *see* Green
Charles H. Nutting, Worcester, Mass.
- 532
Silas Lillie made at Fort Crown Point Nov 23 1757
Map: Hudson River
Unknown
- 533
Abraham Lincey. Above: Apral the 2 1777
Grider, Rev. 75
A. W. Shepherd, Little Falls, N. Y.
- 534
William Lindsey his powder horn 1772
Grider, Rev. 144
Springfield City Lib., Springfield, Mass.
- 535
Hezekiah Lisher
Grider, Rev. 161*
Miss Janet Cowing, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- 536
Lieut. Francis Liste his horn August 1759
Views of forts, houses, etc. Rhymes: Powder and his brother, etc.;
He that steals, etc.
Albany Inst. Hist. and Art, Albany, N. Y.
- 537
Ensign John Litch Tionderoga Novembr ye 17th 1759
Grider, F.W. 85
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 23)
- Lloyd, *see* Loyd

- 538
[Solomon] Loomis 1795
Buildings, sailing ships, mermaid, crowned heraldic arms (three fleurs-de-lis; double-headed spread eagle). *Hartley*
Miss Dorothy D. Alstrom, Longmeadow, Mass.
- 539
Petré Lot 1761
Map: New York
H. J. Halle, New York, N. Y.
- 540
J M Loucks [1812-1815]
Eagles with shields, flag of 2nd N. Y. Heavy Artillery. *Hartley*
John Morford, Fultonville, N. Y.
- 541
Nathan Louetoy his horn made at Lake Gorge June 30 1758
Rhyme: A rose is red, etc. Bibl.: *see* Braucher, 1941
Harry P. Davis, New Middletown, Ohio
- 542
Robert Loyd his horn Oswego June 21 1756
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 543
John Luddiman his horn October 28th 1780 to April 23rd 1783
with Col Lewis Nicola
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1940, p. 81, no. H-2072
Unknown
- 544
Timothy Ludintun (Ludington) his horn made att Lake Gorg
July the 8 Ano 1758 / The fite be gun July the 6 A and wee lorst
1947 men
Rhyme: The rose, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 545
J. Lufs Privateer America 1812
Oscar J. Rees, Bloomfield, N. J.
- 546
Richard Luscombe No 12 1768
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 8)
- 547
Fort Standwix Peris Luther his horn 1758
Dr. P. A. Matteson, Bennington, Vt.
- 548
C.D.M. 1776 / J W
Grider, Rev. 74; Hartley
Old Stone Fort Mus., Schoharie, N. Y.
- 549
Peter Mabee 1777
Hartley
Montgomery Co. Hist. Soc., Fort Johnson, N. Y.
- 550
David McCleary's horn A.D. 1776/Success to American arms
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 551
John McCreery 1776/Liberty or death/Appeal to Heaven
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 552
James Maccullar (McCulloch, McCullogh ?) his horn made at
North Castell 1776
Grider, Rev. 101
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 553
John McGraw 1776
Grider, Rev. 48; Grider Albums; Hartley
Miss Dorothy D. Alstrom, Longmeadow, Mass.
- 554
J[ohn] McGraw. Above: Fort Schuyler Decr 25 1777
Plan of Fort Schuyler. *Grider, Rev. 64*. Bibl.: *see* Wm. P. White;
Zabriskie
Lenox Town Lib., Lenox, N. Y. (in 1942)
- 555
On plug: P. McIntosh
Map: New York. Views of New York and Albany. *Grider, F.W.*
169 (another drawing by Grider is at Newburgh)
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 556
William Mackenzie aged 24 the fifth of October 1783 in the year
of Our Lord AM
Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 557
John McStarr
Bibl.: *see* Hines Sale, 1924, part 1, no. 211, ill.
Unknown
- 558
Abel Maish (Maisch ?) his horn made at Lebanon December ye
11 AD. 1758
Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 559
John Mance
*Grider, Rev. 163**
S. Mantz, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- 560
Manasseth Manuel his horn A.D. 1761
Bibl.: *see* Dean Sale, 1918, no. 102; Bale-Poillon Sale, 1918, no.
866
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 561
Garret Marcelis
*Grider, Rev. 164**
J. S. Twining, Copenhagen, N. Y.
- 562
Francis Marion
Private collection, Charleston, S. C.
- 563
J. Marsh 1774
Grider, Rev. 60. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no.
2052; Brooks
Unknown
- 564
Thomas Marshall
Northampton Co. Hist. Geneal. Soc., Easton, Pa.
- 565
Parson Marther his horn made at Lake George October 13th 1758
Grider, F.W. 54. Bibl.: *see* Avery
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 566
[Jesse Martin, Jr.] Great Barrington Feb 2 1771
Berkshire Mus., Pittsfield, Mass.
- 567
Nathaniel Martin his horn made in Pembroke July ye 7 day
1776/Success to America
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 568
Robert Martin his horn made Janry 18 1776
Medallion with head, inscribed: Success to Emarica
Gaol Mus., York Harbor, Me.

- 569
William Martin of Jamestown his horn 1760
Map: New York; also Amboy, Montreal, and Quebec
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 570
Ephraim Marvin 1789 Febr 4. Beside cartouche (see below):
R. G. Levingston
Mermaid; large cartouche enclosing Masonic emblems
Mrs. E. T. H. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.
- 571
Daniel Mason at Lake George 1758
Map: New York
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
Mather, *see* Marther; Mathes
John Mathes, *see* no. 898
- 572
Peleg Matteson his horn made by him at Shaftsbury 1776 in
Capt. Galusha Co. Col. Herrick's Reg.
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 573
Jacob Mayer 1780/NST
Map: routes from New York to Lake George and Albany to Fort
Newport. *Grider, Rev. 158*
Irwin A. Owens, Rome, N. Y.
Mead. *See also* Mede
- 574
Amos Mead Surgn of ye 3 Connt Reg Ticonderoga Oct 1759
Plan of Fort Ticonderoga
Miss Amelia W. Mead, Greenwich, Conn.
- 575
Capt Thadeus Meads horn made at Lake George Augs 15th 1758
Plans of forts at Fort Edward, Saratoga, and Albany. Rhyme: I
Powder, etc.
Albany Inst. Hist. and Art, Albany, N. Y.
- 576
W. I. Meany 1834
Hartley
Rev. Harry E. Cristiana, Fultonville, N. Y.
- 577
Obediah Mede's horn made at No. 4 September 1757
Litchfield Hist. Soc., Litchfield, Conn.
- 578
James Meldrum his powder horn 1759
View labeled: New Havene Town. Bibl.: *see* Seymour
Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Mass.
- 579
John Melendy his horn 1775
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 580
Edward MeLoy of New Haven/1775
Rhymes: The lion and me, etc.; I come to thee, etc.
Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 581
Eleazer Melvin his horn May ye 30 1754/Noah Herington his
horn 1754 / Phineas Goodell 1754
*Grider, F.W. 71; Grider, F.W. 213**
Frank B. Priest, Littleton, Mass. (in 1938)
- 582
Daniel Menter his horn made in Roxbury 1775
View of Boston Harbor
Forest H. Sweet, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 583
Abner Merrill's horn Pe[e]kskill
Large man-of-war, labeled: The Glory, 36 guns; soldiers, etc.
Clarence A. Manning, New York, N. Y.
- Ben: Messavry, *see* no. 377
- 584
Samuel Metcalf 1759
Mrs. Jesse Metcalf, Providence, R. I.
Middlekauf, *see* Mitelkaf
- 585
John Mifflin March the 23 1764/Made by Jno. Fox
Map: Hudson-Mohawk route to Niagara and route from Amboy,
through N. J. and Pa., to Fort Pitt and Sandusky.
Grider, F.W. 129
D.A.R. Mus., Washington, D. C.
- 586
John Miller his horn maid at Crown Point Aug ye 1st 1762
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 587
Charles H Mills 1806
View of New York. American eagle with spread wings, 15 stars
above, etc., labeled: American coat of arms
Dallas Hist. Soc., Dallas, Texas
- 588
Richardson Miner's horn dat'd at Le Galatte Aug 29 1760
Rhyme: Sir I hope, etc. Bibl.: *see* Offerman Sale, 1937, no. 274,
ill.; Flanagan Sale, 1944, no. 35, ill.
Unknown
- 589
Israel Minor his horn October vii 1758
Grider, F.W. 51
Charles Minor, Honesdale, Pa.
- 590
Lenhart Mitelkaf (Middlekauf ?) 1783
Los Angeles Co. Mus., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 591
Jacob Mohr 1776
Judge Frank M. Trexler, Allentown, Pa.
- 592
O. L. Monell 1775
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Monro, Monroe, *see* Munrow
- 593
Richard Montague No 4 May 28th 1759. Near spout: Made at
Charstown July 5 AD 1759 by Richard Montague
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W. 43*
Rev. Dr. Montague, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 594
[Archibald Montgomerie]
Map: routes to Ticonderoga and Oswego. View of New York.
Arms of earls of Eglinton. Bibl.: *see* Andrade; Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 595
[Archibald Montgomerie]
Map: New York. British royal and Eglinton heraldic arms. Bibl.:
see Ellis and Smith
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 596
[Archibald Montgomerie] 1760
Map: New York. View of New York, labeled: Plan of the City
and Harbour of New York Anno 1760. British royal and Eglinton
heraldic arms. Bibl.: *see* Ellis and Smith
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 597
[Archibald Montgomerie] 1760
Map: New York, inscribed: Map of the County of Albany done
by a scale Eight Mile to a Inch 1760. British royal and Eglinton
heraldic arms. Bibl.: *see* Ellis and Smith
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.

- 598
T. Mooney his horn Sept 15 1777
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 599
Paul Moore Shoreham 1771/Born May 10 1742/T.O.T.W.
Scene labeled: Fort Ticonderoga 1775. Also star with inscription:
Bennington Aug 15-16 1777
Lent by Dixon Ryan Fox to N. Y. State Hist. Assoc., Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 600
T E Mooriy (Morey ?) / Ext 1783. In cartouche: S Due / To the
United States of America
Greensboro Hist. Mus. Soc., Greensboro, N. C.
- 601
Ephraim Moors his horn made at Tempels Warf 29 1775/Decr
Map: Boston and vicinity, forts, etc. *Grider, Rev. 29*. Bibl.: *see*
Culin
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- Morey, *see* Mooriy
- 602
George Morley his horn Charlestun Camp No 3 Decr ye 17th AD
1775/Liberty
Grider, Rev. 38
Mrs. Jennie M. Emmerton, Salem, Mass.
- 603
Charles Morsison (Morrison ?) G. R. 1788
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 604
Gershom Mott his horn made in Roxbury Camp March the 11th
A D 1776
Plan of Boston. Bibl.: *see* Providence Sunday Journal
Wilbur D. Brown, West Barrington, R. I.
- 605
Robert Threshie Mouswald 1853
Three massive sailing ships. Coat of arms, unidentified; motto:
Nici dominus frustra
Masonic Lib., New York, N. Y.
- 606
Capt. Jas. Mugford his horne 1772 Schooner Franklin/Ebenezer
Fo—er his horne 1778 Wyoming Vallie 1778
Record of engagements
Mariners' Mus., Newport News, Va.
- 607
Nathaniel Munrow (Monroe, Munro, Munroe ?) his horn. Above:
Shrewsbury March 4th AD 1775
Grider, Rev. 115
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- 608
David Myer his horn made by Saml More 1705/Samuel More
May ye 11th 1705
Map: route from Albany to Montreal. *Grider, F.W. 2*
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 609
Peter Myer hiss horn Año 1759
Map: New York
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 24)
- 610
Joseph Mygat[t] A.D. 1807
Bibl.: *see* Rutherford Sale, 1915, no. 406, ill.
Unknown
- 611
AW. (or AN. ?) N. his horn 1779/B N
Plan of fort at Schoharie (?). *Hartley*
David R. Dorn, Cooperstown, N. Y.
- 612
R N/1853
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 41)
- 613
John Nalson his horn December the 3 1759
Bibl.: *see* Quick
William A. Hildeman, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 614
J[osia]h Nash his [h]orn made at Norwk 1760
Rhyme: [Po]wder and [Br]other Ball, etc.
William S. Bouton, Ridgefield, Conn.
- 615
Nathl Nason 1770 Ticonderoga Novr — 1776 18th Regiment
Grider, Rev. 13 (gives 1775 for 1770 and 1776 above)
New England Historic Geneal. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- 616
James Nay at Wm Henry 1756
Thomas Woroniecki, New York, N. Y.
- 617
William Nelson his horn Brimfield September 21 1776
Index of American Design
Miss Jane Malone, San Diego, Calif.
- 618
John Nement (?) 1761
Map: New York
Mrs. C. Morton Nichols, Greenwich, Conn.
- 619
Stephen Newell his ho / A horn made at Springfield September
[o]n the 24 AD 1777
Battle scene, labeled: Salatogue (Saratoga ?). Rhyme: [Ma ?]y
the blossom, etc.
Conn. Valley Hist. Soc., Springfield, Mass.
- 620
R. Newhall 1804/Born March 1770
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Aug. 6, 1925, no. 195
Unknown
- 621
On silver end plate: The gift of James Coakley to Sam Nicholas
May 2, 1785
Map: New York. Views labeled: New York, Monteral, Qubeck,
and Habana. *Grider, F.W. 90*. Bibl.: *see* Sticht
Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.
- 622
Gideon Norton his horn April A D 1776
Henry Whitfield State Hist. Mus., Guilford, Conn.
- William Nowlin, *see* no. 691
- 623
John Noyes his horn
Heart, inscribed: Liberty, supported by British lion and unicorn;
below, ribbon inscribed: Success to America. *Grider, F.W. 100*
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 624
A Nutt Worthington 1806
Major Jerome Clark, Berryville, Va.
- 625
Philip Nye Born Jan 1 1799
Hunting scene
Ariz. Pioneers Hist. Soc., Tucson, Ariz.
- 626
Philip Oaks 1756/Elias Bascom fight on
Two buildings intended to represent Crown Point, soldiers, etc.
Rhyme: When this, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

- 627
Reuben Odell 21st Reg Capt. J. H. Rifle. Above: Quad E Rate
Demonstrandum 1777
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
- 628
Geo. Odiorne Anno Domini 1776
Caricature, after cartoon by Revere, labeled: The Able Doctor or
America Swallowing the Bitter Draught. *Grider, Rev.* 37. Bibl.:
see Culin
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 629
John Orr 1755
Grider, F.W. 92
Sebastian Griffin, Auburn, N. H.
- William Orren, *see* no. 391
- 630
Aaron Osborn's horn made at Lake George Nov 10th 1756
Map: route from Albany to Lake George. Rhyme: I Powder, etc.,
followed by: Hidelum fistelo margelo gig. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman,
Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2057; Brooks
Unknown
- 631
Nathaneil Osgood his horn/dep Jonathan Osgood
Grider, Rev. 108
Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass.
- 632
A C P [1812-1815]
Hartley
Donald D. Kling, Amsterdam, N. Y.
- 633
I. P.
Map: Mohawk River valley
Miss Kate M. Hurff, Sikeston, Mo.
- 634
T.P 1765
Map: New York. Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 28)
- 635
Levy Paddick his horn made at Tomhanocho December ye 30 1783
Map: two cities on river (not identified); plan of fort, etc.
Rhyme: Steal not, etc.
Mrs. Emma P. Levingston, New York, N. Y.
- David Pall, *see* no. 256
- 636
[Sam]vel Parce of Groton his horn 1747
Bibl.: *see* Green
Groton Hist. Soc., Groton, Mass.
- 637
Samuel Parce his horn 1755
Letchworth State Park, Castile, N. Y.
- 638
Serg. Seth Parish Fort Scott 1817
Bibl.: *see* Quick
William A. Hildeman, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 639
Amasa Park 1746
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 640
Ben Parker 1740
Grider, F.W. 193
William M. Shears, Coughnnoy, N. Y.
- Josiah Parker, *see* no. 315
Stephen Parks, *see* no. 156
- 641
Simon Parlin of Concord died May ye 29th 1753 aged eighteen
years and five month
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 2)
- 642
Deliverance Parmenter his horn made at Crown Point July 24
1760
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 643
Thos. Parshley 23 Ivly 1775/Iohn Down his horn. On plug: 1746
Grider, Rev. 114
Mr. Parshley, Manchester, N. H.
- 644
Ed M Patee 1774
Kansas State Hist. Soc., Topeka, Kansas
- 645
Timothy Patterson his powder horn made at Lake George Sep-
tember the 7 AD 1756
Grider, F.W. 126. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp
Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.
- 646
Capt John Pawling his horn made at Fort Stanwix November
8th 1758
Grider, F.W. 182
J. Stuart Brown, Montclair, N. J.
- 647
Nathan Pease
Sloop flying British pennant
Unknown
- 648
Amos Peaslee 1761
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W.* 95. (Grider believed this horn to be
the work of Samuel More, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 649
Benjamin Peck his horn
Map: Hudson River valley from New York to Albany
Robert W. G. Vail, New York, N. Y.
- 650
I. Peck 1756
Roy Vail, Warwick, N. Y.
- 651
Nathaniel Peck 27th Oct 1761
Map: New York
Ernest Wyman, Watertown, N. Y.
- 652
Peter Peck his horn 1777
Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.
- 653
Left. Samuel Peck his horn made at Lake George Aug ye 5 A.D.
1758/Legalette Augst 22 1760
Rhymes: Steel not, etc.; I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W.* 180
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 654
Nathan Pemberton 1758
Map: New York
Robert Whitney Horne, Newtonville, Mass.
- 655
Edmond Pendelton 1758
Barnum Mus., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 656
Capt John Pennoyer Setler for the 26 Redgt in c No 3 his horn
made Octobr ye 10th in the year of Our Lord 1775/xiii Day
Map with buildings and forts labeled: New Boston, Old Boston,
Charlston. *Grider, Rev.* 125
Old Stone Fort Mus., Schoharie, N. Y.

- 657
Jonathan Penoyer his horn. Above: Oblong Iuly the 14 AD 1757
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 22)
- 658
Thomas Penoyers horn made at Lake George Jeuly the 27 1758
Map: Lake George with Forts William Henry and Ticonderoga.
Grider, F.W. 64
Springfield City Lib., Springfield, Mass.
- 659
Made May 1 1813 (?) by D. C. Perkins Aurelius Cayuga County
N.Y.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 31)
- 660
Hamlet Perkins horn
Lion and unicorn supporting crowned disk surrounded by:
Gresey Daniel. *Grider, F.W. 26*
Old South Meeting House, Boston, Mass.
- 661
Jonathan Perkins
Sailing vessel flying the American Jack. *Grider, F.W. 91*
Sebastian Griffin, Auburn, N. H.
- 662
M Perkins May 12 1804
Three-masted frigate, building, double-headed spread eagle sur-
mounted by crown
Priming horn
Charles B. Gardner, New London, Conn.
- 663
Joshua Peter / Benj. Seelyes
Brig of war, etc. Bibl.: *see* Fish Sale, 1940, no. 117
Unknown
- 664
Amasa Peterson Trout Brook 1837 A.D.
Scene: battle of Plattsburg, 1814; and fort labeled: The Old Star
Fort Ticonderoga. Bibl.: *see* Grancsay, 1931
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 665
John Peterson his horn made in Roxbury Sepr 16 1775
Grider, Rev. 81
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 10)
- 666
Yelverton Peyton Capt. 9th Regt. Foot. St. Augustine East
Florida Jeny 30th 1767
View of Havana and its forts, labeled: The City of Havana illumi-
nated at the embarkation of the British troops July the 7th 1763.
Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 667
Mat Phelps New Haven 1808
Belchertown Hist. Assoc., Belchertown, Mass.
- 668
Silas Phelps' horn made at Lebanon May ye 5 1774
Rhyme: Take not, etc.
Burlington Hist. Soc., Burlington, Wis.
- 669
Philip 1760
British royal arms
Marshall G. Hill, Afton, N. Y.
- 670
Capt. Zebulon M. Pike his horne 1807
Bibl.: *see* Watkins
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 671
Nathanael Piper his horn Concord
Grider, Rev. 99
James D. Wynkoop, Hurley, N. Y.
- 672
John Plant 1742
Lent by Arthur B. Norton to Mus., Faith Trumbull Chapter,
D.A.R., Norwich, Conn.
- 673
Solomon Plant his horn made at Oswegotchie in Canada Septem-
ber ye 14 1760
Grider, F.W. 96
W. A. Plant, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 674
Ezra Platt his horn made at Fort Ontario September 22nd 1760
Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Lent by William H. Coverdale to Chauvin Mus., Tadoussac,
P. Q., Canada
- 675
In cartouche: Thomas Plowman Anno 1759 (*see also* no. 192A)
Map: Mohawk valley route to Lake Ontario. *Grider, F.W. 20*
Bibl.: *see* Wightman
Lent by Edwin R. Dobbin to Geneva Hist. Mus., Geneva, N. Y.
- 676
Justus Plumb his horn Fairfield Brig Defense 1776
Charles E. Harris, West Roxbury, Mass.
- 677
Nathan Plummer his horn made by him 1777/Liberty
Grider, Rev. 103; Index of American Design
Chicago Hist. Soc., Chicago, Ill.
- 678
Henery Pole his horn Fairhaven 1819
Rhyme: Hairs deth, etc. Also: I made 100 barrells
Harry L. Hanson, Santa Ana, Calif.
- 679
Ebenzer Polley (Polly ?) his horn 1776 made in New York by
E P F
Plan labeled: New York Water Works
Unknown
- 680
Isaac Post Stony Point taken July 16th 1779
Grider, Rev. 148. Bibl.: *see* Culin
Mrs. Elvina Roosa, Hurley, N. Y.
- 681
Christopher Potter 1762
R. I. Hist. Soc., Providence, R. I.
Christopher Potter, *see* no. 347
- 682
Joshua Potter his horne 1757/Marched on alarm to Ticonderoga
July 8 1758 2d Boston Regiment
Map: Lakes George and Champlain with forts, etc.
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 683
Samuel Potter AD 1776
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 684
Silas Pratt 1779/Silas Pratt his horn 1779
Grider, Rev. 50
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 18)
- 685
Ioseph Prentice his horn made att Danbury December first AD
1778
Grider, Rev. 149
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 686
Valentine Prentice Sandisfield Mass Sarg. in Capt Pete Pages
Co'y begvn his horn 1 Jan 1777
Map: Hudson-Champlain route, labeled: Ye Way to Canady.
Diary. Rhyme: My horn and I, etc.
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 17)

- 687
Willoughby Prescott horn mead at Crownpoint Novm ye 17 1759
Map: Lakes George and Champlain, forts, etc. Bibl.: *see* Ginsburg and Levy
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 688
Joshua Preston
Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Cleveland, Ohio
- 689
Garshom Prince his horn made at Crownpoint Septm ye 3rd day 1761/Prince+Negro his horn m
Bibl.: *see* Harvey
Wyoming Hist. Geol. Soc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 690
Silvester Prince August the 14 1761
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 691
Lieut. Abl Prindel's (Prindle) made at No. 4 June 30th 1757 / W[illiam] N[owlin]
Rhymes: I Powder, etc.; 'Tis best abroad, etc. Bibl.: *see* Nowlin
William Nowlin, Dearborn, Mich.
- 692
David Prior his horn Boston
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2048; Brooks
Priming horn
Unknown
- 693
Elisha Prouty his horn 1785
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 694
Danel Puegess his horn maid at Fort Edward October the 24 1758
Hartley. Bibl.: *see* Rickard
Old Stone Fort Mus., Schoharie, N. Y.
- 695
Mr. C. Punderson's horn May 4th 1759
Suffolk Co. Hist. Soc., Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.
- 696
Nathl. Purdy Courtland Town March 13 1814
F. Fenn, Camillus, N. Y.
- 697
Aaron Putnam his horn November the 7 1776
Hartley
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 698
Israel Putnam in Pomfret Con his horn 1749
Hartley. Bibl.: *see* Fort Ticonderoga Mus.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 699
Capt Israel Putnam's horn made at Fort Wm Henry Novr the 10th AD 1756
Map: New York. Rhyme: When bows, etc. *Grider, F.W. 1; Grider Albums* (another drawing by Grider is in the Worcester Hist. Soc., a sketch by Lyman C. Draper in the Wis. Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis.). Bibl.: *see* Culin; Dickinson; Hildreth; Sticht; Thompson
Said by Grider to have been made by John Bush
Lent by Mrs. Mary Putnam Houser to Ohio State Archaeol. Hist. Soc., Marietta, Ohio
- 700
John I. Putnam horn No 4 Octbr 1st 1757
Hartley
Willard Putnam, Tribes Hill, N. Y.
- 701
1832 P Q B (Peter Quackenbush)/B D Jan 14 1825/Gln Monty (Glen, Montgomery Co.)
Hartley
Priming horn
Harry B. W. Spencer, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- 702
I R 1767
Beacon and watch tower
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 703
W R 1819
Alphabet from A to P
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.
- 704
Thomas Randall his horn in the y 1759. Above: Luninburgh June 15
Grider, F.W. 150
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 4)
George Ransier, *see* no. 479
Rarick, *see* Rejrg
- 705
Jean Rasons Sacketts Harbor
Full-rigged ship
J. A. Lunn, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 706
G. Read 1783
Fred Parnell, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Canada
- 707
Jacob Read Junaer his poudar horn and wit. Above: A.D. 1779 January New Hartford
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 708
[Red Jacket or John Blacksmith]
Said to have been engraved by George Catlin. Bibl.: *see* Parker
Wyoming Hist. Geol. Soc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 709
Johannes Rejrg (Rarick ?)
Grider, Rev. 67
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 710
George B. Revere 1839
Monmouth Co. Hist. Assoc., Freehold, N. J.
- 711
Timothy Runnalls (Reynolds) his horn mead at Ticonderoga August the 2 1759/Jonathan Webb his hand
Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
- 712
Capt. Chas. Richardes of ye 95th Regt. Fort Nin[ety-Six]
Map: North Carolina with Cherokee Indian towns. View of Fort Johnston. Bibl.: *see* C. J. Sawyer
Unknown
- 713
Peter Richardson 1773/D.T. (Detroit ?)
Bibl.: *see* Tyler
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 714
John Mikiel Richer his horn carved by Samuel More 1772
Map: New York
Mrs. Everett Mays, East Liverpool, Ohio
- 715
Gideon Ricker, grandfather's brother born 1773
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 20)
Jonas Riffenberg, *see* no. 943

716

Amos Riggs horn Indian and French Wars 1755, 1759, 1765/
Enock Riggs son of Amos Riggs, War of 1777
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2058; Brooks
Unknown

717

Frederick Robbins his horn made September the 7th 1775 in
Roxbury Camps/In defence of liberty
Grider, Rev. 120
Frederick A. Robbins, Hartford, Conn.

718

Engraved by Pev. Robertson Corpl. in Capt. Peytons Compy in
the 9th Regt. St Augustine March 11th 1767
View of Havana, labeled: The City of Havanna illuminated at the
embarkation of the Brittish troops July the 7th 1763
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 36)

719

Mauries Robeson Esqr Sussix County August ye 7th 1756
Rhyme: Depend on Him, etc. Bibl.: *see* Mercer
Bucks Co. Hist. Soc., Doylestown, Pa.

720

John Robie New Hampshire in New England Hampton Falls
Philadelphia Mus. Art, Philadelphia, Pa.
See also Roby

721

Abraham Robinson his horn made at Fort Cumberland Nor 30th
1759
Grider, F.W. 47
William F. Swan, Boston, Mass.

722

Increase Robinson Jur his horn March
Rhyme: Take not, etc. *Index of American Design*
Mrs. Increase Robinson, Chicago, Ill.

723

Samuel Robinson 1754
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.

724

E. Roby 1757
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
See also Robie

725

Jabez Rockwell of Ridgebury Conn his horn made in camp at
Valley Forge first used at Monmouth June 23 1778 & last at
Yorktown 1781
Grider, Rev. 134. Bibl.: *see* Sticht
Charles F. Rockwell, Honesdale, Pa.

726

Robert Rodgers his horn Fort Wm Henry June ye 3d 1756.
Above: Wm White
Grider, F.W. 160 (says "evidently engraved by John Bush").
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Amer. Art Assoc., Jan. 31, 1921, no. 211, ill.
Mrs. A. F. Wilson, New York, N. Y. (in 1942)

727

Benjamin Rogers The King Crown 1763
Plan of fort
J. A. Lunn, Ithaca, N. Y.

728

Calvin Rogers Qubec 1798
Other inscriptions: General Wolfe, Heights of Abraham, Upper-
town, etc.
Lent by O. J. Bierly to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.

729

Charles Rogers Ticonderoga June 28 1759
Fortified site labeled: Ft Ticonderoga 1759 taken by the British.
Grider, F.W. 203
A. G. Richmond, Canajoharie, N. Y.

730

Elijah Rogers his horn made by him at Litchfield Dec 1763
Provincial Surveyor to His Majesty the King
Map: central and southern New Hampshire
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.

731

Major Rogers—The gift of Sir Wm. Johnson to his trusted
friend & Officer Maj. Robt. Rogers Com'ding Rangers April of '59
Map: region from Albany to Canada, Lake Ontario, and Chaudiere
River, labeled: Water Ways from New York to Canada Based on
Bellin's latest maps . . . A.D. 1759. A second inscription refers to
map horns engraved by Paul Revere. Bibl.: *see* Society for the
Preservation of New England Antiquities
Soc. Preserv. New England Antiquities, Boston, Mass.

732

Stephens Rogers 1775
New London Co. Hist. Soc., New London, Conn.

733

W H Rogers his horn Sacketts Harbor 1813/Let the Eagle scream
Map: Fort Stanwix, Rome, Black River, Watertown
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.

734

John Rook
Sailing vessels, U.S. seal, etc.
Miss Katherine Ellis, North Scituate, Mass.

735

Charles Rooss
Map: Staten Island to Lakes Erie and Ontario; also Boston, Bay
of Fundy, Quebec
Miss Janet E. Ehnes, Detroit, Mich.

736

David Rose/BD his make
Plan of Montreal with harbor, forts, etc. *Grider, Rev. 111*
Menzo Drake, Dolgeville, N. Y.

Clint Ross, *see* no. 214

737

Nathaniel L Rost of Lee his horn April 23 in the year 1772
Grider, Rev. 19
Mrs. Whiting, Laconia, N. H.

738

[Daniel Rowe]
Map: New York. Two figures, labeled: François and Ireland.
Grider, F.W. 123
Lent by Clifford L. Lord to N. Y. State Hist. Assoc., Coopers-
town, N. Y. (in 1944)

739

[Ro]wlands horn m in the. On spout: 1777
Plan of fort. Portraits of Patrick Henry and Gage, labeled re-
spectively: Liberty or death and Old Thomas Gage going from
Boston. *Grider, Rev. 35; Grider Albums; Hartley*
Margaret Reaney Mem. Lib. (Hartley Coll.), St. Johnsville, N. Y.
John Ruben, *see* Ruben John

740

John Ruble
Animals and birds in three bands separated by borders
Long Island Hist. Soc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

741

Nicholas Ruffello Ticonderoga Aug 18 1759
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Timothy Runnalls, *see* no. 711

742

James Russ his horn. Made by T. Gauy
Lent by Dr. John Deyo to Washington's Headquarters, New-
burgh, N. Y.

- 743
James Russ March 17 1773
Rhyme: Don't take, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Enoch Russell, *see* no. 836
- 744
J. D. Russell 1826 New York
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 745
M S 1772 J 11
Grider, Rev. 76
Thomas R. Lawrence, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- 746
W. E. S.
Map: New York. Coat of arms, unidentified. Bibl.: *see* Hope; Smith
Scarborough Mus., Scarborough, England
- 747
Ebenezer Sage Lake George 1756/Memento Mori
Grider, F.W. 207
H. N. Rutt, Middletown, Conn.
- 748
John Smith Sanborn in Kennsin. Above: J S 1776. Below: The rode to Crown Poyint E D C
Grider, Rev. 86. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 15)
- 749
David Sanders September 1775
Grider, Rev. 123
Thomas M. Howell, Canandaigua, N. Y.
- 750
Jonathan Sargent his horn made in Norich Novm 18 1777
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 751
Amos Savage / Middletown C't. 1756
*Grider, F.W. 217**
Prof. Cheney, Hamrocks Falls, N. Y.
- 752
Abijah Sawin his horn made in Roxbury Camp
Rockwell Gardiner, Jr., Hadley, N. Y.
- 753
George Schaeffer 1806
Pa. State Mus., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 754
1759 Iohan Christ Schel[li]. Above: Hure Koenig Ioerg
Grider, F.W. 42; Grider Albums
Unknown (Herkimer, N. Y.)
- 755
Frans Schimmell 1759
Map: New York. Fort labeled: Fort Niagara 24th Julli 1759.
Grider, F.W. 41
Unknown (Taunton, Mass.)
- 756
[Lawrence Schoolcroft] 1761
View of fort with two towers, labeled: EDW (Fort Edward).
Grider, F.W. 200
H. J. Cookinham, Utica, N. Y.
- 757
William Schoonmaker made Croun Point/Samuel Anderson 1769
Grider, Rev. 3
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 758
[Schuyler]
Map: Lake Ontario, Forts Niagara and Ontario. Plan of Fort Pitt. View of Schuyler Manor in Albany
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 759
Abel Scott his horn Dorchester Decembr 26 1775
Views of Boston and Charlestown. *Grider, Rev. 127*
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 760
John Scribner his horn made at Fort Stanwix October the 30 1780
Plan of Fort Stanwix and village
Arthur J. Lester, Binghamton, N. Y.
- Benj. Seelyes, *see* no. 663
- 761
Major Samuel Seldens P horn. Above: Lyme March the 9th AD 1776. Below: Made for the defence of liberty
Plan of British and American defenses on Boston Neck. *Grider, Rev. 28*. Bibl.: *see* Avery; Sticht; Thompson
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- 762
William Sephe n s d 1776
Mrs. H. T. Mann, Rolla, Mo.
- 763
[Major John Shannon] A. Kincaid. 1811
Made by Kincaid for Major Shannon. Bibl.: *see* Braucher
Harry P. Davis, New Middletown, Ohio
- 764
Elijah Sharp his horn Fort Edward June 17 1759
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. Other inscriptions: Success to the Brittish arms. This is defiance to the proud French. Our duke is a bold commander. *Grider, F.W. 127*
Erastus Corning, Jr., Albany, N. Y.
- 765
John Sharp 1777 his horn
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 766
Beniaman Shaw his horn 1759/I Taylor
Thomas Cooper, Caddoa, Colo.
- 767
F. R. Shaw his horn 1811-1813
Soc. Preserv. New England Antiquities, Boston, Mass.
- 768
James Shaw horn May 26 1788/of 9. Month 1785/Iames Shaw his 1786
Index of American Design
Miss Mary E. Shaw, New Castle, Del.
- 769
Thomas Shearer February 3 1772
View labeled: Charles Town Suth Cirlenea. Also Asshely and Cupperi Rivers, Neuberui, and Ft. Jonston. Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 770
John Sheley (Shelley, Shelly ?)
Rhyme: Bear always, etc. Bibl.: *see* Winchester
O. C. Sheley, Independence, Mo.
- 771
Saml Shepard May 4 1770/Fransis Tansel June 1809; etc.
Tom-L. Johnson, Bedford, N. Y.
- 772
Benjamin Sherburne. Above: Liberty A.D. 1782
J. L. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.
- 773
Edward Sherburne his horn Jan 23 1776 made at Cambridge/ Success*to liberty
Grider, Rev. 14
Charles A. Stearns, Boston, Mass.

- 774
Rufus Sherman 1760 his horn
Plans of forts, labeled: Biards Hill Fourte and Gallus Fourte.
Rhyme: Powder and Ball, etc.
Frank S. Brockett, Cambridge, N. Y.
- 775
Abraham Shoemaker. Above: Oswego Octo. 21 1812
Onondaga Hist. Assoc., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 776
Christopher Sickler 1803
Gloucester Co. Hist. Soc., Woodbury, N. J.
- 777
Jacob Siply his horn made at Fort Edward 1776
Dr. P. A. Matteson, Bennington, Vt.
- 778
Richard Skidmor his horn 1764 Salam
Grider, F.W. 30
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- 779
Ionth Smead his horn made at Crounpoint July ye 2 1760
Grider, F.W. 172
Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass.
- Lieut. Smith, *see* no. 134
- 780
Made for A—— Smith Boston Neck Cannan 1789
Harbor and buildings
F. Earl Dunn, Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 781
Abisha Smith 1st. Jan. 1825 to Wm. F. Smith 1st. Jan. 1851/
Support the Union
New London Co. Hist. Soc., New London, Conn.
- 782
Elijah Smith his horn made at HSG. . . /Isaac How
Plan of fort, labeled: Fort Edward 1760. *Grider, F.W. 9*
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 783
Elijah Smith Roxbury June 27 Liberty 1775/Jonn. Eamin
Albert Foster, Jr., South Orange, N. J.
- 784
Eliud Smith his horn made at Granville in the year of Our Lord
1816 / Mad by Benja. Markham
Rhyme: Stel not, etc.
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 785
Henry Smith his horn Oct 11 A.D. 1778
Bibl.: *see* Bale-Poillon Sale, 1918, no. 1858; Sale, Walpole Gal-
leries, Jan. 10-11, 1924, no. 348, ill.
Unknown
- 786
J. Smith Merriam 1775
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 787
James Smith, Captain of Artillery
Map: route from New York to Schenectady and Fort Schuyler.
Bibl.: *see* Fish Sale, 1940, no. 116
Unknown
- 788
Jonathan Smith. Above: A 13 1751 Deat
Grider, F.W. 104
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
- 789
Rebben Smith 12 April 1760
Map: New York. *Harley*
Curtis H. Reider, Fulton, N. Y.
- 790
Tom Smith 1778. Above: Valy Forge the eaight day of April/Shep
bound to Hol Land
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 791
Wm Smith
Map: New York
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.
- Wm. F. Smith, *see* no. 781
- 792
Asa Smyth 1865
Ships. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2043; Brooks
Unknown
- 793
Zapnin Smythe his horne Aprel ye 17 1774/Horne we will strife
together Z. S. 1776/Noe boots or bread Dec ye 11 1777 Vallye
Forge/Ye dam rebel did make ye goode horn/GR/June ye 29
L.G. 1778 L. Gideon
Lexington Hist. Soc., Lexington, Mass.
- 794
Jonathan Snow his horn made August the 23 1757
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 795
John Snyder 1691
Grider, F.W. 15
Mrs. H. Snyder, Downing, N. Y.
- William Spark, *see* no. 356
- 796
Jacob Spaulding [1775-1776]
Bibl.: *see* Bowman Sale, 1938, no. 246
Unknown
- 797
Hobart Spencer's horn dated Crown Point Novr 7 1759
Rhyme: Men of might, etc. *Grider, F.W. 136*
M. Swain, Laconia, N. H.
- 798
Dave Spicer Trump[eter]/3rd Artillery [1846-1848]
Figures: Alamo, ox yoke, crossed guidons, field cannon, etc.
Bibl.: *see* Quick
William A. Hildeman, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 799
Wm Sponheim 1732 his horn
Early forts: Fort Edward, Albany, etc.
Jefferson Co. Hist. Soc., Watertown, N. Y.
- 800
William Spornbery 1758 his horn
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W. 16*
Jefferson Co. Hist. Soc., Watertown, N. Y.
- 801
John Sprague his powder horn June 1 1762 in ye 39th year of his
age/Made by Isaac Lawrence
View of Quebec; soldiers in combat. Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
B. M. Baxter, West Middletown, Ohio
- Benjamin Standly, *see* no. 803
- 802
J Stanifords 1797
Hermann W. Williams, Jr., New York, N. Y.
- 803
Benjamin Standly (Stanley) his horn m at Winter Hill October
the 4 1775
Grider, Rev. 11
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.

- 804
Capt Gad Stanley's horn made at Phillip's Burrough Decbr ye
10 1776
Grider, Rev. 109. Bibl.: see Culin
Stanley T. Goss, Chicago, Ill.
- 805
This horn belongs to Gid Stanley Kingston. Stony Point was taken
July 16 1779/I know for I was there
Map: route from New York to Albany
Lent by O. J. Bierly to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 806
Genl John Stark
Grider, Rev. 1 (another drawing by Grider is in the Worcester
Hist. Soc.). Bibl.: see Culin; Dickinson
Manchester Hist. Assoc., Manchester, N. H.
- 807
[John Stark] June the 11 1768
Views: Chester Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's
Cathedral
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 808
William Starling July 17 1760
Plan of Fort Niagara, with key to various sections marked from
A to G; F is labeled: The place where the action of 24 July 1759.
Grider, F.W. 212
Clarence P. Vrooman, Tribes Hill, N. Y.
- 809
Jesse Starr
Map: Boston with fortifications of 1775
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 11)
- 810
Alvin Stebbins his powder horn May 4 1792
Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass.
- 811
Joseph Stebbins
Hist. Soc. Greenfield, Greenfield, Mass.
Harmon Stebens, see no. 389
- 812
Benjamin Stedman his horn made at Roxbury Camp in the year
of Our Lord 1775
View of Boston or Charlestown
J. W. Baxter, Cleveland, Ohio
- 813
Samuel Steel his horn Brookline July 23 1775/Liberty
Grider, Rev. 151
Mr. Smith, Portsmouth, Ohio
- 814
Eliphalet Stephens his horn made at Oroswago Ano t ye 1757
View of town. *Grider, F.W. 141*
Sheldon Mus., Middlebury, Vt.
- 815
Wm. Sterling Lyme his horne 10 September 1812
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 816
Brimsley Stevens Lake George Oct 3 1758
Grider, F.W. 181
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- 817
John Stevens his horn 1766
Grider, F.W. 14
R. Eckerson, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- 818
William Stewart gardner
British royal arms; Adam and Eve under Tree of Life; agri-
cultural implements, etc.
Edison Institute, Dearborn, Mich.
- 819
Capt Stillman N.J. 1787/Jony Bull be Damd also the Hessians
Rhyme: Stand your ground, etc.
Priming horn of the Trenton Artillery Company 1787
Lent by O. J. Bierly to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 820
Eber Stone's horn dated Guilford January the 16 Anno Dom 1775
Rhyme: My day's to come, etc.
Henry Whitfield State Hist. Mus., Guilford, Conn.
- 821
E. Storrs 1777
Bibl.: see Sale, Crane . . . Agency, 1939
Unknown
- 822
Dauid Sturgis his ho[r]n made at Lake Gorge Ocr 1758
Soldiers drilling, etc. *Grider, F.W. 137*. Bibl.: see Beauchamp
L. S. Strang, Amsterdam, N. Y.
- 823
Jacob Sull made by him at Hickory Town 1770
Dr. P. A. Matteson, Bennington, Vt.
- 824
Alexander Sutherland of H. B. and Capt. Sinclairs Com. Above:
September 10 1761
Map: route from New York to Schenectady and Fort George.
Figure of Scot in plaid and kilts. Bibl.: see W. C. White
Mrs. Royal R. Riggs, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 825
William Swart at Poughkanfinck April 29 Anno 1776/Liberty or
death
Grider, Rev. 59
Unknown
- 826
D. T. Crown Point 1758
Bibl.: see Anderson Sale, 1912, no. 1393
Unknown
- 827
Philip Tabele New York 1776
Huguenot & Hist. Assoc., New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 828
Noel Taber (Taber) his horn/WH 1778/Eager the soldier meets
his desperate foe
Grider, Rev. 31
Thomas Adams, Johnstown, N. Y.
- 829
Record Taber his horne Kings Towne 1756
Map: route from Albany to Fort Carillon. Plan labeled: The plan
of the battle at Fort Caralion July 8 1758. Owner's military
record, 1757-1760. Rhyme: Defending the King, etc. Bibl.: see
Fort Ticonderoga Mus.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 830
James Tagert his horn 1757
Arlington Hist. Soc., Arlington, Mass.
- 831
Joseph Taggett 1796
Newport Hist. Soc., Newport, R. I.
Talbot, see Torbert
- 832
Stephen Tambling his horn dat'd Crown Point Augt 4h 1761
Harry S. Newman, New York, N. Y.
Fransis Tansel, see no. 771
- 833
John Tansell April 6 da[y] 1819
Large eagle with shield, animals, etc.
Dr. Roy S. Horton, Santa Ana, Calif.

- 834
BSH John Tansel 1822
American eagle, shield, arrows, and motto E Pluribus Unum
Sutter's Fort Hist. Mus., Sacramento, Calif.
- 835
Ingraved by Tim Tansel 1836/Agin Jackson
American eagle with motto E Pluribus Unum, etc.
Ohio State Archaeol. Hist. Soc., Columbus, Ohio
- 836
Tim Tansel 13. 1836/Enoch Russell
Eagle and motto E Pluribus Unum, etc. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole
Galleries, Jan. 10-11, 1924, no. 75, ill.
Unknown
- Tayadenega, *see* no. 100
- Tayler, Taylir, *see under* Taylor
- 837
Abraham Taylor his horn Crown Point Nouember ye 14th A Dom
1760
Grider, F.W. 27
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 838
Daniel Tayler (Taylor) his horn made at Crown Point Sepr 23
1760
Grider, F.W. 194
George T. Winn, Windsor, Vt.
- I. Taylor, *see* no. 766
- 839
Iohn Taylir (Taylor) Swego May 16 1765
Map: New York. Plan labeled: Niagara Fort. *Grider, F.W. 199*.
Bibl.: *see* Holden
Major Frank A. Butts (Betts ?), Washington, D. C.
- 840
Wm Taylor 1771 Fishkill/4th Reg.
Virgil Ney, Omaha, Nebr.
- 841
General [Zachary] Taylor 1841
Figures of General Taylor on his horse and Indian labeled: Black
Hawk; U.S. coat of arms; etc.
Baylor Univ. (Texas History Coll.), Waco, Texas
- 842
[Tecumseh] 1799
Large figure of Indian, etc. Bibl.: *see* Culin
Univ. Mus., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lieutenant Teerpenning, *see* no. 249
- 843
[Johannus Ten Broeck]
Map: New York
D.A.R. Mus., Washington, D. C.
- 844
S[amuel] T[en] B[roeck] / 1760
Grider, F.W. 142; Hartley
Schenectady Co. Hist. Soc., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Terpening, *see* Teerpenning
- 845
John Thatcher Aug 17 1758 his horn made at Laejuro/Jyish
Frank Faucher, Warwick, N. Y.
- 846
Awbrey Thomas fecit Ochr ye 17 1758
Solomon's Temple and coat of arms
Long Island Hist. Soc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 847
Isaac Thomas his horn Haddam Conn. Cap Pecks Company
Fifth Battalion Dec 25th 1776
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2060; Brooks
Unknown
- 848
Elijah Thompson his horn Apriel the 1 Anno Dom 1769
Sailing vessel, labeled: 15 ton named the Sloop Nansy. *Grider, F.W. 108*
Mr. Kinnie, Johnstown, N. Y.
- 849
Joseph Thompson his horn made at Crownpoint in the year 1775
Litchfield Hist. Soc., Litchfield, Conn.
- 850
Robert Thompson Jr his horn made at Ft Edward Iany 2nt 1759
Map: Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario. *Grider, F.W. 38*
Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me.
- 851
Jeams Thomson his horne made by D C/Wilhelm Klein
Plans of two forts labeled: WK and Fort Schyler Oct ye 8th 1777.
Grider, Rev. 112
S. Quilhot, Amsterdam, N. Y.
- 852
James W. Titus 1846/Fort Defiance/Libberty
James E. Serven, Santa Ana, Calif.
- James Tobias, *see* no. 131
- 853
Hugh Tolford his powder horn
Bibl.: *see* Bowman Sale, 1938, no. 250
Unknown
- 854
Abraham Tomlinson Kingston 1812
Grider, War of 1812, 5
Dr. T. S. Hitchcock, Oswego, N. Y.
- 855
Hanty Tomson neuyork John Garee Sarjatin Colonal Sghlrs
Compy 1759
Map: river with English and German or Dutch place names
(Hudson River from New York to Albany ?)
Morristown Natl. Hist. Park, Morristown, N. J.
- 856
Jacob Tomson his horn made in Queback 1760
Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, Va.
- 857
Lamb Torbert 1787
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.
- 858
Iohn Towne 1756 / W.H.Towne / W H T / 1737, with letter M
below
Grider, F.W. 102
Horatio Towne, Boston, Mass.
- 859
Benjamin Townsend his horn New York September the 24 1776
Lists names of states; also inscribed: God save the States of
America
Joseph A. Skinner, Holyoke, Mass.
- 860
Jonathan Townsend 1677 / I T / Jacob Caton
Selden A. Ingraham, Leominster, Mass.
- 861
Charles Treat his horn made September the 2 Roxbury 1775
Buildings on waterfront, sailing ships, etc. Bibl.: *see* Braucher
Fred J. Braucher, Canfield, Ohio

- 862
John Truman June 29th 1760
Grider, F.W. 33
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- 863
Benjamin Tubbs his powder horn Luenburg May 12 1759 / Seth Eaton
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 864
John Miller Tubs his horn made at No. 4 Octr 24 1757
Dewey Bryant, Greenwood Mountain, Me.
- 865
Nathan Tubs Drummager in Coln Burrels Regt his horn made at Ticonderoga in January 1777/Made by Jonas Cleveland
Plan of Fort Ticonderoga
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 866
Samuel Tuck his horn made in Kensington Sixteen
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 867
Isaac Turck March 4th 1740
Grider, F.W. 188
Erastus Turck, Kingston, N. Y.
- 868
Thomas Tuttle 1761
Map: New York; also St. Lawrence River with Montreal and Quebec. Views of New York and Louisburg. Bibl.: *see* Fort Ticonderoga Mus.; Grancsay, 1931
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 869
Philip M Ulmer 1776
Map: Lakes George and Champlain, Fort George, etc. *Grider, Rev. 12*
J. B. Sterns, Camden, N. H.
- 870
John Utter Fort Edward Aug 22 1756
Bibl.: *see* Ernst Sale, 1926, no. 711
Unknown
- 871
John Utter his horne maid at Crown Point July 1762
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 872
A. Vail March ye 29th 1757
Map: Champlain valley. Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Roy Vail, Warwick, N. Y.
- 873
Gilbert Vail 1762
Suffolk Co. Hist. Soc., Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.
- 874
Anno 1683 A V[an] A[ntwerpen] / AAW P
Grider, F.W. 144
Unknown (formerly owned by Rufus A. Grider)
- Gaerrit Van Buren, *see* no. 882
- 875
Peter Van Dyck
Map: New York and Newark Bays. *Grider, Rev. 16*. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Amer. Art Assoc., Jan. 31, 1921, no. 210
Unknown
- 876
John E Van Eps / Made by L P
Grider, Rev. 53; Grider Albums
Lewis Van Epps, Fultonville, N. Y.
- Van Hoesen, *see* Van Hoosen, Van Hosen
Peter Van Hoosen, *see* no. 878
- 877
Leonard Van Hooser his horn/Made by Samuel More at Poughkeepsie 1775
Map: route from New York to Fort Stanwix
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 878
Leonard Van Hooser his horn/Made by Samuel More at Poughkeepsie in ye year 1775
Views labeled: New York; Poughkeepsie—Peter Van Hoosen
Mohawk 1810. Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 879
Abram Van Horn Montgomery Coy New York
Grider, Rev. 52
Abraham Van Horne, Fort Hunter, Montgomery Co., N. Y.
- 880
Peter Van Hosen his horn Morristown N.J. 1789
Rhyme: Steel not, etc.
Lent by O. J. Bierly to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 881
Lawrence Van Kleeck his horn a present by Mindert Van Kleeck
May ye 31 day 1765
Map: route from New York to Fort Stanwix, including site labeled: Poughkeepsie State Hous. Rhyme: Ye lion, etc.
Rockwell Gardiner, Jr., Hadley, N. Y.
- 882
Peter Van Loo Elburg 1659 / Gaerrit Van Buren Schoharie 1787
Grider, F.W. 211
A. G. Richmond, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- 883
Iohannis V[an] S[iclen] 1762
View of city, sailing vessel, etc. *Grider, F.W. 143*
George W. Van Siclen, New York, N. Y.
- 884
Cornelius Van Wormer May the 12th 1777. Above: Skeensborough
Eight sailing vessels, two labeled: Royal French and Lady Washington
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 885
Jacob Van Wostt den 24 My 1776
Sailing vessel and whale, labeled: Jonas alot voor den heere.
Grider, Rev. 138
Luther H. Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.
- 886
Isaac Varmi May 1763
Mrs. E. T. H. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.
- 887
John Vaughan his horn made Sepr 20th 1764
Figures of duelers, labeled: J C Hyde/Gard your head. Rhymes: I Powder, etc.; Steal not, etc. *Grider, F.W. 147*. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp; Culin; Thompson
Oneida Hist. Soc., Utica, N. Y.
- 888
Veeder / D W 1757 / P B 1802
Grider, F.W. 145
Unknown (Schenectady, N. Y.)
- 889
Wm Edward Ver-Planck 1804
Map: route from Albany to Lake Oneida. View of house, labeled: Ver Planck House Fish-Kill On The Hudson 1783 W.E.V.P.
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 890
Lodovicus Viele 1756
Grider, F.W. 5
John L. Sevits, Schenectady, N. Y.

- 891
A. G. W. 1764
Beverly Hist. Soc., Beverly, Mass.
- 892
D W 1794
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.
- 893
D. W. Pomfret March 25 1765
View labeled: East View of the City of Philadelphia; also view of State House, and marine view
Bland Gallery, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- 894
J. W. 1781
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Oct. 20, 1926, no. 115
Unknown
- 895
J. M. W. 1770
British royal arms, labeled: G.R. The Kron of Inglan
George D. McQueen, Omaha, Nebr.
- 896
Mihl Waben City of New York
Map: Hudson River valley. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2046; Brooks
Unknown
- 897
Luther Wade his horn Jvly the 5 1759 Malegash (Lunenburg, N. S.)
Mrs. Leslie T. Stow, Boston, Mass.
- 898
Jacob Wagner Año 1760 / I Mathes / John Mathes
Map: New York. Bibl.: *see* Brockett, 1941
Frank S. Brockett, Cambridge, N. Y.
- 899
I. Wakefeild (Wakefield) 1760. Also: Oswago 1757
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Amer. Art Assoc.—Anderson Galleries, Feb. 9–10, 1938, no. 168
Unknown
Sasehed and William Wakefield, *see* no. 201
- 900
Lieut. Charles Wallace
Map: route of fortified posts from Albany to Quebec, with distances indicated. Bibl.: *see* Tomlinson
Poughkeepsie Mus., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 901
Made by R. Wallace his horn Fort Anne 1774. Around large end: Crown Point May 14 1775 / Ticonderoga June 11 1775
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 902
Henry Walton 1768 / J E Brown
Grider, Rev. 61. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2057; Brooks
Unknown
- 903
Henry Walton 1776 / Lobster back see them run
Rhyme: Musket and powder, etc.
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 904
Daniel Ward his horn. Above: Foart Edward August 23 1759
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W. 184*
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 905
Peter Ward 1777
Grider, Rev. 5
Springfield City Lib., Springfield, Mass.
- 906
Swood Ward 1761
Map: New York
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 907
Phinehas Warner 1748 / Hardwick
Grider, F.W. 105
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
- 908
William Warner his horn made August 14th 1762 made at Ticondaroga
Grider, Rev. 128
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 909
John Eweet Woren (Warren) mad by hem at Olbny en the year 1756
Borland Williams, Newtonville, Mass.
- 910
Thadeus Warrin (Warren)
Grider, F.W. 93
N. H. Antiquarian Soc., Hopkinton, N. H.

William Orren (Warren ?), *see* no. 391
- 911
Saml Warriner / G W
Grider, Rev. 22A
William Clogston, Springfield, Mass.
- 912
Robert Washborn his powder horn made in Canaan November ye 14 1762
British soldiers presenting arms. Rhyme: I Powder, etc.
Charles B. Gardner, New London, Conn.
- 913
Nathan Washburn his ho[r]n Roxbury October the 2 day 1775
Kansas State Hist. Soc., Topeka, Kansas
- 914
C. E. Lewis Washington
Large spread eagle; Indian shooting arrow at mounted dragoon
Donald D. MacMillan, New York, N. Y.
- 915
[George Washington] [1758]
Bibl.: *see* New York Herald Tribune
Dr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Lewis, Richmond, Va.
- 916
G[eorge] Washington/Liberty Tree/D 1–76
Charles A. Philhower, Westfield, N. J.
- 917
Iams Wasson his horn mad 1780
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 19)
- 918
[Waterbury] 1776
Two Indians firing at large building, above which is date 1761.
Rhyme: Now is the time, etc. 1776. *Grider, Rev. 79*
Mr. Waterbury, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 919
Nehemih Water Man Junr his horn March 17th 1757
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W. 190*
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 920
Thomas Watherbee (Weatherbee, Wetherbee, Witherby ?)
Grider, F.W. 77
Unknown (Concord, N. H.)

- 921
George Watkins horn for powder made at Fort Miller Sepr 12
A D 1758
Grider, F.W. 130
Dr. H. W. Watkins, Worcester, Mass.
- 922
[George Watkins]
Three horizontal bands with scenes depicting the finding of
Moses (?), Venus and Cupid, etc. *Grider, F.W. 154*
Charles Watkins, Worcester, Mass.
- 923
Hubert Watrous Hebron Connecticut Octr 16th AD 1823
Horace Porter, Waltham, Conn.
- 924
Samuel Watson
Bibl.: see Bowman Sale, 1938, no. 250
Unknown
- 925
Zuriel Watson his horn Roxbury AD 1775 / W. G.
Grider, F.W. 189
Conn. Hist. Soc., Hartford, Conn.
- 926
John Waugh of Townsend his horn September 15 1748
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
Weatherbee, see Watherbee
- 927
Daniel Weatherhead 1757
Large mermaid, etc. *Grider, F.W. 146; Hartley*
Montgomery Co. Hist. Soc., Fort Johnson, N. Y.
Jacob Weaver, see no. 462
- 928
Disbrow Webb his horn maid at Number fore Iune the 23 A D
1757
Two-masted sailing vessel, labeled: This is the Sloop Poley.
Grider, F.W. 94
R. J. Van Deusen, Albany, N. Y.
- 929
Eli Wentworth priming horn Wethersfield he hails from Fort
William Henry is the Camp & 1756 the year is
Forts labeled: Ft W. Henry, Carillon or Ft. Ticonderoga, Ft
Crown Pont
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 930
L Wessells / I K 1764 / Octobr 2 1762
Map: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Lakes George and Ontario.
View of New York harbor. *Grider, F.W. 125*
Mr. Wessell, Carlisle, N. Y.
- 931
Ira West his horn made in Roxbury Camps September 1775
Grider, Rev. 122
Dexter Smith, Springfield, Mass.
- 932
Thomas West his horn made at Half Moon January 5 1758
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Wetherbee, see Watherbee
- 933
Elijah Wetherell his horn made at Fort Cumberland March th
4 1760
Vt. Hist. Soc., Montpelier, Vt.
- 934
Jacob Wetzel 1819
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 935
L[emuel] W[heeler] 1800
Dr. P. A. Matteson, Bennington, Vt.
- 936
Nathan Wheeler
Conn. Valley Hist. Soc., Springfield, Mass.
- 937
O[liver] W[heeler] 1745 / 1814
Grider, F.W. 157
N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.
- 938
Gershom Wheelock his horn. Above: Shrewsbury April 2 1755
Bibl.: see Appleton
Unknown
- 939
Liut Stephen Whipple his horn dated at Lake Georg November
ye 13 1756
Grider, F.W. 107
J. L. Whipple, Salem, Mass.
- 940
Samll Whitaker his horn made at Crownpint Novr the 4 1761
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. Bibl.: see Adams
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 941
1776 Otis Whitcomb / Col John W my fa[th]er
Grider, Rev. 20
Mrs. Merriam, Palmer, Mass.
- 942
Haffield White made at Lake George 1758
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 943
His horn Joel White fecit 1761 / Jonas Riffenberg Bennington
1777
Serpent with motto: Don't tread on me; etc.
Joseph A. Skinner, Holyoke, Mass.
William White, see no. 726
Stephen Whitehouse, see no. 496
- 944
Wm. Whitley I am your horn (for rest of this rhyme, see Rhymes)
Grider, Rev. 98. Bibl.: see Beauchamp; The Times, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Jean R. Buchanan, Crab Orchard, Ky. (in 1942)
- 945
Joshua Whitney his horn the 1 of August 1758 in Cirrel R. Reg-
ment
Herbert N. Hixon, West Medway, Mass.
- 946
Lieut John Whittlesey's horn A D 1775/Liberty
Mus., Conn. State Lib., Hartford, Conn.
- 947
Lemuel Wicker
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 16)
- 948
Wm. Wigglesworth his horn 1775/Liberty or death
Bibl.: see Hines Sale, 1924, part II, no. 292
Unknown
- 949
Frank Wilcox 1777
Crude road map of Bennington (later addition) with various
buildings: Fay Tavern, Robinson House, and Harmon Inn
Bennington Hist. Mus., Bennington, Vt.
- 950
Henry Wilcox (Wilcox) his powder horn made at Cambridge
June the 3d AD 1775
Map: Boston and environs. Rhyme: Come all ye sons, etc.
Frederick H. W. Clark, Short Hills, N. J.
- 951
James Wilkinson his horn maid at Saquer in the yer 1777
Grider, Rev. 91
Walter L. Frost, Elliot, Me.

952

Benjamin Wille his horn A.D. 1777 made in Kings Street/
Liberty and property: No stamp act. 1777.
Dr. P. A. Matteson, Bennington, Vt.

953

W. Will[is]am Lexington his horn June 17 1775
Soc. Preserv. New England Antiquities, Boston, Mass.

954

Richard Williams of the XIXth Regt St Augustine 1th of May
1767

Scene of Indian conference at Fort Picolat, labeled: The Congress
held at Picolata betwixt Govr Grant, the head men and the
warriors of the Creek Nation Novr 17th 1765
Yale Univ. Gall. of Fine Arts (Kountze Coll.), New Haven, Conn.

955

Thomas Williams this horn was made at Lake George/The battle
8th of Sepr AD 1755 / John Bush Fecit
Rhymes: I Powder, etc.; When bows, etc. *Grider, F.W. 114*
J. B. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.

956

His horn David Willson Derefeld the 18th 1747 February/David
Willson of Holles

Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2037; Brooks
Marvin Hall, South Charleston, W. Va.

957

Edward Wilson Iuner 1747/8 En
Grider, F.W. 72

E. Wilson, Holden, Mass.

958

James Wilsons horn

Map: region of Fort Harmon and Canada Creek (Mohawk Val-
ley). Plan of Fort Schuy[ler]. Sheaf of 13 arrows, labeled: The
XIII United States of America
H. Edward Moore, Cameron, Wis.

959

Iohannes Windecker his horn September 3 1758
Grider, F.W. 115

Daniel Hahn, Starkville, N. Y.

960

Martin Windel (?) made in the year of Our Lord 1793
Four sailing vessels, the largest labeled: The Kisum
Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Salt Lake City, Utah

961

Elisha Winslow his horn 1775
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Witherbee, Witherby, *see* Watherbee

962

Arnham Wodering 1764
Many figures of animals with German names, and spread eagle
labeled above: Loehringen
Calvin Hetrick, New Enterprise, Pa.

963

Jonathan Wodworth (Woodworth ?) his horn 1762
Fort, file of soldiers, mounted Indians, etc.
Ohio State Archaeol. Hist. Soc., Columbus, Ohio

964

Farquar Wombl— his horn Anno 1758
Map: routes to Lake Champlain and Fort Harkiman. Star and
motto of Order of Thistle. *Grider, F.W. 24*
See also nos. 282 and 304
Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps), Washington, D. C.

965

James Wood May 1 1764/Cont I W
Grider, F.W. 87
Unknown

966

John Wood Berry (Woodbury ?) 1773
Rhyme: Take not, etc.
Clarence L. Ford, Los Angeles, Calif.

967

Jonas Woods his horn 1748
F. P. L. Mills, Old Deerfield, Mass.

968

[Archibald Woodside 1758] Fort Pitt Ohio Riviere
Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Woodworth, *see* Wodworth

969

Benjamin Woollard's powder horn 1799
J. D. Laidacker, Shickshinny, Pa.

John Eweet Woren, *see* no. 909

970

Jansen Wurts Semacn 1759
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W. 167*
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.

971

D.Y. / 1778
Map: certain forts beyond Albany on the Hudson and Mohawk
Rivers; also Fort Niagara. Views of N York, Albany, Lodens
Ferey, Shenctady. *Hartley*
Schenectady Co. Hist. Soc., Schenectady, N. Y.

972

William [Ya ?] rington August ye 4 (?) 1759
Map: route from Long Island to Crown Point
Long Island Hist. Soc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

John J. Yarnall, *see* no. 436

973

Capt. John Young New York 1777
View of New York. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Nov. 22,
1923, no. 103, ill.
Unknown

974

William Young his horn made April ye 4 1776
Grider, Rev. 18
Mr. Waterbury, Syracuse, N. Y.

James Zuillin, *see* no. 472

DATED POWDER HORNS NOT LISTED ELSEWHERE

975

Dated: 1694
Above: badge of Order of Garter supported by lion and unicorn;
below: view of walled town, labeled: Hallifax
Lent by Dr. John Deyo to Washington's Headquarters, New-
burgh, N. Y.

976

Inscribed and dated: 1706/Halifax/AH
View of walled town, men-of-war in harbor; soldiers marching.
Grider, Foreign 6
Mr. Hanson, Tribes Hill, N. Y.

- 977
Dated: June 4 1710
Two long-stemmed roses
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 978
Dated: 1740
Map: New York. Views labeled: New York, Qubeck, and Montero-roya[l]. Plan of Havana and surrounding forts. Bibl.: *see* Welsh Sale, 1937, no. 45, ill.
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.
- 979
Dated: 1750
Map: New York, with Long Island, Amboy, and [New] Brunswick on Raritan River. View of New York. *Index of American Design*
Mrs. Frank P. Root, San Diego, Calif.
- 980
Dated: 1750
View labeled: Philadelphia; river filled with shipping. Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 981
Dated: December the 3d 1754
William G. Renwick, Weston, Mass.
- 982
Inscribed and dated: Old Fort at Oswego 1755
Above inscription: plan of fort. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2038; Brooks
Unknown
- 983
Dated: 1757
Views of two towns, with harbor, sailing vessels, etc., labeled: New York and Alyfax 1757. *Grider, F.W. 53*
New Haven Hist. Soc., New Haven, Conn.
- 984
Inscribed and dated: Horn No 4 Octbr 1st 1757
Grider, F.W. 132
V. G. Putnam, Tribes Hill, N. Y.
- 985
Inscribed and dated: Oswage 1757 (1777 ?)
British royal arms; sailing vessel
Mrs. Mary A. Reynolds, Greenwich, Conn.
- 986
Inscribed and dated: Concord 1758
House flying British flag; soldiers, mounted officers. Bibl.: *see* Anderson Sale, 1912, no. 1392
Unknown
- 987
Inscribed and dated: This horn made at Fort Edward Oct ye 30 1758
Rhyme: I Powder, etc. *Grider, F.W. 131*
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 988
Dated: 1759
Map: Hudson River from Long Island and New York to Plains of Abraham
East Hampton Hist. Soc., East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.
- 989
Dated: 1759
Map: New York
Oneida Hist. Soc., Utica, N. Y.
- 990
Dated: 1759
Map: Hudson-Champlain valley
Edward Quackenbush, Harlowton, Mont.
- 991
Dated in label mentioned below: 1759
Map: Hudson-Champlain valley. View of New York. British royal arms, labeled: The Kings Coat of Arms A.D. 1759
Bibl.: *see* Sale, Amer. Art Assoc., Jan. 31, 1921, no. 213
Unknown
- 992
Dated: Crown Point 1759
Concord Antiquarian Soc., Concord, Mass.
- 993
Inscribed and dated: Crown Point Nov 13 1759
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 994
Dated: July the 2 1759
Grider, Rev. 4
Springfield City Lib., Springfield, Mass.
- 995
Dated: 1759
Map: New York. Large plan of fort, labeled: Fort Niagara 26 Julli 1759. *Grider, F.W. 139*
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 996
Dated: 1759
View and plan, labeled: A Plan of the City and Harbour of Quebec, with various parts of plan lettered A to I, including Fort Quebec and two groups of soldiers, labeled: Wolfe's Camp and Montcalm's Camp Deebmer 27 1759. Also Lake Ontario, with two men-of-war, and plans of two forts, labeled: Fort Ontario and Plan of Fort Harbour of Niagara 24 Iully 1759
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Gift of Duffield Prince, 1942. Acc. no. 42.145)
- 997
Dated: 1760
River; views of several large towns, the first probably New York. *Hariley*
John A. Whittaker, Cobleskill, N. Y.
- 998
Dated: 1760
Later additions: U.S. shield, eagle with U.S. motto, two Stars and Stripes crossed, etc. *Grider, F.W. 117*
C. F. Stokes, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
- 999
Dated: 1760
Hudson River, with towns and forts. Dancing Dutch figure
Tioga Point Mus., Athens, Pa.
- 1000
Dated: F B R (February ?) 2 1761
Map: New York
N. C. Hist. Comm., Raleigh, N. C.
- 1001
Inscribed and dated: George — 1761
Large British royal arms, two large lions, various ships, Indians, buildings, drums and drummers
Philip Medicus, New York, N. Y.
- 1002
Dated: 1761
Map: route from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, thence up Allegheny River to Fort Niagara
R. W. Tener, Schellsburg, Pa.
- 1003
Dated: 1762
Map: New York
F. Earl Dunn, Glens Falls, N. Y.

- 1004
Dated: 1762
Map: New York
J. D. Laidacker, Shickshinny, Pa.
- 1005
Inscribed and dated: Horn made in Crown Point Nov 3rd 1762.
Also various initials
Mrs. George K. Hawkins, Plattsburg, N. Y.
- 1006
Inscribed and dated: Havana Cuba Island 1762
Plan of siege of Havana
Veteran Assoc. First Corps Cadets 101st Engineers, Boston, Mass.
- 1007
Dated: 1763
View of Havana, labeled: The City of Havanah elumnnated on the embarrcation of the British troops July the 7th 1763. Vessels in harbor, batteries, etc. Bibl.: *see* Thompson
W. R. Phillips, Washington, D. C.
- 1008
Inscribed and dated: Hayo (Ohio ?) Crounbit (Fort Pitt)
Scharihvraff-Kvinc 1764
This horn belonged to a Pennsylvania-German ranger who participated in Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians.
State Hist. Soc. Wis., Madison, Wis.
- 1009
Inscribed and dated: Bickelata (Picolata) Sep. 21th 1765
Map: New York. *Grider, F.W. 70*
American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- 1010
Inscribed and dated: February in the year 1765/Josiah — his horn —
Belchertown Hist. Assoc., Belchertown, Mass.
- 1011
Dated in label mentioned below: 1767
Map: New York. View of New York, labeled: N Y 1767. Two medallions surmounted by crown, with supporters, enclosing separately initials I and N. *Grider, F.W. 124*
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.
- 1012
Dated: 1768
View of city (Quebec ?); plan of fort; British royal arms; etc.
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 1013
Dated: 1772
Newport Town Hall; ship Gaspé; motto: Don't tread on me.
Bibl.: *see* Bowman Sale, 1938, no. 262
Unknown
- 1014
Dated: 1774
View of town; full-rigged ship with high poop and flag; coat of arms
Birney S. Pierce, Atlantic, Mass.
- 1015
Inscribed and dated: Made at Roxbury in the year of our Lord 1775
View of Roxbury with forts, barracks, etc. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2050; Brooks
Unknown
- 1016
Dated: December 29 1775
Views of Boston, Bunker Hill, etc.
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- 1017
Dated: March 9 1776
View of British and American defenses on Boston Neck
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, Mass.
- 1018
Inscribed and dated: July 3 1776 this horn mad by —
Map: Hudson River valley between New York and Albany
Donald D. MacMillan, New York, N. Y.
- 1019
Dated: November 25 1776
Fort Mass. Hist. Soc., North Adams, Mass.
- 1020
Inscribed and dated: Fort — 1776
Plan of fort. *Grider, Rev. 73*
H. Mickle, Cobleskill, N. Y.
- 1021
Inscribed and dated: U S Ship Ranger 1776/Paul Jones a hero
Grider, Rev. 84. Bibl.: *see* Beauchamp
Cannon priming horn
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 14)
- 1022
Inscribed and dated: Made to Ty 1777
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 1023
Inscribed and dated: Havanna 1777
View of Havana, forts, sailing ships, etc. *Grider, Foreign 3*
A. G. Richmond, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- 1024
Inscribed and dated: N. B. — — — permute his horn Rangers
Barracks December the 7 1782 Niagara
Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- 1025
Dated: 1786
Landscape, sailors, tent, eagle
Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me.
- 1026
Dated: 1790
Plans of two forts, mermaid, and motto. Bibl.: *see* Brockett, 1941
Frank S. Brockett, Cambridge, N. Y.
- 1027
Dated: 1795
Twelve ships
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.
- 1028
Dated: Ye Jan y 7 ye 1795
Royal arms of Spain
Mrs. E. T. H. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.
- 1029
Dated: July XII MDCCXCVI (1796)
Scene: attack on Fort Ontario. Also lion, with inscription: After this all British lions coming to this country must carry the Stars and Stripes
Edward A. Hawks, Concord, Mass.
- 1030
Dated in label mentioned below: 1796
Plan of fort, labeled: Oswaygo 1796. Eagle carrying lion, labeled: The great American Eagle gets away with the little British Lion 1814. Under two figures of armed men: 1816. *Grider, War of 1812, 4* (another drawing by Grider is in Newburgh, N. Y.)
Dr. T. S. Hitchcock, Oswego, N. Y.
- 1031
Inscribed and dated: 1798/December/United States of —
Ky. State Hist. Soc., Frankfort, Ky.

1032
Dated: 1809
U.S. eagle with shield, sheaf of arrows, etc.
Robert L. Hamill, Punxsutawney, Pa.

1033
Dated in label and after rhyme mentioned below: 1809/1812
Plan of town, labeled: Stanford 1809. Rhyme: Yankee Doodle,
etc., 1812. Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2063;
Brooks
Unknown

1034
Inscribed and dated: Nigura Novr 18th 1812
Grider, War of 1812, 8
Buffalo Hist. Soc., Buffalo, N. Y.

1035
Inscribed: Men who have used the powder horn in 1812
Beneath inscription, five men in uniform, labeled: Col. Boyle,
Jackson, McFall, Red Jacket, Trxtun
Stephen H. Nash, Boston, Mass.

1036
Dated in label mentioned below: 1814
Group of ships, labeled: Battle of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain
1814
Lent by O. J. Bierly to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1037
Inscribed and dated: Sackets Harbour 1814
Two sailing vessels, labeled: Constitution and Guerriere 1812;
eagle driving lion to Canada. *Grider, War of 1812, 6*
Dr. T. S. Hitchcock, Oswego, N. Y.

1038
Dated: Sept. 18 1818
Man-of-war and other vessels, Spanish coat of arms, etc. Bibl.:
see Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2067; Brooks
Unknown

1039
Dated: 1840
Eagle with U.S. shield, etc.; various figures; Indian, labeled:
Black [Hawk?], etc.
Ky. State Hist. Soc., Frankfort, Ky.

1040
Dated in label mentioned below: 1843
Eagle with U.S. shield, etc.; figure of Indian, labeled: Black Hawk
1843
Clarence L. Ford, Los Angeles, Calif.

1041
Inscribed and dated: Mexico/Matamoras Ano 1847
Worcester Hist. Soc., Worcester, Mass.

1042
Inscribed and dated: Matamoras Mexico. On plug: Ano 1848
Grider, Mexican War, 1
N. Y. State Mus., Albany, N. Y.

1043
Dated: 1849
Figure of mounted officer, labeled: Gen. Taylor; eagle with U.S.
motto
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.

1044
Dated: 1849
Portraits labeled: Gen. Taylor and Capt. Walker. Also U.S.
motto. Bibl.: *see* Sale, Walpole Galleries, Jan. 10-11, 1924. no.
344, ill.
Unknown

MAP HORNS

New York

*Showing both the Hudson-Champlain route to Canada and the
Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario and the West*

1045
New York; also Montreal and Quebec. Blank cartouche for name
Estate of Hobart Bosworth, Montrose, Calif.

1046
New York. View of New York
G. L. Church, Warren, R. I.

1047
New York; St. Lawrence River and Quebec. Views of New York
and Halifax
Bibl.: *see* Chapin and Cook
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.

1048
New York
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

1049
New York. View of New York
Fitzwilliam Mus., Cambridge, England

1050
New York. View of New York (date 1710 added later)
Fraunces Tavern, New York, N. Y.

1051
New York. View of New York. Blank cartouche for name
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.

1052
New York
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.

1053
New York
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.

1054
New York
Bibl.: *see* Middlebrook
Commander Charles G. Y. King (address unknown)

1055
New York. View of New York. Also plan of Havana with its
forts; sailing vessels in harbor
Bibl.: *see* C. W. Sawyer; Thompson
Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps, Peter Force Coll.), Washington,
D. C.

1056
New York. View of New York
Bibl.: *see* C. W. Sawyer; Thompson
Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps, Peter Force Coll.), Washington,
D. C.

1057
New York. Views of New York, Albany, and Schenectady
Mrs. John B. Lloyd, Kinderhook, N. Y.

1058
New York
Bibl.: *see* Mag. American Hist.
J. D. Lewis, Geneseo, N. Y.

1059
New York; also Fort Niagara
Richard A. Loeb, New Brunswick, N. J.

- 1060
New York; also St. Lawrence River with Montreal, etc. View of New York
Grider, F.W. 56. Bibl.: see Lucas; Martin
F. W. Lucas, London, England
- 1061
New York, including Staten Island
Philip Medicus, New York, N. Y.
- 1062
New York, including Cataracui (Fort Frontenac, now Kingston) on Lake Ontario. Views of New York, Albany, and Halifax
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 26)
- 1063
New York; also St. Lawrence River indicating route to Montreal
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 29)
- 1064
New York
Morristown Natl. Hist. Park, Morristown, N. J.
- 1065
New York; also Montreal
Morristown Natl. Hist. Park, Morristown, N. J.
- 1066
New York; also St. Lawrence River and L'Ile A[nticosti ?]
Grider, Foreign 59
Major Munday, London, England
- 1067
New York. View of New York. Various Latin inscriptions; unidentified coat of arms
Bibl.: see Lounsbery
Orson D. Munn, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.
- 1068
New York; St. Lawrence River with Montreal and Quebec. Views of New York, Albany, and Boston. Also crown within wreath of thistle leaves and thistle; name: George M R (George III Rex ?)
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 1069
New York; St. Lawrence River and Swegage. View of New York
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 1070
New York; beyond Lake Champlain are St. John, Fort Chambly, and Mont Royal. View of New York
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.
- 1071
New York; St. Lawrence River with Montreal; Fort Niagara
Walter S. Oakman, Irwin, Pa.
- 1072
New York. Views of New York and Louisburg (Lues Burge)
Onondaga Hist. Assoc., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 1073
New York. View of New York
William G. Roelker, Providence, R. I.
- 1074
New York
Bibl.: see Smith
Powder horn used as regimental snuff mull
Royal West Surrey Regiment (2nd Battalion), Stoughton Barracks, Guildford, England
- 1075
New York. View of New York. Two groups of marching soldiers, with their officers, etc. Blank cartouche for name
Bibl.: see Valentine
W. St. John, New York, N. Y. (in 1860)
- 1075A
New York. View of New York. Blank cartouche for name
Bibl.: see Red Cross Sale, 1942, no. 224
The Armouries of the Tower of London, London, England
- 1076
New York
Grider, F.W. 204
Unknown (Onondaga Co., N. Y.)
- 1077
New York
Bibl.: see Gothic Hall
Unknown
- 1078
New York
Bibl.: see Guinea Sale, 1934, no. 485
Unknown
- 1079
New York. Views of New York and Albany
Bibl.: see Holmes Sale, 1939, no. 65, ill.
Unknown
- 1080
New York. Views of New York and Albany
Bibl.: see Karst Sale, 1941, no. 537, ill.
Unknown
- 1081
New York
Bibl.: see Lounsbery
Unknown
- 1082
New York, labeled: A Map of America. Includes Montreal and Fort Niagara. View of New York
Bibl.: see Redfern; Redfern Sale, 1934, no. 190, ill.
Unknown
- 1083
New York: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Saratoga and Lake Ontario. Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, and Montreal also recorded
Lent by O. J. Bierly to Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1084
New York: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Crown Point and Fort Bull on Wood Creek. Montreal and Boston also recorded
Leonard Briggs, Mindrum, England
- 1085
New York: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Forts Edward and Stanwix. Inscribed, above British royal arms: G III R
Charleston Mus., Charleston, S. C.
- 1086
New York: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Fort Miller and Schenectady; below Schenectady are The Sprouts and Mohawk Falls. Plan of fort, labeled: Fort Edwad
Gaol Mus., York Harbor, Me.
- 1087
New York: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Forts Crown Point and Stanwix. Also forts on route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers
Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.
- 1088
New York: Hudson and Mohawk routes to Lake George and Fort Stanwix. Also Atlantic seaboard from Cape Henelopen to Cape Sable and Quebec
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 30)
- For other map horns in this group, see nos. 13, 22, 71, 76, 118, 122, 130, 143, 148, 158, 171, 181, 235, 282, 283, 286, 301, 304, 310, 317, 319, 325, 326, 327, 335, 336, 342, 357, 361, 363, 389, 392, 393, 396, 401, 433, 458, 462, 472, 478, 483, 495, 498, 512, 515, 539, 555, 569, 571, 573, 594, 595, 596, 609, 618, 621, 634, 648, 651, 654, 699, 714,

731, 735, 738, 746, 755, 789, 791, 800, 839, 843, 868, 898, 906, 930, 964, 970, 971, 978, 979, 989, 995, 1000, 1003, 1004, 1009, 1011

Showing the "County of Albany"

See no. 597

Showing the Finger Lake region

See no. 208

Showing the Hudson-Champlain valley

1089

Hudson-Champlain valley

Julia D. Bradley, Rutland, Vt.

1090

Hudson-Champlain valley. Coat of arms with motto: *Quarde Bien*
Probably the same as no. 594

Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.

1091

Hudson-Champlain valley. Plans of Ticonderoga and Crown
Point. View of New York

Fort Ticonderoga Mus., Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

1092

Hudson-Champlain valley. Also "diagram map" showing Phila-
delphia, etc.

Bibl.: see Sale, Amer. Art Assoc.—Anderson Galleries, Feb. 9–10,
1938, no. 170

Unknown

1093

Hudson-Champlain valley

Bibl.: see Parezo Sale, 1938, no. 110, ill.

Unknown

For other map horns in this group, see nos. [43], 68, 80, 114, 258,
272, 328, 350, 382, 475, 493, 503, 608, 630, 686, 824, 829, 872, 900,
972, 988, 990, 991, 1105

1094

Hudson River route to Lake George. Views of New York and
Albany

Large plans of forts, labeled: Fort Edward and Fort Henry, with
connecting wagon road

Portsmouth Central Public Lib., Portsmouth, England

1095

Hudson River route to Lake George. View of New York. Plans
of two forts, one labeled: Ticonderoga

Arthur J. Lester, Binghamton, N. Y.

1096

Hudson River route to Fort Edward; also Long Island. View of
Albany shows New City (outside stockade). Forts recorded in-
clude Washenton (Washington) and Mgumacy (Montgomery).
Sheaf of 13 arrows, labeled: XIII Unit Stats

Grider, Rev. 153

C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J. (in 1944)

1097

Hudson River valley

Charles Langer, Walkill, N. Y.

For other horns with maps of the Hudson River valley, see nos.
97, 150, 267, 346, 377, 532, 649, 805, 824, 855, 896, 999, 1018

Lake Champlain, see nos. 528, 872, 1106. See also Lake Cham-
plain-St. Lawrence River region and Lake George and Lake
Champlain below

Lake Champlain-St. Lawrence River region, see nos. 23, 474, 1107

Lake George and Lake Champlain, see nos. 111, 129, 186, 228,
658, 682, 687, 869, 1107. See also Lake Champlain above

Showing the Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario

1098

Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario. View of New York
Albany Inst. Hist. and Art, Albany, N. Y.

1099

Hudson-Mohawk route to Fort Niagara and Montreal; St. Law-
rence River and The 100 Ylands. Views of New York, Albany,
and Montreal

Grider, F.W. 4

Edward Frossart, New York, N. Y.

1100

Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario, including Long Island
Fred Hurst, Ltd., London, England

1101

Hudson-Mohawk route to Fort Niagara; St. Lawrence River,
Thousand Islands, and . . . Galot. View of New York

J. A. Lunn, Ithaca, N. Y.

1102

Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario

Senate House, Kingston, N. Y.

1103

Hudson-Mohawk route to Lake Ontario. View of New York

Yale Univ. Gall. of Fine Arts (Kountze Coll.), New Haven, Conn.

For other horns in this group, see nos. 311, 585, 735, 787, 850, 877,
881

Lake Ontario, see nos. 758, 996

Mohawk River valley, see nos. 77, 192A, 383, 633, 675, 733, 889,
958

Showing New York Bay and Newark Bay

See no. 875

*Showing northern New York, the St. Lawrence River, and the Great
Lakes*

1104

St. Lawrence River from Island of Orleans and Quebec to Lake
Ontario and Niagara. Also Sorel and Fort William Henry.
Houses, forts, ships, etc.

N. H. Hist. Soc., Concord, N. H.

1105

St. Lawrence River from Island of Orleans and Quebec to Lakes
Ontario, Erie, and Superior. Large plan of fort at Detroit. Also
Hudson-Champlain route from Half Moon to Crown Point and
Sorel. Unidentified coat of arms

Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa.

1106

St. Lawrence River from Quebec to Lakes Ontario, Erie, St.
Clair, and Huron. Views of Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and
Detroit. Also Lake Champlain with Crown Point and Ticon-
deroga. British royal arms, inscribed above: G III R

Bibl.: see C. W. Sawyer; Thompson

Lib. of Cong. (Div. of Maps, Peter Force Coll.), Washington,
D. C.

1107

St. Lawrence River and all five Great Lakes, inscribed: A new
map of the River St. Lawrence From Luisburgh to Lake Superior.
Formalized views of Louisburg, Quebec, Three Rivers, Mon-
treal, etc. Also Lakes George and Champlain with Forts George,
Ticonderoga, Crown Point, St. Johns, etc., on to the St. Lawrence
Grider, F.W. 166 (another drawing by Grider is at Newburgh,
N. Y.)

Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.

1108

St. Lawrence River and all five Great Lakes from Quebec to Michilimackinac. View of Quebec. Also Forts George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point
N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.

1109

St. Lawrence River from Quebec to Lake Ontario and Fort Ontario. Fleets of ships, labeled: Admiral Hawks Fleet and The French Fleet

N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y.

For other New York map horns showing the St. Lawrence River, *see* nos. 118, 148, 317, 472, 868, 1047, 1060, 1063, 1066, 1068, 1069, 1071, 1099, 1101

North Atlantic Seaboard

Cape Henlopen (Henlopen) to Cape Sable and Quebec, *see* no. 1088

New York to Newfoundland, *see* no. 245

New England

1110

Plan of Boston. Also inscription (illegible in photograph)
George J. Greener, Roselle, N. J.

1111

Plan of Old Boston, Cambridge, and Watertown and their fortifications

Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 12)

For other horns with plans of Boston, *see* nos. 74, 180, 314, 604.
See also references to Boston below

Boston and vicinity (Brookline, Cambridge, etc.), *see* nos. 210, 314, 473, 481, 601, 656, 809, 950, 1111

Boston Neck, defenses of, *see* nos. 761, 1017

Boston peninsula, *see* no. 211

Connecticut River valley (from Mass. line to L. I. Sound), *see* no. 410

Maine, *see* no. 294

Massachusetts, *see entries pertaining to Boston*

New Hampshire, *see* nos. 262, 294, 405, 730

Providence, *see* nos. 35, 434

Rhode Island, *see* no. 433. *See also Providence above*

New Jersey

See no. 585

Pennsylvania

1112

Route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Large plan of Fort Pitt. Inscribed, above British royal arms: G II R
C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.

1113

Route from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, thence along Allegheny River to Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario and Fort Presqu'Isle on Lake Erie. Large plan of Fort Pitt. Inscribed, above British royal arms: G R II

Bibl.: *see* T. K. Wood

Reuben B. Keagle, Montoursville, Pa.

1114

Map: Delaware and Schuylkill (Schuylkill) Rivers. View of Philadelphia

Mrs. E. A. Andrews, Tampa, Fla.

1115

Plan of city laid out in square blocks, labeled: Philadelphia; harbor with man-of-war, etc. British royal arms
Hist. Soc. Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

For another horn with a map of Philadelphia, *see* no. 1092

1116

Map: Fort Duquesne and near-by Indian towns

Bibl.: *see* Winsor, vol. v, p. 497, map

Mariners' Mus., Newport News, Va.

For other horns with maps of Pennsylvania, *see* nos. 208, 349, 483, 585, 1002, 1087. *See also entries pertaining to Philadelphia above*

North and South Carolina

1117

Indian towns on Tuckasegee and Little Tennessee Rivers, labeled: The Middle Settlement of Cherokees

Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 33)

For another horn with a map of North Carolina, *see* no. 712

1118

Indian towns and forts on Cooper, Santee, Savannah, and Tennessee Rivers, and plan of Charleston, inscribed: A New Map of Charles Town From the Water Likewise the Indian Settlements in the Province of South Carolina

George Holleyman, Brighton, England

For another horn with a plan of Charleston, *see* no. 39

1119

Cherokee Indian towns on Tennessee River. View of Charleston. Also fort with Indian pointing towards it; rectangular area, labeled: Place of Action

Bibl.: *see* C. J. Sawyer

Unknown

1120

Tennessee River and tributaries, with Indian towns. View of Charleston, labeled: Charles Town

Yale Univ. Gall. of Fine Arts, New Haven, Conn.

For another horn with a map of South Carolina, *see* no. 769

Florida and Cuba

1121

Florida and plan of Havana with its surrounding forts

Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.

1122

Plan of Havana and outlying fortifications; harbor with six ships. Spanish nobleman on horseback, soldiers, etc., and British royal arms

C. Stanley Jacob, Plainfield, N. J.

1123

Plans of Havana and Matanzas with harbors and outlying fortifications. Men-of-war, full-rigged sailing vessels, soldiers, British royal arms, etc. Bibl.: *see* Kingsley; Smith

Known as the "Eversley horn"

Miss Martineau, Heckfield, Hants, England

1124

Plans of Havana and Matanzas with harbors and outlying fortifications. Men-of-war; groups of soldiers with mounted officers, etc.

Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 35)

1125

Map of "Cuba" (probably plan of Havana), men-of-war, forts
Bibl.: *see* Moore Sale, 1940, no. 73, ill.

Unknown

For other horns with maps or plans of Havana and its vicinity, *see* nos. 414, 978, 1006, 1023, 1055; for views of the city when it was illuminated in celebration of the departure of the British troops in 1763, *see* nos. 64, 230, 666, 718, 1007

MISCELLANEOUS POWDER HORNS

- 1126
Faneuil Hall (Boston) and frigate in harbor
F. Earl Dunn, Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 1127
Plan of fort, labeled: Fort Constitution
Monmouth Co. Hist. Assoc., Freehold, N. J.
- 1128
Plans of two forts (one labeled: Fort Pit) on opposite banks of river labeled: Ohio
Grider, F.W. 49
Mrs. R. M. Temple, West Chester, Pa.
- 1129
Plan of fort, labeled: Fort Pitt
Carnegie Mus., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1130
Plan of fort at forks of Ohio River, labeled: Pitsbourg; British royal arms
Hist. Soc. Western Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1131
Plans of four forts; Indian drawing bow at two men in sailboat, with mountains, sun, and eagle in background; etc.
Dr. P. A. Matteson, Bennington, Vt.
- 1132
Figures of man and woman, labeled: Farewell to our wives and sweethearts/May they never meet/Lake Erie
Wells Hist. Mus., Southbridge, Mass.
- 1133
View of city, labeled: New York; British royal arms, etc.
Albert Foster, Jr., South Orange, N. J.
- 1134
View of city, labeled: New York; British royal arms and military trophy
Miss Janet E. Ehnes, Detroit, Mich.
- 1135
Large view of city (New York ?); British royal arms
Grider, F.W. 36
Colonel Veeder, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 1136
View of city with ships in harbor, labeled: Philadelphia; heraldic arms
F. Earl Dunn, Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 1137
View of large fortified city, fort, etc.; British royal arms; large man-of-war, labeled: Royal George
Grider, Rev. 136
Mrs. Smith, Hurley, N. Y.
- 1138
Frigate (70 guns), flying British flag and labeled: The Sea Horse
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 2044; *ibid.*, Cat., 1940, p. 81, no. 2044, ill.; Brooks
Unknown
- 1139
British royal arms; military trophy; two large figures
Mus., Conn. State Lib., Hartford, Conn.
- 1140
British royal arms and military trophy (covering most of horn)
Index of American Design
Mrs. Frank P. Root, San Diego, Calif.
- 1141
Badge of H.B.M. 4th Regiment of Foot; figure of Highlander, etc.
Bibl.: *see* Usher
H. Y. Usher, London (?), England
- 1142
Views of Concord, Lexington, and Lexington Green. Also Cambridge with King's (Harvard) College; Washington taking command of American forces "opposite the elm." Figures of British Unicorn about to come to blows with Colonial Tiger, etc.
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 1143
Plan, evidently of Battle of Long Island (1776), showing positions of British and American forces. Inscribed: Success to Washington
Charles E. Harris, West Roxbury, Mass.
- 1144
Figure of horseman, labeled: Washington, following hounds chasing deer; American eagle, etc.
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 1145
Soldiers advancing upon each other, labeled: French Trups and Bretesh Trups; lion, horses under tree; watch dial, encircled by inscription: Look at my gold wach. *Grider, Rev. 77*
U.S. Natl. Mus., Washington, D. C.
- 1146
Line of 13 circular, connected links, inscribed with names of 13 original states
Mrs. Charles D. Cook, Providence, R. I.
- 1147
American eagle and shield with scroll, labeled: Liberty; American flag with 13 stars; figure of mounted officer, labeled: Richard M. Johnson, and his mortally wounded opponent, an Indian chief, labeled: Tecumseh
Lent by William H. Coverdale to Chauvin Mus., Tadoussac, P. Q., Canada
- 1148
U.S. emblem with 15 stars. Bibl.: *see* Braucher
Fred J. Braucher, Canfield, Ohio
- 1149
Fort flying American flag (Castle William in Boston harbor ?); frigate labeled: Independence; large eagle with 17 stars
Rockwell Gardiner, Jr., Hadley, N. Y.
- 1150
Scene: engagement of June 29, 1813, between the Junon, the Martin, and smaller vessels
Bibl.: *see* Bannerman, Cat., 1925, p. 130, no. 3041, ill.; *ibid.*, Cat., 1940, p. 81, no. 3041, ill.; Brooks
Unknown
- 1151
Inscribed: In honor of General Andrew Jackson the Defender of New Orleans, January 8th, 1815. Victory and Freedom
Snake, labeled: Don't tread on me; Masonic emblems, etc.
Herman P. Dean, Huntington, W. Va.
- 1152
On one side, military trophy flanked by two trumpets; on the other, double-headed eagle surmounted by imperial crown and holding sword in right claw, scepter in left; etc.
Priming horn
Met. Mus. Art, New York, N. Y. (Cat. no. 43)

INDEXES TO THE CHECK LIST

PROFESSIONAL ENGRAVERS

As no comprehensive study of the makers of powder horns has yet been made, this index probably includes the names of some amateur engravers. Of the horns in the Gilbert collection, cat. nos. 24, 26-29, 33, and 34 are believed to be the unsigned work of professional artists.

Briard, Micah, 60
 Bush, John, 45, 699, 726, 955
 Catlin, George, 708
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 Garnsey, Peter, 367
 Gauy, T., 742
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 Gridley, Sam, 398
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 Kincaid, A., 763
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 Revere, Paul, 731
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SHIPS

The ships listed below are of various types: men-of-war (several of these are well known), brigs, privateers, sloops, schooners, and even a side-wheeler.

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 Nansy, 848
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 Philadelphia, 46
 Poley (Polly ?), 928
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PLACES

References to regional maps and plans of towns are not, in general, included in this index, as they are covered in the section on Map Horns in the Check List.

It has not always been possible to identify or give the location of all the places listed below, especially when several different settlements had the same name. Occasionally, however, internal evidence has made it possible to be explicit.

For the convenience of the reader the references in the longest entries have been divided and classified. In such entries, references listed in the group immediately following the subject heading indicate horns on which the place name appears with the inscription. In the case of forts, designations on maps and linear representations, such as plans or views, have

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- Powder horn of Captain Thomas De Witt of New York, showing Fort Schuyler in 1778 flying a flag with a striped field and Saint Andrew's cross in the canton.
- Kingsley, Charles. *Westward Ho!* First published in 1855. N
- The opening chapter describes a "wondrous horn," inspired by the so-called Eversley powder horn. A factual account of the Eversley horn is given elsewhere by H. Clifford Smith (*q.v.*).
- Landis, Henry K., and Landis, George D. "Lancaster Rifles." *The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society*, vol. VII (1942), pp. 107-157. ill. MN
- Powder horns, pp. 141-142, pls. following p. 140.
- [Lossing, Benson J.] "The Horn." *American Historical Record* (now catalogued under its subsequent name *Potter's American Monthly*), vol. II (1873), pp. 161-162. fig. N
- Powder horn of Elnathan Ives.
- Lounsbury, Elizabeth. "Powder Horns." *American Homes and Gardens*, vol. XII (1915), pp. 281-283. 9 figs. MN
- The illustrations include the horn of Abraham De Peyster and two New York map horns (Check List nos. 1067 and 1081). Louisville, Ky., *Times*. See *Times*, *The*.
- Lucas, Frederick W. *Appendiculae Historicae; or, Shreds of History Hung on a Horn*. London, 1891. MN
- Devoted entirely to the historical incidents suggested by a powder horn of about 1759-1760 engraved with a map of the Hudson and Mohawk valley regions.
- Magazine of American History*. "An Old Powder Horn." Vol. XXIIV (1890), pp. 401-402. N
- New York map horn in the possession of J. D. Lewis.
- Martin, C. Trice. "Engraved Powder Horns." *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd series, vol. XIV (1891-1893), pp. 271-272. MN
- Describes the New York map horn on which Frederick W. Lucas (*q.v.*) of London based his book.
- Martin, Robert E. "Old Powder Horns Form Unique Collection." *Popular Science Monthly*, November, 1939, vol. CXXXV, pp. 140-141. ill. N
- Collection of C. Stanley Jacob, of Plainfield, N. J.
- Massachusetts Historical Society. "A Powder-Horn Showing Boston." *Proceedings*, vol. LII (1918-1919), p. 334. ill. N
- Horn of Jesse Starr.
- Mercer, Henry C. *Tools of the Nation Maker. A Descriptive Catalogue of Objects in the Museum of the Historical Society of Bucks County, Penna.* Doylestown, Pa., 1897. MN
- Two powder horns, one inscribed "Mauries Robeson," the other "A.L.," no. 754.
- Middlebrook, Louis F. "A Powder-Horn of History." *The Antiquarian*, August, 1927, vol. IX, no. 1, pp. 48-49 and 56. 3 figs. MN
- New York map horn acquired in London by Commander Charles G. Y. King.
- Museum Work*. "Powder Horns." Vol. IV (1921-1922), p. 3. MN
- Note on the exhibition of powder horns at the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence. The exhibition included sixty horns from the collection of the late Charles Darwin Cook.
- Muzzle Blasts. "Horn and Pouch of Recent Vintage." December, 1942, vol. IV, no. 4, p. 3. ill. M
- New York Herald Tribune*. "Powder Horn Carried by Washington Shown." May 13, 1937. M
- Horn given by George Washington to Zachary Lewis, Jr.
- New York Public Library. *Calendar of the Emmet Collection of Manuscripts, Etc., Relating to American History*. New York, 1900. MN
- Wood engraving (Em. 2340) with a view of Fort William Henry after the engraving on the Michael B. Goldthwait powder horn, p. 149.
- Nowlin, William. *The Bark Covered House, or, Back in the Woods Again*, edited by Milo M. Quaife. Chicago, The Lakeside Press, 1937. N
- Powder horn of Lieutenant Abel Prindel, pp. 225-227.
- Parker, A. C. "The Catlin Powder Horn." *Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*, vol. XXI (1927-1929), pp. 63-67. 4 pls. (Reprinted in the society's booklet *Indian-Loving Catlin and His Buffalo Powder Horn*, pp. 5-9. 4 pls. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1930.) MN
- Powder horn believed to have been engraved by George Catlin, the artist, and given by him to a Seneca chief—either John Blacksmith or Red Jacket—about 1825, when Catlin painted the latter's portrait at Niagara Falls.
- Pease, Z. W. "Editorial [on scrimshaw] in New Bedford Mercury, December 2, 1920." *Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches*, no. 50, 1920, pp. 4-5. MN
- Prime, Alfred Coxe. *The Arts and Crafts in Philadelphia, Maryland and South Carolina, 1721-1785. Gleanings from Newspapers (The Walpole Society Publications, no. v).* [Topsfield, Mass.], 1929. MN
- Advertisement of 1784 mentioning the arrival of "Powder horns & flasks, &c." from London, p. 56.
- The Providence Sunday Journal*. "Powder Horns Tell Tales of Fights with Red Men." March 20, 1921, fifth section, p. 5. ill. M
- Exhibition of powder horns at the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence. Among the horns illustrated are those of Eleazer Brown, Daniel Callendar, and Eber Hubbard; among others noted are the horns of Gershom Mott and Colonel Ebenezer Adams.
- Quaife, Milo M., ed. See under Nowlin, William; Rau, Louise.
- Quick, W. F. S. "Western Group of Powder Horns." *Hobbies*, November, 1941, vol. XLVI, pp. 104-107. 4 group ills. N
- Collection of William A. Hildeman, of Los Angeles, California, which includes the horns of John Nalson (*sic*) and Seth Parish, and the artillery horn of Dave Spicer Trump[eter].

- Rau, Louise. "Three Physicians of Old Detroit." *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet*, vol. VIII (1929-1930), no. 2, pp. 17-32. N
- Powder horn given to the Mohawk chief Captain Joseph Brant by Dr. William Harffy, p. 31. (This horn is illustrated in *The John Askin Papers*, edited by Milo M. Quaife, Detroit, 1931, vol. II, pl. opp. p. 258.)
- Rawson, Marion N. *Handwrought Ancestors. The Story of Early American Shops and Those Who Worked Therein*. New York, E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 1936. MN
- "The Horn Smith," pp. 111-117.
- Redfern, W. B. "An American Powder Horn." *The Connoisseur*, vol. LVII (1920), pp. 225-226. 2 figs. MN
- New York map horn in the author's collection.
- Rhode Island Historical Society Collections. "View of Providence, 1777." Vol. XI (1918), pp. 84-85 and 88-89. pl. N
- Powder horn of Stephen Avery, with the date 1777 and a bird's-eye view of Providence. This is considered the earliest known view of Providence, as it antedates the hitherto earliest known general view of Providence of 1798, engraved by William Hamlin, showing the east side of the Providence River.
- . "Powder Horn Map of 1777." Vol. XXI (1928), pp. 124-125. 3 figs. (no text). MN
- Horn of Charles Hewitt with a plan of Providence.
- Rickard, Chauncey. *The Old Stone Church and Fortress. Catalogue and Historical Notes*. Schoharie, N. Y., Schoharie County Historical Society, 1933. MN
- The powder horns in the Old Stone Fort Museum include those of Daniel Puegess and Timothy Murphy (plain; ill.), nos. 131 and 1246; two others, nos. 132 and 133, are dated 1777 and 1776 respectively.
- Roberts, Ned H. *The Muzzle-Loading Cap Lock Rifle*. Manchester, N. H., 1940. M
- Powder horns, pp. 76-83, including 4 pls.
- Ruttenber, Edward M. *Catalogue of Manuscripts and Relics in Washington's Head-Quarters, Newburgh, N. Y. . . .* Newburgh, N. Y., 1887. N
- Powder horns, pp. 54-56.
- Sargent, George H. "History Recorded on a Powder Horn." (Newspaper clipping. The name and date [1921 ?] of the newspaper are lacking.) M
- Horn of Thomas Hastings, ill.
- Sawyer, Charles J. *Illustrated Catalogue of Books & Manuscripts Offered for Sale by Chas. J. Sawyer Ltd.*, no. 86. London, 1926. M
- Two powder horns with maps of the Cherokee Indian country in North Carolina, the first also bearing the name of Captain Charles Richardes, nos. 22 and 23, ill.
- Sawyer, Charles W. "The Why and How of Engraved Powder Horns." *Antiques*, vol. XVI (1929), pp. 283-285. 2 figs. (3 horns). MN
- The three New York map horns in the Peter Force collection in the Library of Congress.
- Seymour, George D. "Henry Caner, 1680-1731, . . . Builder of the First Yale College Building. . . ." *Old-Time New England*, vol. XV (1924-1925), pp. 99-124. MN
- Powder horn of James Meldrum, p. 110, ill.
- Shepley, George L. "A Powder Horn of the Revolution." *Old-Time New England*, vol. XII (1921-1922), pp. 24-26. 2 figs. MN
- Horn of Jesse Starr.
- Smith, H. Clifford. "An Engraved Horn Now in the Possession of Miss Martineau." *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd series, vol. XXVII (1914-1915), pp. 138-143. 5 pls. MN
- The so-called Eversley horn, showing plans of Havana and Matanzas harbors. Similar horns with maps of regions in North America, among them the New York map horn in the Scarborough Museum (detail, pl. 5), another belonging to F. W. Lucas, and a third used as a snuff mull by the Royal West Surrey Regiment, are also mentioned. The author quotes from contemporary accounts of the English expedition against Cuba and comments briefly on the series of oil paintings by Dominic Serres, marine painter to George III, and the engravings made after them, representing the various operations of the siege.
- Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Appeal sent to members of the society, January 15, 1924. M
- Map horn of Major Robert Rogers made by Paul Revere and bearing his mark, p. 2, 2 figs.
- Stevens, Ebenezer. "A Calculation of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores Wanted for the Army of the Northern Department, Made by Order of the Honourable Major-General Schuyler." *Bulletin of The Fort Ticonderoga Museum*, July, 1934, vol. III, pp. 190-191. MN
- Cannon priming horns.
- Sticht, J. L. "Historical Military Powder-Horns." *St. Nicholas*, vol. XXIII (1896), pp. 993-997. 7 figs. MN
- The illustrations are from Rufus A. Grider's drawings of the horns of John De Wandeler, Daniel Higbee, Samuel Nicholas, Israel Putnam, Jabez Rockwell, and Samuel Selden. A small drawing of the Peter Myer horn is used as a tailpiece.
- Storey, Walter R. "Old Folk Art Recaptured on Powder Horns. An Interesting Collection at the Metropolitan Museum." *The New York Times Magazine*, January 30, 1938, p. 16. 2 figs. MN
- The J. H. Grenville Gilbert collection.
- Thompson, Gilbert. *Historical Military Powder-Horns (The Society of Colonial Wars of the District of Columbia. Historical Papers, no. 3)*. Washington, D. C., 1901. MN
- Reprinted in *The American Monthly Magazine* [now issued as the *National Historical Magazine* by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution], vol. XX (1902), pp. 1005-1028, 10 figs., folding pl.; also, with omissions, in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*, vol. XXXIII (1903), pp. 248-263, 9 figs. N
- Describes and illustrates six map horns, namely, the three New York map horns (one also showing Havana) in the Peter Force collection in the Library of Congress, the Lewis Donovan and Roswell Huntington horns, and a Havana horn in the possession of W. R. Phillips. The last three are illustrated by drawings by the author, similar to Grider's work. Also quoted are the rhymes and slogans engraved on the horns of Israel Putnam, Elnathan Ives, John Vaughan, Daniel Higbee, Sanford Earl, and Samuel Selden.
- The Times* (Louisville, Ky.). "Hundreds of Relics of War of 1812 in Perry Centennial Museum." September 27, 1913, section 2, p. 3. M
- Powder horn and bead shoulder-belt worn by Colonel William Whitley, of Kentucky, who fell leading "The Forlorn Hope" at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, ill. Also illustrated in *The Times* of October 10, 1939.
- Tomlinson, Abraham, compiler. *The Military Journals of Two Private Soldiers, 1758-1775. . . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1855*. N
- Powder horn of Lieutenant Charles Wallace, of the 1st Royal Highlanders (in *A Catalogue of Revolutionary Articles in the Poughkeepsie Museum*, published as a supplement), p. 128. Note on military powder horns, with a description and small illustration of the Elnathan Ives horn, p. 45.
- Tyler, Albert. "The Braddock Powder-Horn and Some Singular Happenings." *Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity* [now called *The Worcester Historical Society*], vol. XXI (1907), pp. 136-139. N
- Powder horn of Peter Richardson, dated 1773; traditionally associated with Braddock's campaign.

United States Work Projects Administration, The Historical Records Survey. *Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Worcester Historical Society*. Boston, 1941. N

Refers to drawings of powder horns by Rufus A. Grider and his letters to Thomas A. Dickinson, pp. 20 and 35.

Usher, H. Y. "Powder-Horn, 4th Foot." *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, vol. xviii (1939), p. 53. 2 figs. MN

Horn supposed to have been used in America because such horns were in common use there in the eighteenth century; the present piece bears the regimental badge, which dates it after 1751; and the regiment served in America between 1762 and 1777.

Valentine, D. T. *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for 1860* ["Valentine's Manual"]. New York, 1860. N

Map of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys reproduced from an engraved powder horn in the possession of W. St. John, p. 591, ill.

Vrooman, John J. *Forts and Firesides of the Mohawk Country, New York*, compiled and published by Elijah E. Brownell. Philadelphia, 1943. MN

Includes histories of the forts usually recorded on New York map horns. Powder horn of Chris Hutton (from a drawing by Hartley), pl. opp. p. 177.

Wall, Alexander J. *See under* Grider, Rufus A.

Watkins, Malcolm. "Powder Horns. They Formed Part of Every Man's Equipment during the 17th Century." *Boston Evening Transcript*, August 5, 1939, part 3, p. 8. 4 figs. MN

Horns of Joseph Hill, powder monkey on the American flag-ship *Niagara*, and Zebulon M. Pike.

Weeden, William B. *Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789*. 2 vols. Boston and New York, 1891. MN

"Ox Horns . . . & etc.," along with "Hides, Deer & Elk Skins," are listed among the exports "To Sev'l Parts in Europe" in Governor Clinton's Report on the Province of New York (*Doc. New York*, vi. 510, 511), May 23, 1749; Appendix D, p. 907.

White, Walter C., Jr. "Engraved Powder Horn." *Hobbies*, August, 1934, vol. xxxix, pp. 90-91. N

New York map horn of Alexander Sutherland.

White, William Pierpont. *The American Flag*. n.p., [1927]. Pamphlet prepared by The Oneida Historical Society to secure national recognition of the 150th anniversary of the first display in battle of the Stars and Stripes at Fort Schuyler (Stanwix) on August 3, 1777. M

The powder horn of J. McGraw, dated 1777 and showing Fort Schuyler flying a flag with a striped field and Saint Andrew's cross in the canton, is discussed as "A Misunderstood Powder Horn" and illustrated by Grider's drawing, pp. 12-13.

Wightman, Anne C. N. "The Clinton Powder Horn." *The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands Publication No. xxx*. Newburgh, N. Y., 1944. MN

Horn of Colonel James Clinton, and references to Thomas Plowman's, pp. 24-27, ill.

[Winchester, Alice]. "A Southern Powder Horn." *Antiques*, vol. xxxix (1941), pp. 33-34. fig. MN

Horn of John Sheley.

Wood, Frank. "Scrimshaw." *Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches*, no. 52, 1924, pp. 37-38. MN

Wood, T. Kenneth. "Military Map Powder Horns of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods." *Now and Then*, vol. vi (1940), pp. 227-233 and 242. 2 figs. MN

Two Pennsylvania powder horns, one that of William Irvine, both showing the celebrated General Forbes Road cut through the wilderness in 1758 from Shippenburg, in the Cumberland Valley, to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh).

Wood, William, and Gabriel, Ralph H. *The Pageant of America. A Pictorial History of the United States*. Volume vi: *The Winning of Freedom*. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1927. MN

Portrait of the Iroquois chief Sa Ga Yeath Qua Pieth Tow, King of the Maquas, showing him with his flintlock gun and powder horn (mezzotint in the American Antiquarian Society, after the portrait by William Verelst), p. 50, fig. 94.

Map of the Cherokee country, p. 109, ill.

British expedition against Havana in 1762, pp. 106-108.

Woroniecki, Thomas. *Roslyn Gun Shop Catalogue*, no. 1. Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., 1942. M

Powder horns of George Washington Boynton and James Nay, p. 34.

Zabriskie, George A. "The Flag of the Free." *The New-York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin*, vol. xxvii (1943), pp. 55-61. MN

Grider's drawing of the John McGraw powder horn, which shows a plan of Fort Schuyler (Stanwix), dated December 25, 1777, flying a flag with a striped field and Saint Andrew's cross in the canton, is reproduced on page 58.

AUCTION SALE CATALOGUES

The catalogues below are listed under the names and dates of the sales. Anonymous sales appear under the names of the auction houses, all others under the owners of the collections being sold. Powder horns described in the Catalogue of the Gilbert Collection and the Check List are noted. Lot numbers and illustrations are given in the Catalogue and Check List entries.

American Art Association, New York, January 31, 1921.

Powder horns of Farquar Dombreus, Thomas Hastings, Robert Rodgers, and Peter Van Dyck, and a New York map horn dated 1759 (Check List no. 991).

American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, February 9-10, 1938. M

Powder horn of I. Wakefeild, and two New York map horns (Cat. no. 26 and Check List no. 1092).

Anderson, O. M., and others. C. F. Libbie and Company, Boston, June 5-6, 1912. M

Powder horns inscribed D.T. and Concord 1758.

Bale, Robert, Jr., and Poillon, William. Elder Coin and Curio Company, New York, July 23-25, 1918. M

Powder horns of Jabez Arnold, Hudson Burr, Samuel Deaby, Manasseth Manuel, and Henry Smith.

Bowman, Albert C., and others. American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, February 11-12, 1938. M

Powder horns of Jacob Spaulding, Hugh Tolford, and Samuel Watson, and another dated 1772.

Conway, Eustace, and others. American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, December 16-17, 1929.

Powder horn dated 1758 and showing the region between Fort William Henry and Ticonderoga; engraved for presentation to Lord Howe and ascribed to Paul Revere; no. 296, ill. (Not recorded in the Check List.)

Crane, Leo D., Real Estate Agency, Sherburne, N. Y., May 31-June 3, 1939.

Powder horn of E. Storrs.

Crouse, D. N. Walpole Galleries, New York, June 23, 1926. M

Powder horn of Abial Lewis.

Dean, James. Keeler Art Galleries, New York, March 4-7, 1918. M

Powder horns of Jabez Arnold and Manasseth Manuel.

Dey, James G. S. O. Rundle Gilbert, New York, October 23, 1940.

Powder horn of Reuben Hosmer.

- Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. American Art Association, New York, January 20-23, 1926. M
Powder horn of John Utter.
- Fish, Frederick S., and others. Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York, October 3-5, 1940. M
Powder horns of N C, Peleg Fries, Joshua Peter, and James Smith.
- Flanagan, James W. Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York, April 21-22, 1944. M
Powder horn of Richardson Miner.
- Gloucester's, Duke of, Red Cross and St. John Fund. *See* Red Cross Fund
- Guinea, Richard. American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, October 19-20, 1934. M
New York map horn (Check List no. 1078).
- Hines, Fred E. The Walpole Galleries, New York, parts I and II, April 11 and May 9, 1924. M
Powder horns of Hugh Clark, John McStarr, and William Wigglesworth.
- Holmes, Mrs. Joseph H., and others. Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York, December 1, 1939. M
Powder horns of More Bird, George Gyger, and a New York map horn (Check List no. 1079).
- Hunter, Dr. Pleasant. American Art Association, New York, January 30-February 1, 1913. M
Powder horn of Peter Myer (Cat. no. 24).
- Karst, John, Historical Museum. Kende Galleries at Gimbel Brothers, New York, December 20, 22-23, 1941. M
New York map horn (Check List no. 1080).
- Manson, Alfred Small. C. F. Libbie and Company, Boston, part III, April 6-7, 1904.
Powder horns of Philbrick Colby, John Litch, John Peterson, Silas Pratt, Thomas Randall, and John Smith Sanborn, and another inscribed: U. S. Ship Ranger 1776; lot 354.
- Moore, J. Carson, and others. Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York, March 21, 1940. M
Powder horn of John Brown and a map horn of "Cuba" (Check List nos. 113 and 1125).
- Offerman, Theodore. American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, November 11-13, 1937. M
Powder horn of Richardson Miner.
- Parezo, George W., and others. Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York, February 26, 1938. M
New York map horn (Check List no. 1093).
- Red Cross Fund. Christie, Manson and Woods, Ltd., London, November 18-19, 1942. M
New York map horn (Check List no. 1075 A).
- Redfern, W. B. Sotheby and Company, London, June 20-21, 1934. M
New York map horn (Check List no. 1082).
- Romaine, Mrs. Anna M., and others. American Art Association, New York, December 15-16, 1921. M
Powder horns of Joseph Iones (Jones) and Gideon Ricker. (Cat. nos. 9 and 20).
- Rutherford, Henry. Scott and O'Shaughnessy, Inc., New York, June 2, 1915. M
Powder horns of Simeon Allen, Jr., Abner Fairbanks, and Joseph Mygat.
- Scott and O'Shaughnessy, New York, February 6-7, 1917.
Powder horn of Arent King.
- Hempstead, Long Island, New York, July 15-16, 1920. M
Powder horn of Lemuel Crowel.
- Sibley, Frank. Walpole Galleries, New York, October 8, 1924. M
Powder horn of Chabod Collins.
- Walpole Galleries, New York, April 12, 1922. M
Powder horn of John Brooks.
- New York, November 22, 1923. M
Powder horns of Moses Grainger and John Young.
- New York, January 10-11, 1924. M
Powder horns of Jabez Arnold, John Brooks, John Conklin, Abner Fairbanks, Henry Smith, and Tim Tansel, and one dated 1849.
- New York, November 20, 1924. M
Powder horn of William Holt.
- New York, August 6, 1925. M
Powder horns of Caleb Brown, Jabez Gooddells, and R. Newhall.
- New York, July 23, 1926. M
Powder horns of Barton and Benjamin Corey.
- New York, October 20, 1926. M
Powder horn of J. W.
- Waugh, Coulton. Anderson Galleries, New York, December 3-4, 1925. M
Powder horn of Sir Charles For.
- Welsh, Charles N. Samuel T. Freeman and Company, Philadelphia, November 23, 1937.
New York map horn (Check List no. 978).
- Wormser, Mrs. Leo F., and others. American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, April 16-17, 1937. M
Powder horn of Charles Fanning.

SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCES

(Genealogical references are not included.)

American Guide Series.

An illustrated guide to each state of the Union, some volumes of which were prepared by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, others by the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration, and published in the years 1937 to 1942. MN

An Authentic Journal of the Siege of the Havana. By an Officer. To Which Is Prefixed, A Plan of the Siege of the Havana. Shewing the Landing, Encampments, Approaches, and Batteries of the English Army. With the Attacks and Stations of the Fleet. London and Dublin, n.d.; reprinted by B. Grierson, 1762. N

Bagshawe, Thomas W. "Engraved Horn Mugs." *Apollo*, xxvii (1938), pp. 254-257. ill. MN

Baudouin, S. R. *Exercice de l'infanterie française*. n.p., 1757.

Powder horns were not required when cartridges were used. Bishop, J. Leander. *A History of American Manufactures from 1608 to 1860*. 3rd edition. 3 vols. Philadelphia, 1868. MN

Bland, Humphrey [Brigadier General]. *A Treatise of Military Discipline . . .* 5th edition. London, 1743. [First published in 1727.] N

Powder and cartridges were used conjointly, the former for priming, the latter for the charge, pp. 22-23. Notes on cartridges, pp. 73-74.

Boardman, Benjamin. "Diary." *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 2nd series, vol. vii (1891-1892), pp. 400-413. N

Bolton, Charles K. *The Private Soldier under Washington*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. N

Boyle, Roger, first earl of Orrery. *A Treatise of the Art of Warre*. London, 1677. C

Channing, Edward. *A History of the United States*. 6 vols. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1926-1927. MN

Clark, Victor S. *History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1914*. 2 vols. Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1916-1928. MN

- Commonwealth of Massachusetts. *Laws for Regulating and Governing the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. With an Index. To Which Is Added, in an Appendix, the United States Militia Acts, Passed in Congress, May 8, 1792, and March 2, 1803.* Boston, August, 1803.
- Coopernail, George P. "The Metal Flask, Successor to the Powder Horn." *American Collector*, November, 1937, vol. vi, pp. 10-11, ill. MN
- Crèvecoeur, St. John de. *Sketches of Eighteenth Century America. More "Letters from an American Farmer,"* edited by Henri L. Bourdin and others. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1925. MN
- Cumont, M. "Un Extrait d'une carte romaine d'état-major." *La Géographie*, vol. XLIII (1925), pp. 1-5, fig.; col. pl. MN
- Dawson, Henry B. *Battles of the United States, by Sea and Land: Embracing Those of the Revolutionary and Indian Wars . . .* 2 vols. New York, 1858. N
- Dillon, Harold A., Viscount. "The Broad Arrow." *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd series, vol. XVII (1897-1899), pp. 370-372, fig. MN
- Dobie, J. Frank. *The Longhorns.* Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1941. N
- Dow, George F. *The Arts & Crafts in New England 1704-1775. Gleanings from Boston Newspapers.* Topsfield, Mass., The Wayside Press, 1927. MN
- Fite, Emerson D., and Freeman, Archibald. *A Book of Old Maps Delineating American History from the Earliest Days Down to the Close of the Revolutionary War.* Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1926. MN
- Forbes, Harriette M., comp. *New England Diaries 1602-1800; a Descriptive Catalogue of Diaries, Orderly Books and Sea Journals.* Topsfield, Mass., 1923. N
- Ford, Worthington C. *See under* Washington, George.
- Gansevoort, Colonel Peter. *See under* Wait, William.
- Gheyn, Jacob de. *The Exercise of Armes for Calivers, Muskettes, and Pikes . . . Sett Forthe in Figures . . . with Written Instructions to Shewe the Maner to Handle These Armes.* The Hage, 1607. MN
- Gilbert, William H., Jr. *The Eastern Cherokees* (*Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* 133: *Anthropological Papers*, no. 23). Washington, D. C., 1943. MN
- Gottesman, Rita S. *The Arts and Crafts in New York 1726-1776. Advertisements and News Items from New York City Newspapers.* New York, printed for The New York Historical Society, 1938. MN
- Greene, Nelson, ed. *History of the Mohawk Valley, Gateway to the West, 1614-1925.* 4 vols. Chicago, 1925. N
Rosters of the Mohawk Valley Revolutionary Militia and of the Oriskany Soldiers, vol. II, chapter 76.
- Harrower, John. "Diary of John Harrower, 1773-1776." *The American Historical Review*, vol. VI (1900-1901), pp. 65-107. N
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PLATES



CAT. NOS. 14, 12, 11



CAT. NOS. 22, 24, 25



CAT. NOS. 10, 26, 27



CAT. NOS. 28, 30, 29



CAT. NOS. 34, 35, 36



CAT. NOS. 37, 32, 33



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CAT. NOS. 4, 39, 7



CAT. NOS. 16, 9, 8



CAT. NOS. 17, 13, 21



CAT. NOS. 18, 19, 15



CAT. NOS. 40, 31, 20



Above: CAT. NOS. 45, 41, 43; Below: CAT. NOS. 42, 38, 44



DETAILS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF POWDER HORNS

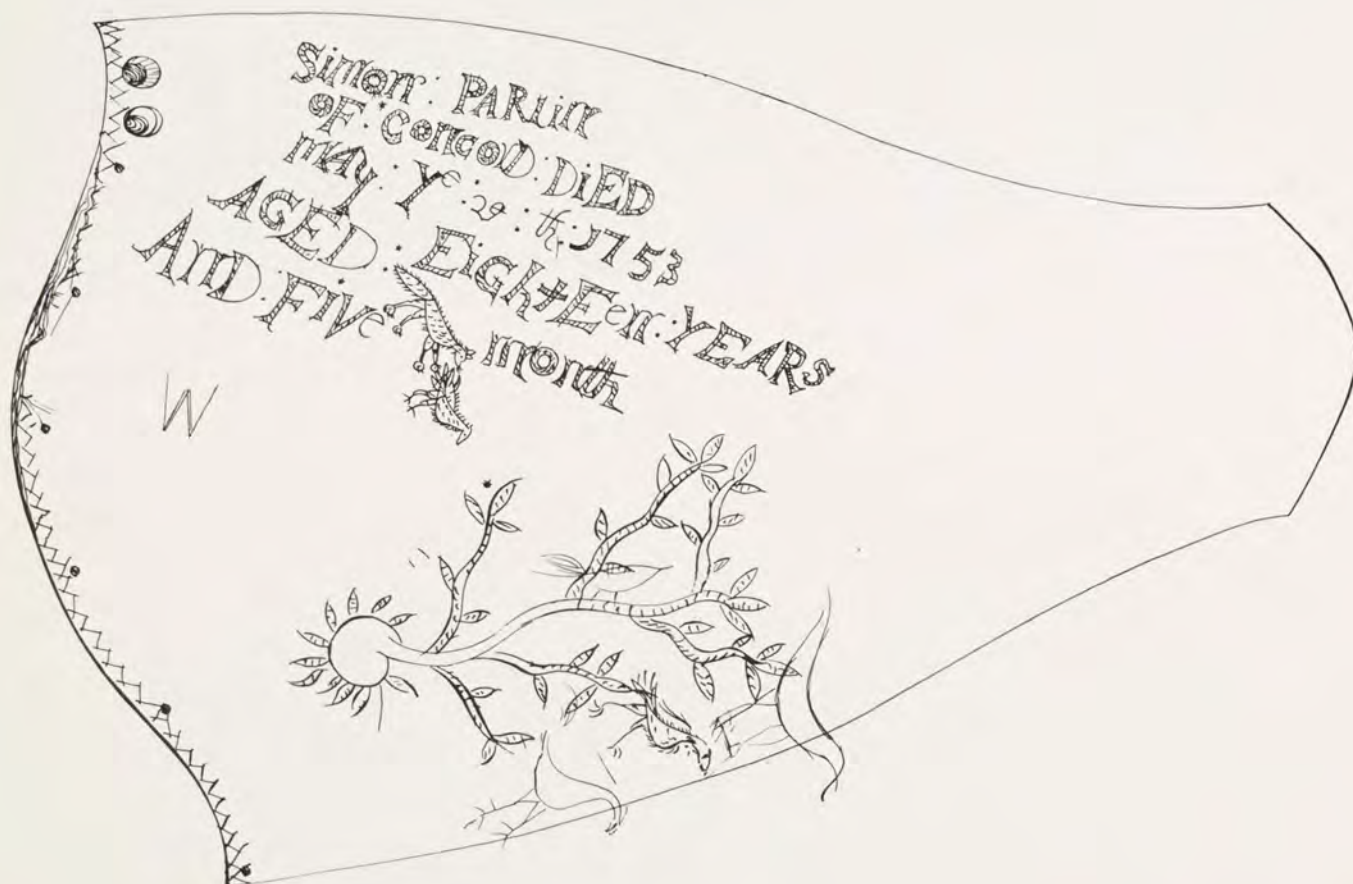
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CORRESPONDING DETAILS TO THOSE ON PLATE XV TAKEN FROM THE DRAWINGS OF THE SAME HORNS



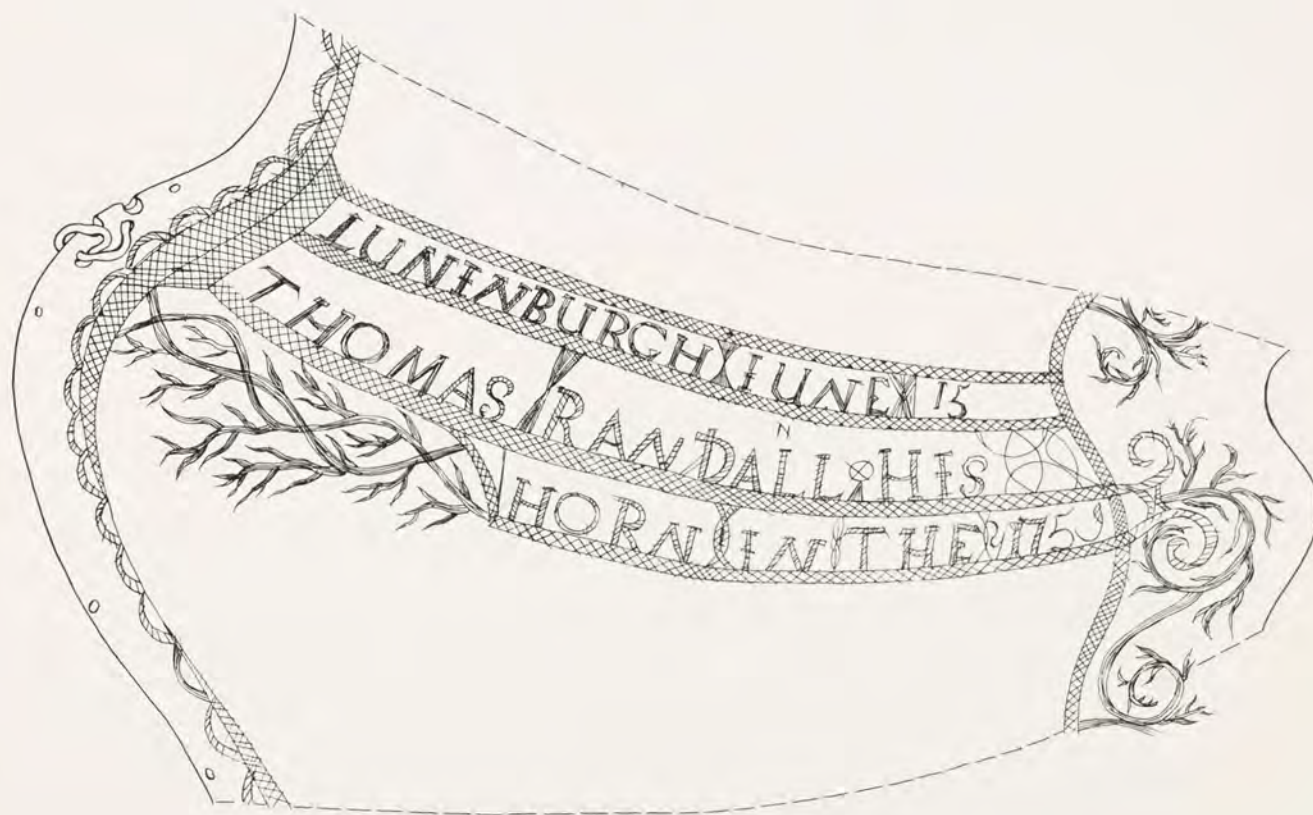
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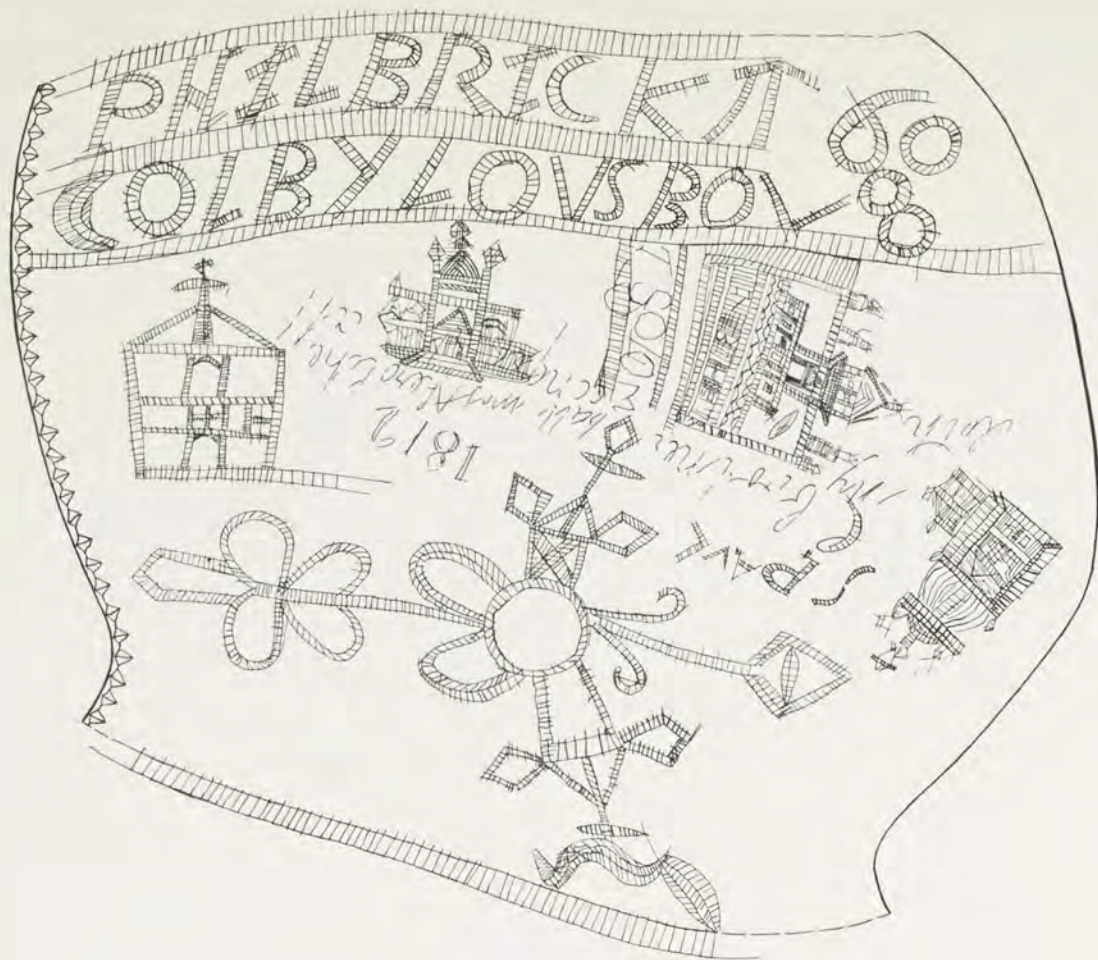
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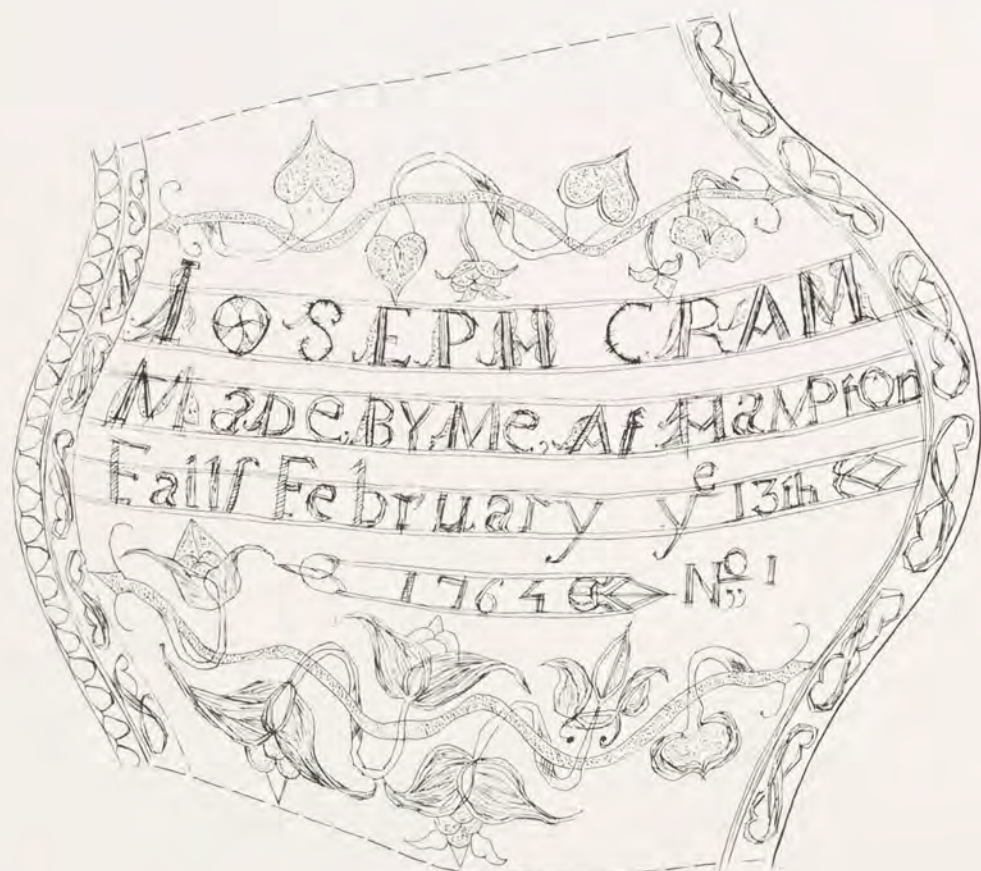
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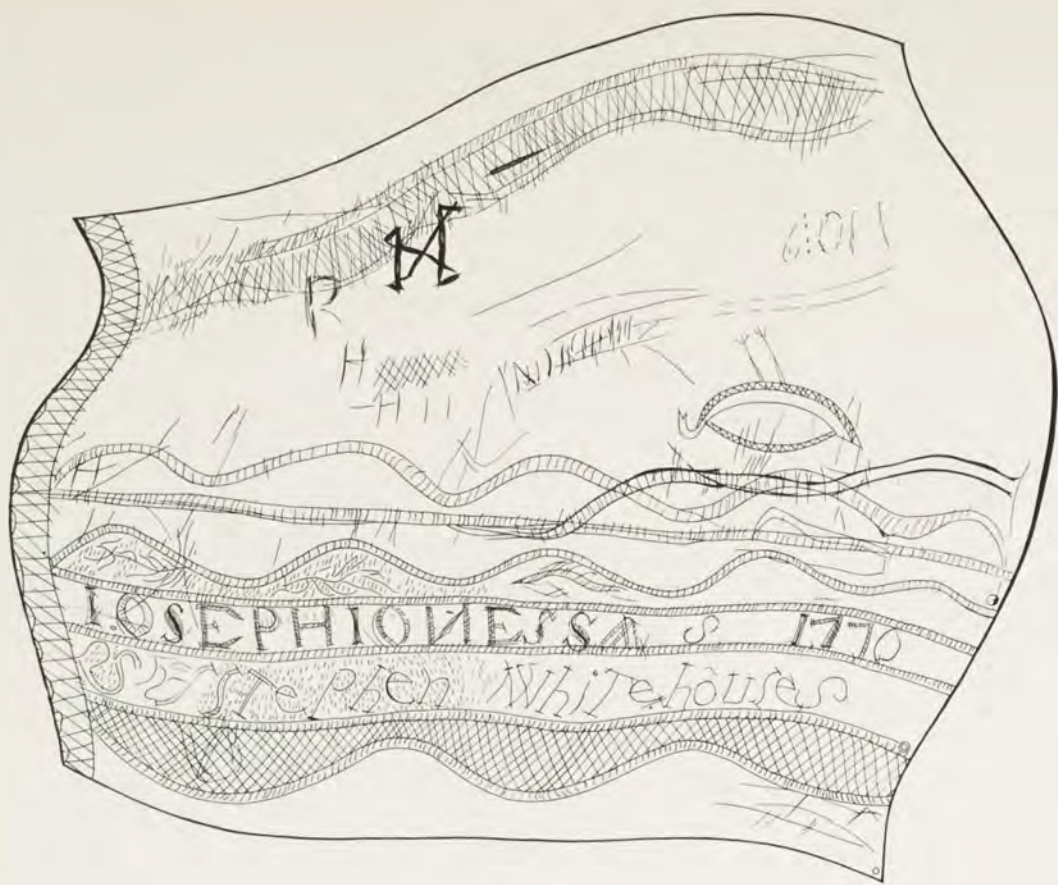
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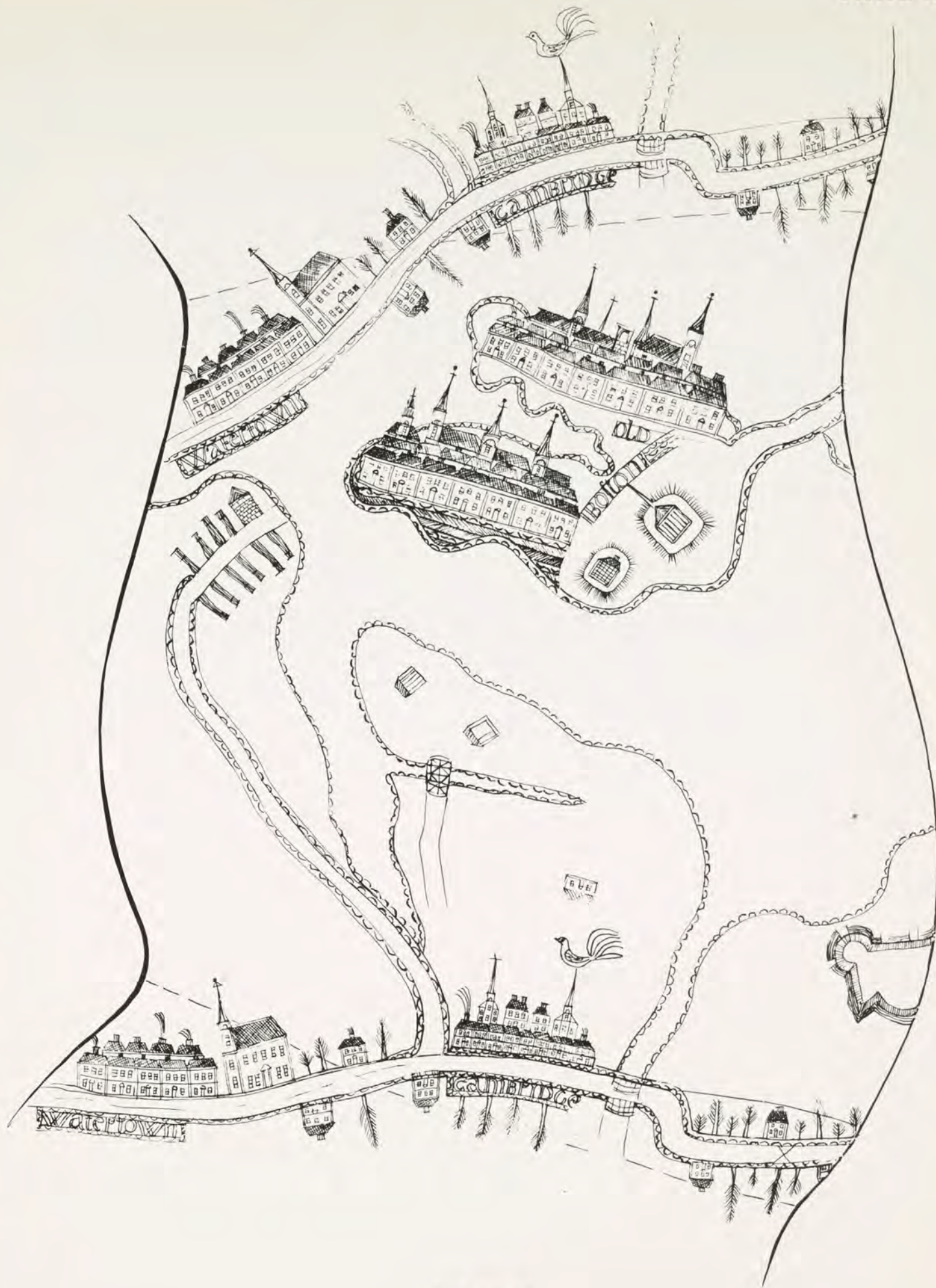
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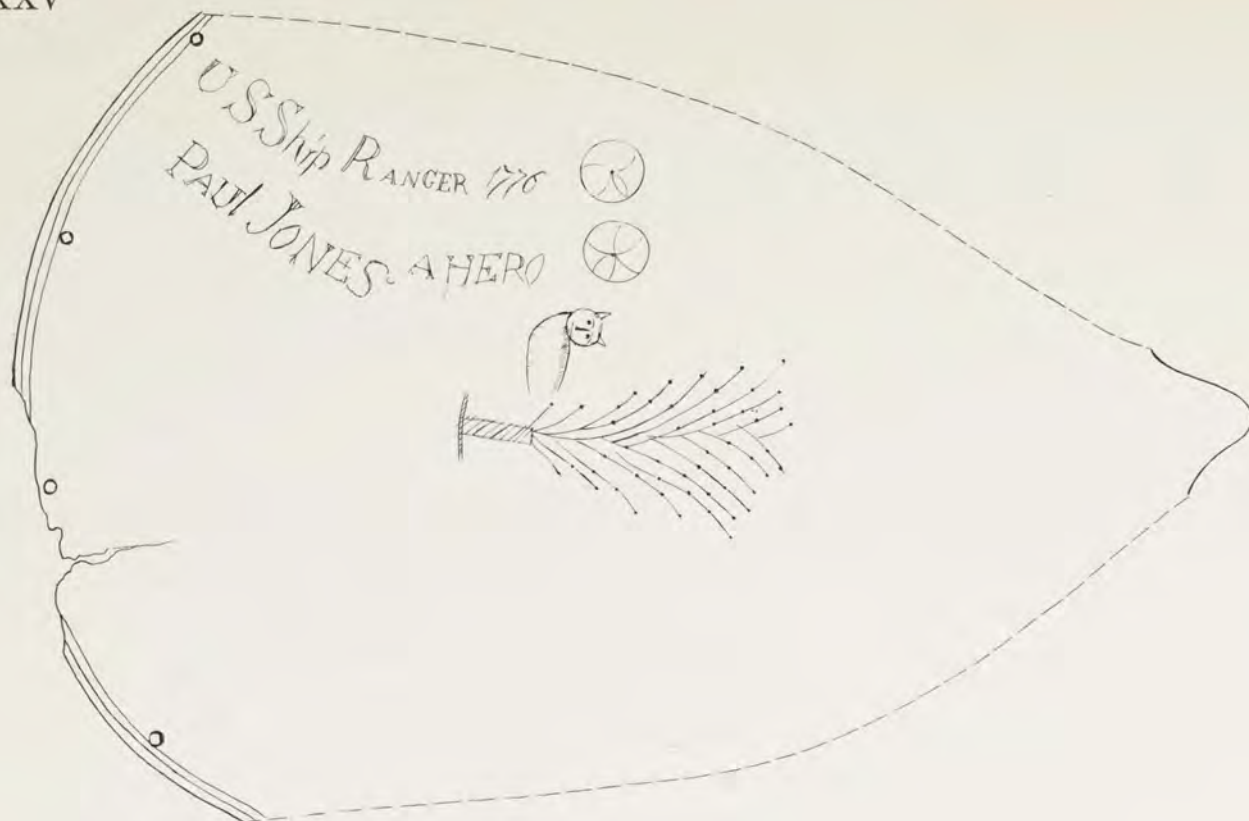


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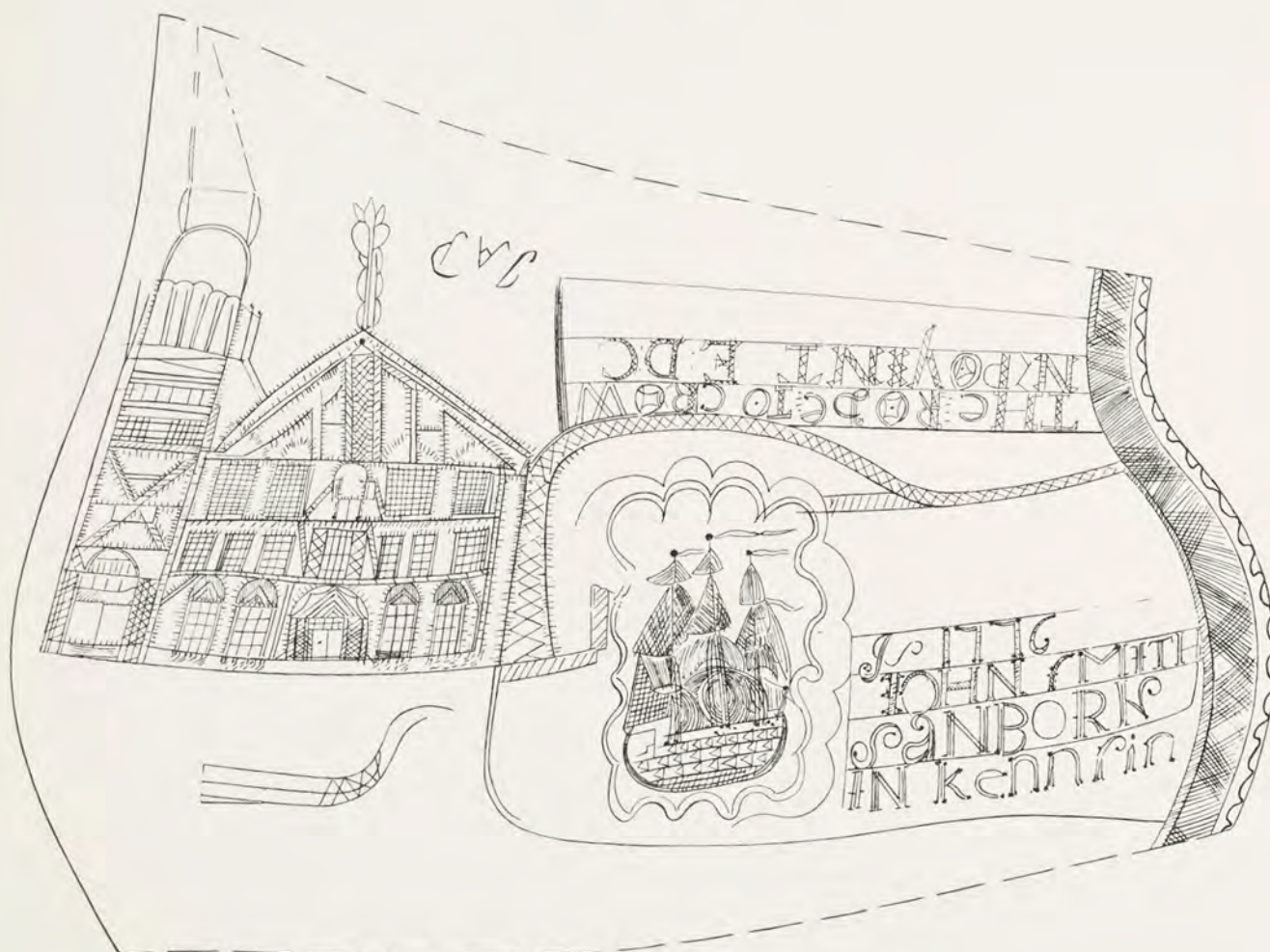








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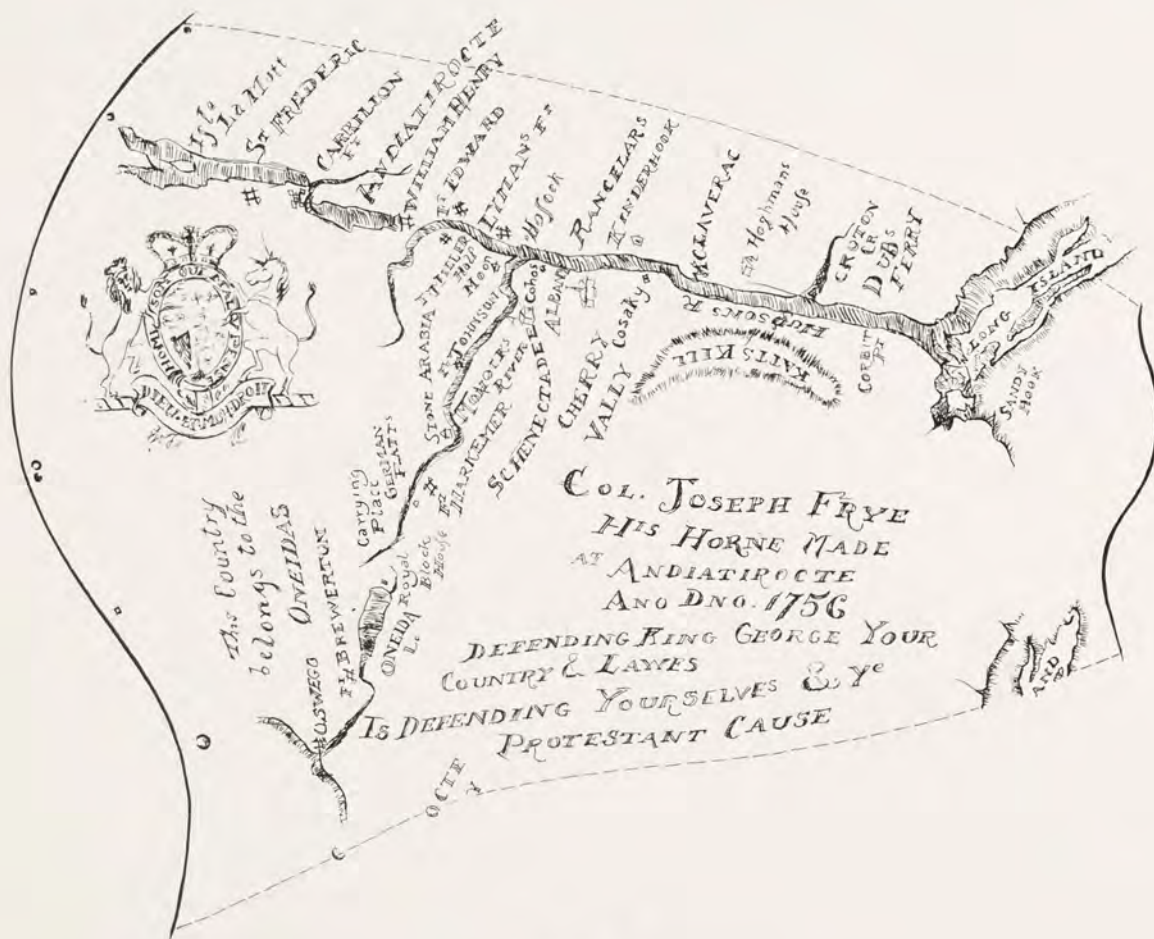
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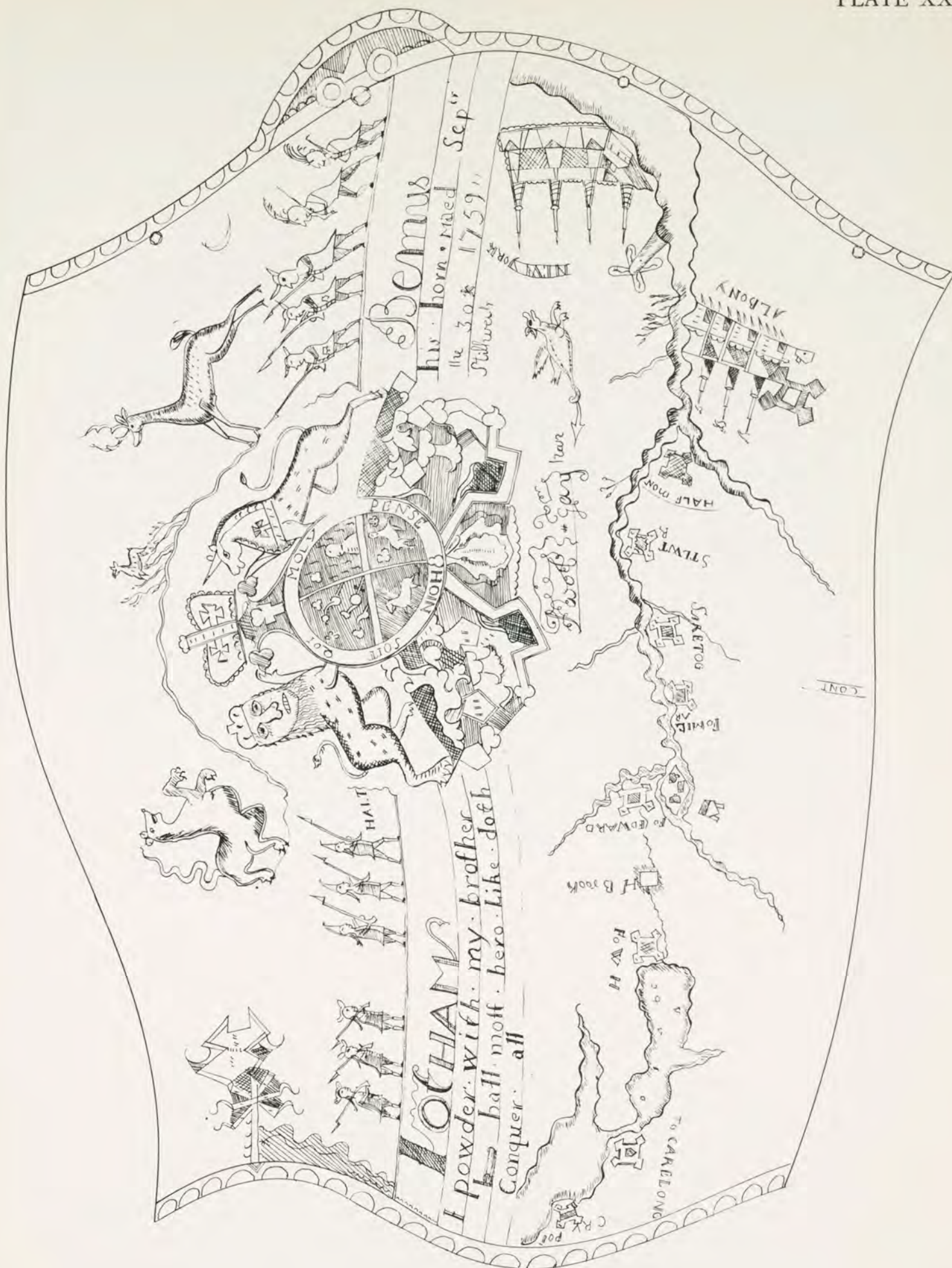


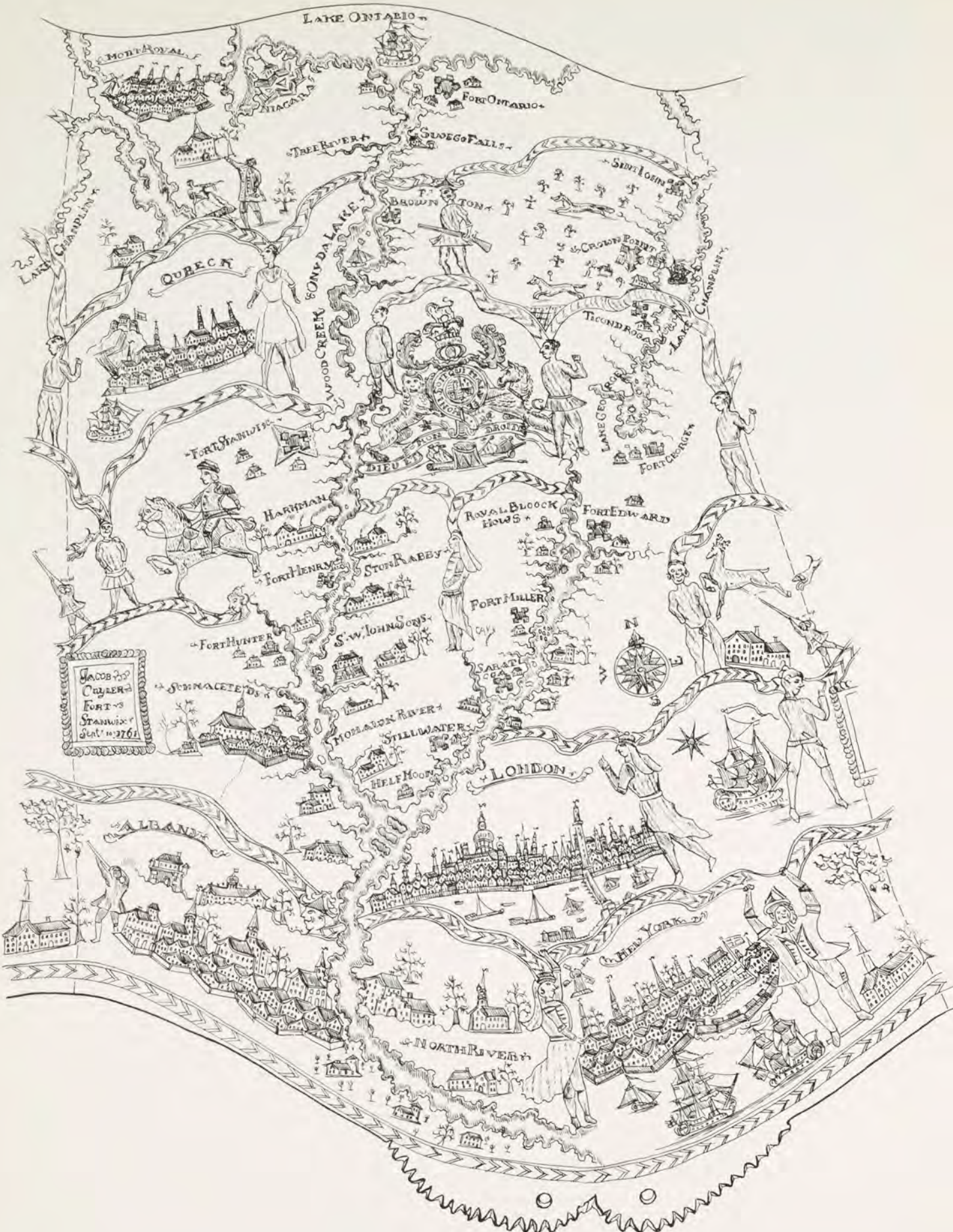
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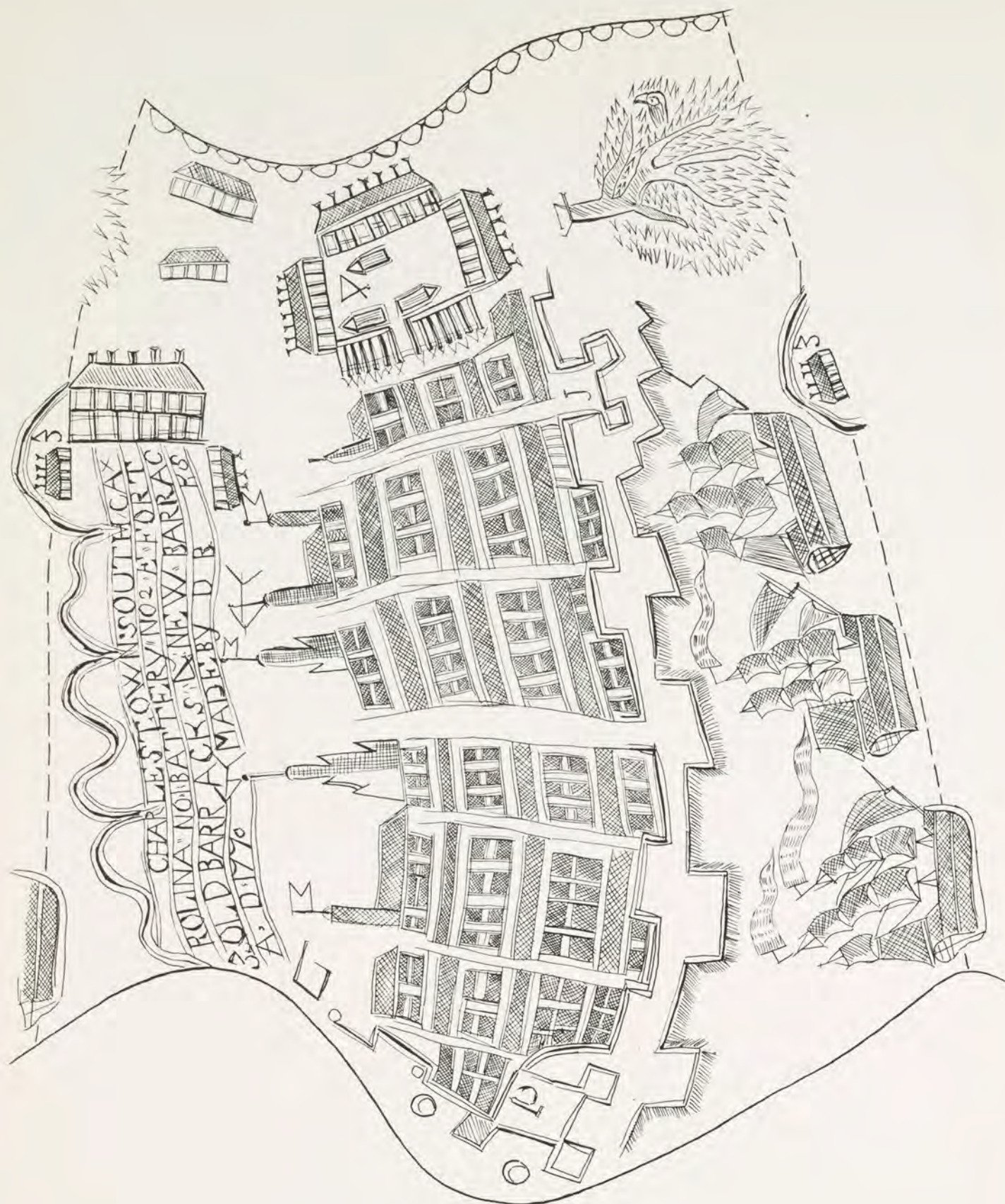




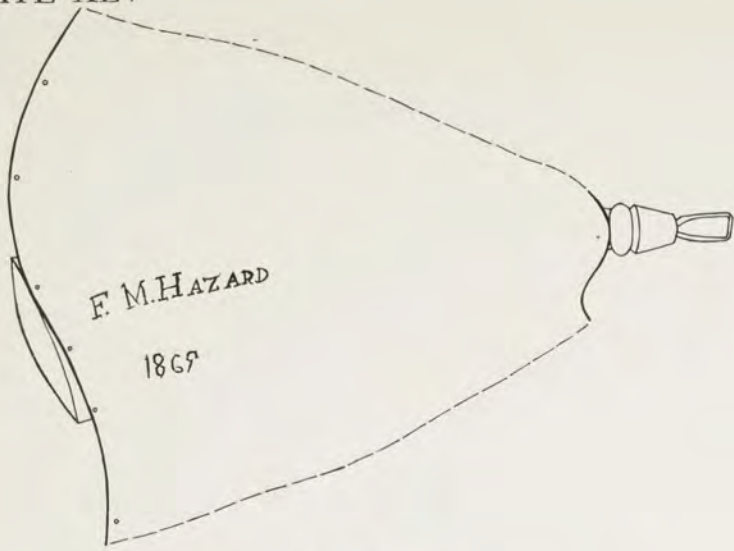












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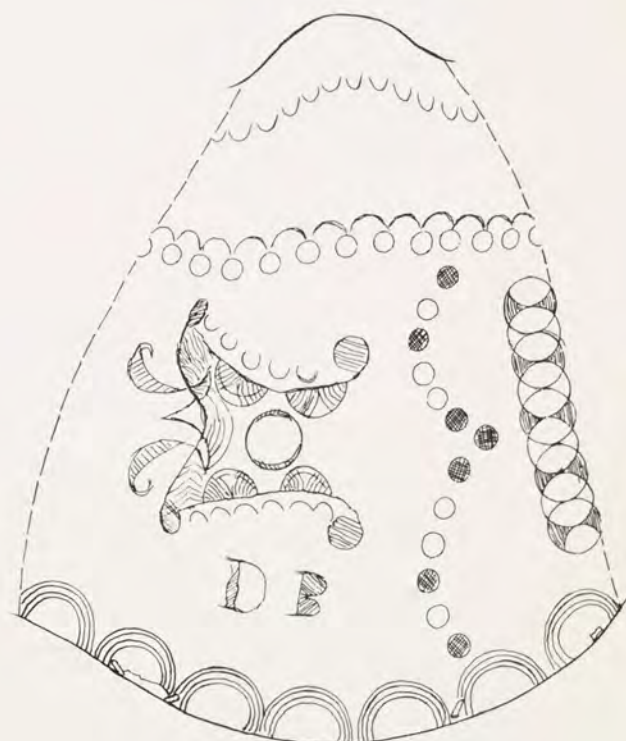
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