

one
This short memoir of Doctor
Benjamin Waterhouse is given at
the request of many who knew the
great outline of his character & his
~~character~~ as a public benefactor and
distinguished writer, yet were unac-
quainted with the history of his early
life in Newport, and that portion of
it passed in London under the patron-
age of his kinsman Dr John Fothergill.
In his native city he was surrounded
with intelligent people, and his time
was devoted to literature from choice,
with him it was strictly a preparation
for future usefulness. He went to
Europe at the beginning of the ^{American} Revolution
~~by sea~~ and returned near its close.
Afterward he had his portion of the
"ills of life" and at a late period of
it he dreamed the retrospect lest it
should arouse dormant feelings of

resentment against some who
were living, or be tempted to utter
reproaches on those not here to defend
themselves, therefore to avoid what
Christianity forbids him to indulge, he
delivered his numerous MSS into another
hand. That hand is now selecting from
them materials for a sketch sketch
of his life, nearly in his own words
as the desired concentration will allow.
It is blended with notices of his parents,
his kinsman Fothergill, incidents of the
United States history, and particulars of
John Adams, with copious reflections
and remarks on Politics and other subjects
as they entered his mind. When urged
to write his own life he replied. I will
not tell my own faults, nor eulogise
myself, my works will speak for me.
As the following narrative has been selected
from letters without his having any view
to their publication it may be truly given
as an autobiography. L.L.P.

My Father Timothy Waterhouse was a native of New Hampshire, my mother was an English woman descending from a branch of the Bothergill family which came to this country and settled in Newport. N. J. They were Friends, my Father not born and educated in that society, but came into it from conviction of its truth and dignity I was one of eleven children and born in Newport 1754.

The unaccountable operation of the Revolutionary War caused a woeful mistake in the Politics of the Friends who were numerous in Rhode Island, they were lovers of peace, dreading innovation, and fearing every thing leading to war, they sided with the British Ministry instead of aiding in the just cause of their own country, and disowned several
 several



The first time that the Westons
 was a matter of New Hampshire
 in the matter of an English woman
 belonging to the
 Boston family which came to this
 country and settled in New York N. Y.
 They were married, my father and I
 and others in that society, but never
 into it from conversation of its truth and
 dignity I was one of eleven children
 and born in New York 1754.
 The unaccountable operation of the
 Revolution was carried on in a
 state in the politics of the country who
 were numerous in the country, they were
 to be of fear, embracing innovation and
 forming every thing leading to war,
 they took with the British Ministry
 instead of aiding in the first course of
 their own country and followed
 a course of...

worthy members of their society for resisting the oppression of Mother country. My Father censured this proceeding and was treated accordingly, for the meek principles of the Friends never prevailed over his ardent and intrepid character, and when the war raged it was impossible for a man of his sanguine temperament and constitutional frankness to conceal his hopes and wishes, so that the breach between him and his brethren increased until the British took possession of Rhode Island they then smothered their displeasure and dealt with him as a religious society should deal with an erring brother as they in their ignorance supposed him to be, urging him to return from the error of his ways, believing that we should again be under the dominion of Britain. Afterward when Rhode Island was occupied by the French, my Father's association with their Officers was another

I think a committee of their society
 for visiting the orphanage of Mr. Allen
 concerning my father's concerns. This
 proceeding was treated accordingly
 for the great number of the children
 given passed over his obedient and in
 the children, and when the work
 was it was impossible for a man of
 his tongue to perform it and can
 be performed for myself. I received his paper
 and wished to that the bread between
 him and his brethren was as small
 the hospital took possession of the children
 than the other children and
 dealt with him as a religious society
 about deal with an orphan Mr. Allen
 they in their ignorance supposed him
 to be engaged in to return from the
 error of his ways, believing that we
 should again be under the dominion
 of Satan. Afterward when the children
 was occupied by the father, my father
 associated with their Officer was another

thing against him, but excepting this narrow minded bigotry he was greatly beloved and respected.

Among his intimates in Newport were the learned Ezra Stiles - afterward President of Yale College - Abraham Redwood, Benjamin Coker, and John Collins - afterward Governor of Rhode Island - these with a few others occasionally - formed a sort of junta and kept the flame of Whigism alive during the contest with Britain.

While many were fleeing from the Island, my father maintained his ground and his whig principles. Although frequently threatened with imprisonment ^{by the British Commodore} his liberty was never abridged, he was considered by all an honest, frank and fearless man, full of good humour, ever abhorring meanness and deceit, his Whigism was tempered with the nonresisting principles of the Friends. It was to the credit of the very

They are great men, but especially
 their own minds are enlarged by
 the great labors and exertions.
 A man of his character in his first
 years the learned Dr. Blair - of London
 President of Yale College - Abner Lincoln
 Professor of Theology and John Collins -
 of the Government of Massachusetts - these
 with a few others exercised - for
 a part of years and kept the flame of
 Whigism alive during the contest with Britain.
 While many were fleeing from the
 tyrant, and others were maintaining
 and his wife's principles. Although five
 years threatened with imprisonment, he
 was never obliged, he was considered
 by all in favor of Liberty and
 man, full of good humor, even when
 himself and best, his Whigism was
 shared with the non-resisting principles of the
 friends. It was to the credit of the

learned Ezra Stiles and ~~and~~
my Father, one a Presbyterian
the other a plain Friend that
their friendship continued during
their joint lives. A large
Synagogue of Jews had been
long established in Newport
with full liberty to express
their opinions and to worship
in their own way, this, with
reading the old Testament gave
me a clear idea of that ancient
people. To a sensible mother
I owe more than I can express,
she taught me to think, I began
reading the Bible with her in
a free and liberal manner, I
was surrounded with moral people
who believed only the old Testament

cannot have other one
 my father one a
 the other a plain
 their friendship
 their joint lines
 a large number
 long entered in
 with full liberty
 their opinions and
 in their own way
 reading the of
 me a clear idea
 people to a
 I have more than
 the thought to
 reading the Bible
 a free and liberal
 was surrounded with
 who believed only

7

but I was taught to respect them equally with Christians. The Bible should not be put into the hands of children without the guidance of a ~~of~~ mature mind, the account of Adam and Eve, and the wonderful history down to King Solomon and his magnificent temple make a deeper impression on their minds than his maxims of wisdom and providence. Children are impressed with those parts of the Bible ^{only} which painters present to their ~~eyes~~ ^{eyes} on canvases, and much as I admire the sublime doctrine of Friends which teaches every man and woman to be their own priest, I cannot admit that this mode of worship is suitable to young people. Some pious parents take their children to these silent places of worship to meditate on the past present and future, to reflect on the snares of the world, the folly of gaiety, and the

but I was long to see them
 to speak with the Christians in the hills
 should not be put into the hands of
 children without the guidance of a
 of an experienced mind, the account of
 the good and true, and the wonderful
 his long journey to King Solomon and his
 magnificent temple made a deeper
 impression on their minds than his
 narration of wisdom and justice
 children are impressed with these
 parts of the Bible which I printed
 present to their minds on canvas
 and much as I admire the sublime
 doctrine of Providence which teaches
 every man and woman to be their
 own priest, I cannot admit that the
 mode of worship is suitable to poor people
 torn from parents for their children
 to these silent places of worship, to
 meditate on the lost present and fu-
 ture, to reflect on the scenes of the
 world, the folly of sinning, and the

wisdom of a sedate carriage, and to turn their hearts eyes and thoughts from every thing splendid, while the rising and the setting sun, the beauty of the fields, enchanting forest trees in full bloom, and the flower garden striking their senses with rapture, and enkindling sensations of joy that would be wrong to smother, to force children thus into a silent meeting two hours long is a compulsion against nature, and ~~tends to make them hypocrites~~. Adult men and women experienced in the ways of life may sit in silence, call in their wandering thoughts and by examining their present condition and hopes for the future may better instruct themselves than by listening to rules from others. This secum habit of the sensible and prudent is the perfection of worship and the path of wisdom, but to expect such worship from youth is to expect ripe fruit in early spring. There is a time for all things, and we cannot

now ought me to check the current
 of a rapturous soul in the spring time
 of life. When a boy I was sedate
 and thoughtful, my thoughts were in
 the camps of the Israelites, and among
 Greeks and Romans, but it was England
 that finally engrossed my attention,
 for instead of play I was running over
 the spectators, which excited a desire
 to go to London. Milton's prose writings
 were congenial to me and to my father
 from him and them I imbibed steady
 principles, a love of truth and fearfulness
 of conduct, which never allowed my coun-
 tenance to fall or my hand to waver in
 their support, in studying by myself
 while others slept, I acquired a better
 relish for the beauties of the Latin and English
 writers than if I had been driven through
 the forms of a College, being alone I
 thought more and labored steadily

con amore

now I might use to check the current
 of a vapour in the spring time
 of life. I mean a leaf I was reading
 and the thought, my thoughts were in
 the compass of the Liberator, and
 I was in London, but it was England
 that finally engaged my attention
 for instance of leaf I was running over
 the question, which excited a desire
 to go to London. The first thing
 I was engaged to see was to see further
 from him and then I imbibed steadily
 principles, a love of truth and
 of conduct, which never allowed me
 to come to fall or was hard to
 their support, in struggling by myself
 while others slept, I was a better
 habit for the benefit of the Latin and English
 writers than if I had been given through
 the favour of a College, being alone I
 thought more and laboured steadily
 in course

and although I was a great reader, the
 love of books was not my engrossing passion.
 Drawing and painting also occupied my thoughts
 by day and my dreams by night. One of
 my companions, Gilbert Stuart having the
 same turn of mind, we became intimate
 friends, and from boyish amusement our
 drawing became a matter of serious emu-
 lation. I remember the period when he
 was ready to relinquish the contest, he
 confined himself to human heads, while
 I was more excursive, at length a sen-
 sible Scotch gentleman ~~named~~ Alexander
 took Stuart under his ~~protection~~ patronage
 and let him copy some of his pictures,
 one a Pointer dog lying on the carpet,
 it was so well done ^{having} and so much admired
 that I in my turn gave up the contest
 in despair.

~~Journal~~
C 2

About the year 1770 John Halliburton a scotch gentleman came to Rhode Island married and settled there he was a surgeon, and determined to push his way ^{in the} ~~at a~~ practise of Physic and Surgery, and instead of taking pupils with a fee. he preferred to have only one of his own choice without a fee. He described the sort of youth he would have to Mr Sedwood who recommended me to him, my father at first refused, but finally consented on the condition that my school education should go on, that I should pursue my Latin studies and reside with my parents. During seven years of my pupilage, with a great run of business I was my own guide in the choice of scientific books. I read intently the works of Boerhaave which led to Lord Bacon, this expanded my mind and gave me a glimpse of the universe of science

28th April

About the year 1770 John Goldsmith
 a dealer in goldsmiths came to the
 museum and settled there he was a
 surgeon, and determined to put his way
 of instruction of the young and
 instead of taking pupils with a fee, he
 proposed to have only one of his own choice
 without a fee. He succeeded the son of
 Goldsmith he would have to Mr. Goldwood
 who recommended me to him, my father
 at first refused, but finally consented on
 the condition that my school education
 should go on, that I should pursue my
 Latin studies and reside with my parents.
 During some years of my studies, with
 a great deal of industry I was very good
 in the study of scientific books, I read
 in the works of Goldsmith which led
 to Long's opinion, this opinion was
 and some of the opinions of the
 of science

1770
 1771
 1772
 1773
 1774
 1775
 1776
 1777
 1778
 1779
 1780

Newport was one of the pleasantest spots in the new world, Abraham Redwood had founded ^{a library} there, and ordered from London a choice collection of books, Ezra Stiles was chosen Librarian ~~and continued~~ and continued to be so 30 years following the munificence of Redwood and the learning of Stiles gave a literary cast to the inhabitants of Rhode Island of every religious denomination and no place contained so many Friends, of which sect was Redwood, and also Logan who founded the Philadelphia Library.

The Redwood library afforded a choice of philosophical and medical books, I read all it contained of medicine and chemistry, James's Medical Dictionary is a condensed library extending down to Slopman and Sleister.

Evening was my only time for reading for Balliburton though Temperate was a man of pleasure, his hospitable board was filled with gay company, drawing to

his house strangers who came to the island for both health and pleasure and this ~~my~~ which imposed on me an unreasonable weight of care, but as I never mixed with those of my own age in parties of pleasure, I was equal to the task. During this time I never saw Boston or strayed from home so far as Providence fellow capital ^{with} of Newport.

In the midst of pleasure I had the character of being a retired studious youth devoted to Physic, and having attained the character I was proud to maintain it. Evenings were passed in my Father's quiet home I had a pleasant horse to drive about, and I am convinced that my active life was favorable to my intellectual life, ~~I have found that riding sharpens the intellect.~~

Glalburton was a skilful Surgeon, and might have become as good a Physician, but like most others in full practice ~~he~~ knew

This morning I went to
 the tower for both the
 and this will be
 on the weight of
 at the tower
 age in the
 to the
 from the
 for the
 at the
 character of
 with the
 obtained the
 to maintain
 in very
 I have
 was
 for
 for
 of
 and
 might
 but

so little of the "regimen mentis
quod medicorum est" that he never
 attained Boerhaave's idea of a consum
 complete Physician, judging him by
 the books I read, I was dissatisfied with
 his practice and longed to get away.
 I saw no chance of going to London, the
 times were turbulent, the sea had been
 destroyed in Boston Harbour, and the
 sloop Liberty belonging to the Kings
 Commissioners whose head quarters were
 in Boston had been destroyed in Newport
 harbor. I saw this transaction from begin
 ning to end, but a more daring and serious
 deed was the destruction of the Kings
 vessel the Gasppee between Newport and
 Providence. Several royalists in high
 responsible offices were compelled to leave
 the country for England, all the talk
 was resistance to Parliament, arms were
 collecting, and British desertors were
 employed to teach our people the military

exercise. From one party nothing
 was heard but threats and defiance,
 from the other nothing but the irre-
 sistible power of Great Britain, To this
 party I was inclined, while my father
 belonged in sentiment to the sons of
 liberty. Most of my associates were
 on the side of domineering England,
 Our Hospital was exclusively for British
 Seamen, which in some degree con-
 nected it with the men of war in our
 harbour. The officers of these ships were
 frequent guests in the family of Halliburton
 where the power and glory of old England
 was an untiring theme and darling object
 of high wrought eulogy, now and then
 were uttered expressions of contempt for
 the rebellious sons of liberty, especially by
 that privileged order of talkers the Ladies.

As my acquaintance were almost entirely
 of the British party and my preceptor a

2
 a loyal Scotchman under King as
 hospital surgeon, no wonder that I
 imbibed at his table — a mere youth
 as I then was — what was then called
 Tory principles. Some of the best edu-
 cated men in Rhode Island were Scotch
 men who sheltered themselves in America
 soon after the memorable year 1745 and
 they gave the tone to political conversation
 among that imposing class.

X
 The gentleman whose conversation or
 rather insinuations tended to fix me in my
 anti-American notions was Robert Lightfoot,
 he was an Englishman, sensible, learned,
 and easy, a son of Oxford University,
 less learned than Stiles, but more a man
 of the world, and had greater power of
 conversation, he was somewhat of an Epicure
 always found and welcomed at the best tables
 in Newport, being much ~~with~~ being much
 with him I became in the language of the
 times a prosperous young Tory, and this was
 a great source of trouble to my father,

The subject of this table is a series of
 as I then was - what was then called
 my principles. I was of the best
 called upon in the table, were
 were also. I believe that
 soon after the memorable year 1742
 they gave the tone to political
 among that proposing change
 The gentleman whose conversation
 another indisposition led to fix
 with American for four or five
 he was an Englishman, sensible
 and gave a son of Oxford
 life learned than others, but more
 of the world, and had greater
 conversation, he was somewhat of an
 always found and welcomed at the
 in the first, being much with
 with him because in the course of
 trials of proving power and this
 great source of words to my father

a
 to
 n
 n
 a
 m
 T.

Who

he would rise from table when some of our military parties were marching by with pipe and drum sounding notes of dreadful preparation, he would recount to us the taking of Louisbourg by the New England Troops, the aid they gave to Generals Wolfe and Amherst in conquering Canada and always gave his decided opinion that we were the most fearless set of men in the world, and while he talked I thought so too but when I listened to ^{some other} Lightfoot or Haliburton and when left to myself the mighty power of Great Britain, and especially her matchless navy created ideas which prevailed over all my father's good sense. When I was towering away before him on the mighty power of Britain he would remind me of great Goliath and little David and say "The race is not always to the swift nor the

The first of these is the fact that the
 of our military frontiers were in a
 by with life and growth towards
 of a general / proposition, but would
 in the taking of a decision by the
 long, long troops the day when
 General Wolfe and Lambert in
 giving Canada and always give
 the British opinion that we were the
 most fertile set of men in the world
 and while he talked I thought so too
 but when I returned to England or
 London and when left to myself
 might know of great fortune, and
 especially her motherly love
 is a which has been over all my letters
 good sense. When I was touring
 before him on the right hand of
 fortune he would remain for great
 "The little things are the best"

a
 to
 n
 n
 a
 n
 T

19

"Battle to the Strong"

The Beavers of Liberty always existed among us but not enough to leaven the whole lump, with many others my Father watched it as did the Jews in their Synagogue at the place of their sojournment in Scotland. From about the epoch of the Stamp Act we Colonists grew uneasy from apprehension that the King and Parliament meditated an encroachment on our darling object, he and his ministers saw us as we really were, aspirants to independence and we saw him and them as they really were a trammelled power intent on ruling us their own way and looking for a revenue from us seeking to reap where they had not

The Council of Liberty
 existed among us but not enough
 to learn the whole truth with
 some others my father visited
 616 the farms in their 2000
 at the place of their government in
 Rochester from about the middle
 of the 17th century but we do not know
 exactly from what source that the
 King and Parliament were sitting on
 an agreement on our parting object
 the one his minister some years ago
 really were opponents to the
 and we were then as they
 really were a troubled power
 intent on holding in their own way
 and looking for a renewal from us
 talking to each other when they had not

a
 to
 n
 n
 a
 n
 T

sowed, two nations equally sagacious
 and equally determined. ~~The new England~~
 people now became more apprehensive of
 the designs of Mother Country who encroached
 on what we considered our natural rights
 which meant our right of self government
 Instead of looking up to King and Parliament
 on tother side, the Atlantic Ocean. While
 we were in this feverish state of mind,
 came from Britain a class of men, much
 above what we commonly called emigrants,
 from which class were taken our Governors,
 appointed by the King. When the Parliament
 took the rash step of stopping a large portion
 of our commerce to punish us or rather the people
 of Boston for destroying the Tea they knew
 not what they did, they knew not the people
 of that very sensitive ~~City~~ City who were
 disordered by a high fever which more than
 once rose to delirium indicating the need
 of palliatives yet the British government
 thought only of stimulants, Blistering and
 Tonics were prescribed to a whole nation
~~people~~

whose constitutional heat and rapid pulse would have alarmed a wise Physician.

because we ~~were~~^{were} called their Colonies they dreamed we were their children forgetting we were as old as themselves, throwing the Tea overboard was not the act of a mob but a deliberate deed of calm judgment and determination which in all ages has carried its point triumphantly and it was the least offensive step that could have been taken in the irritable condition of that then feverish people, in this region of free thought and unbridled action. If Philosophers would search out real spontaneous courage they must throw aside all the artificial measures adopted by Kings and commanders of armies to stifle thought and reduce rational beings to machines.

Having now finished my pupillage with Halliburton my mind was in a degree diverted from books and I looked forward, looking about doing nothing was to

whose constitution had not
 been altered by a wide
 extension of their colonies
 and the ^{new} colonies
 were not yet separated from
 the mother country. The
 first of these colonies was
 Virginia, which in 1607
 sent out a colony of
 100 persons to settle
 in the region of the
 Chesapeake Bay. The
 first of these colonies
 was Virginia, which in
 1607 sent out a colony
 of 100 persons to settle
 in the region of the
 Chesapeake Bay. The
 first of these colonies
 was Virginia, which in
 1607 sent out a colony
 of 100 persons to settle
 in the region of the
 Chesapeake Bay.

a
 to
 n
 n
 a
 n
 T

me hand work, sailing in the spacious
 harbor of Newport was an amusement for
 young people. One day Stuart and I my
 only youthful companion were enjoying this
 recreation by ourselves, gliding along between
 the bow of a British Frigate and her barge
 which floated over her submarine anchor,
 a sentinel on the fore-castle called to us to tuck
 about and not pass between her and her barge
 we immediately obeyed the stern order, Stuart
 was the first to remark, "What is all this?
 it is our harbor and our land that surrounds it
 and of course our water, and here is a ship of
 war armed at all points from both sides of the
 world, floating in our harbor, anchored in
 our water, under the guns of our Fort threat-
 ening to shoot us if we pass between her and her
 barge" I replied she is the King's ship and there-
 fore expects us keep at an awful distance. "Glad
 the King" said Stuart. "What is he to us, he lives too
 far off to do us any good and I do not think he can
 do us any hurt, in his ships are foreigners and
 strangers, and when they want sailors they steal

were heard in the 2^d session
 London of the first was an announcement for
 young people, our boy Stuart and I were
 only wonderful comparison were surprising this
 invention by ourselves & looking along between
 the floor of a British Fairgate and her boy
 which fitted our eye & school in another
 a distance on the fence to us to look
 about and not off between her and her boy
 we immediately observed the stone was
 was the first to remark, "What is all this?"
 it is our brother and our boy that
 was of course our water and was in a
 was covered at all points from the side of the
 world, floating in our harbor, members
 our water, under the gun of our fort
 among to that of our boy's business has our
 "away" I explained that in the house and then
 has reports in that of our water, "How
 the "how" was stated. What is to be done to
 for off to be in our house and I do not think to
 to be in our house, in his shop and for
 strangers, and when they want to see

a
 to
 n
 n
 a
 n
 T

our people ~~take~~ ^{out of} our own ships
and carry them away from their families
like so many African negroes"
This was genuine New Englandism in
Stuart, the voice of nature, the germ of
~~what~~ self government.

Chap 3

In 1774 I went to Philadelphia to
be inoculated for small Pox, as it
could not be done in Rhode Island or
any New England state without violating
a rigidly enforced law. My letters of
introduction to that city and to New York
threw me among the Tories, and I well
remember the style of conversation at
the house of the famous James Livingston -
to whom I had a letter from Halliburton -

It was adoration of ~~England~~ the English
and contempt of the Colonies. I returned home
deeply entrenched in my Tory principles,
until this voyage I had never been 30 miles
from the house I was born in. My paper
page being finished I had nothing to do but ~~read~~

I had exhausted the Newport library and longed to be where I could learn something more. This tedium was relieved by my Father's friend Abram Redwood distinguished for his opulence and public spirit, he said to me "Benjamin 7 years ago I recommended you to Dr Halliburton and having observed your devotion to study I can now with increased confidence recommend you to your kinsman Dr Fothergill, he is a rich man and at the head of his profession in London. I have founded a library in Newport, and will now give them a Physician, hitherto we have had only Scotch or German Physicians, I will give them an American one, with that view he patronised me, and preparation was made for my going to my kinsman who had readily consented to receive me. At that time the King and his Ministers were breathing vengeance against us, and we were determined on resistance to the uttermost, our people were training to arms, defying England, Scotland and Ireland, several daring acts

I had expected the receipt of library
 and papers to be where I could have
 them. This business was retained by my
 father from whom I received a letter
 for his opinion and advice that he
 to me "I am afraid I am not
 able to do it" and having
 your intention to study I can now with
 confidence recommend you to
 do it. I thought, he is a rich man and of the
 kind of his profession in London. I
 remain a library in Newport and will
 soon give them a provision, but that
 has had only 2000 or 3000 on paper.
 I will give them an American one
 with that view he has intended now
 his intention was to give you
 a man who had needed to
 At that time the
 his intention was to give you
 against me, and we were
 assistance to the most, our
 was to be in the most, being
 letters and books, several

a
 to
 n
 n
 a
 p
 T

of rebellion were committed in Newport
 such as marring small craft, going directly
 from the warves to attack the armed
 Barges of the British men of War then
 in the act of preying Seamen from our
 vessels. I saw several Barges drawn out
 of the water, dragged thro' the streets onto
 the Common and there burned by the Mob
 I saw that our people were equal if not
 superior to the British soldiers in man
 for strength and courage, but I still
 had the highest idea of the power of old
 England being too near our own Conquerors to es-
 timate them justly. Preying Seamen
 from our vessels just returning to their
 families after a long voyage, almost
 overcame my opinion of the viciousness
 of Britain, I was so deeply impressed
 with its cruelty that I openly rejoiced
 when I saw my countrymen combat with
 success the British Prey Gang. my
 intercourse with their Frigates and Officers
 never prevented my denouncing before them

of which I was convinced
 such an answer would be
 from the women to attack the answer
 charges of the British men of war than
 in the act of judging between you and
 myself. I am several passages given out
 of the master, saying that the streets and
 the common and these persons by the Mob
 I am that our people were equal if not
 superior to the British soldiers in manner
 in strength and courage, but I still
 had the highest idea of the power of
 arms being to men our country to be
 treated than faults. In judging between
 men our selves first returning to their
 families after a long voyage, almost
 unanimous my opinion of the utterance
 of the town, I was so bold of myself
 in the little country that I opened my eyes
 when I saw my countrymen connected with
 such the British people and my
 intercourses with their friends and Officers
 never prevented our conversing before them

England being to men our country to be

a
to
n
n
a
n
T

all this abominable practice.

When I was about leaving my Country my very very friends said every thing to magnify Great Britain at the tables when I dined only loyal sentiments and affection for England, and pity for our Countrymen were uttered.

On the other ~~side~~ the learned Stiles whispered in my ear another story, he said our cause was just and that heaven would vindicate it, he spoke with a confidence and solemnity that affected me, but all that was said did not equal the solemnly uttered sentiments of my father, who read your books, and his opinion on religion and government were the result of a strong mind operating on a firm and fearless disposition. Constitutionally frank and honest he spoke with freedom, and his words were slow and weighty whether uttered in conversation or from the seat of justice. Though I thought he was not

2 so well acquainted as my Terey friends on the politics of the Day. I listened to him with a feeling of respect, he acknowledged that Great Britain was a powerful and well governed nation, but he would not allow that the King or his Ministers or his Bishops had individually more sense than we in his Colonies. Without presuming to dispute with my father I only reminded him of the very great strength and widely extended power of Great Britain compared with our own young Country, void of resources and ignorant of War. I asked him if it was not the nature of things that the strong should overcome the weak, he replied Benjamin thou hast been a diligent reader of the Bible tell me which was largest



The first thing I noticed
 when I stepped out of the
 train was the cold air.
 It felt like a blanket.
 I had heard that the
 weather was good, but
 it was just what I needed.
 The people here were
 friendly and helpful.
 They showed me the way
 to the hotel. I was
 lucky to find a room
 with a view of the
 mountains. The food was
 delicious and the service
 was excellent. I was
 in luck. I had found
 a great place to stay.
 The view was amazing.
 I had never seen anything
 like this before. The
 mountains were so high
 and so beautiful. I
 had heard that the
 weather was good, but
 it was just what I needed.
 The people here were
 friendly and helpful.
 They showed me the way
 to the hotel. I was
 lucky to find a room
 with a view of the
 mountains. The food was
 delicious and the service
 was excellent. I was
 in luck. I had found
 a great place to stay.

and strongest, great Goliath or little David -³ yet little David killed great Goliath and cut off his head in sight of both armies, how was that wonderful thing effected? Remember the same book says, "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong"

The time for leaving home had come, the ship I was to sail in was the last that escaped from Boston Harbor, before that Port was closed, and all intercourse prohibited for destroying the Tea. The King took that ^{rash} step from the notion that the people of Boston would gladly pay for the Tea, and confess their offence in order to have the use of the spacious Harbor again, but ~~he was mistaken~~ he judged wrong, and he was ignorant of the feelings of the other colonies who were life interrupted in their trade and commerce, yet equally determined

to resist oppression. The ship I sailed in was the Thomas, named for the famous Thomas Boylston, the last that sailed from New England to Great Britain. I was the only passenger and the Captain was ordered to give me every accommodation and a free passage.

As we were getting under way my Father with his friend John Gallin's then Governor of Newport came off to the ship to accompany us as far as the lighthouse. When we had sailed so far as the wide ocean opened to our view, my father the sorrowful took leave of his only remaining son with his constitutional firmness, and I strove hard to imitate ^{him}, but when I looked on the boundless ocean before me and back on my ^{native} Island my heart sunk, and there was no fellow passenger to help me raise it. We sailed steadily ~~half~~ all day and half the night when the wind died away and we tacked about and came into Port again anchoring at the Island of Canoncut, here I had determined to remain till the wind was fair, but the weather being long unpropitious I reluctantly consented to go on ~~again~~ ^{second} boarding another party. It was three days before we made another attempt. This interval was painful to us all, especially

To my mother for whom, beside the usual portion of natural affection, I had the highest veneration, of eleven children she had only one son and one daughter left and that son she might never see again, never can I forget the placid temper, ^{and silent dignity} of that wise woman.

The wind becoming fair I went again on ship board accompanied only by my father who on taking leave a second time lost his usual firmness. He would have fainted but for assistance, to see such an alteration in his firm frame and intrepid eye alarmed me for his Quaker garb never disguised the fearful man. This second parting almost made me repent my enterprise, but hereditary resolution overcame the impression. The sublime boundless ocean is a sublime object, in a ship with spreading sails to catch the force of the unwholy winds, in the darkest night thro' the trackless ocean, directed by a small needle of steel, to which is communicated



to say or then for when we see
 the most of natural affection, it is the
 highest manifestation of human wisdom, and that
 they are not only not inferior to the
 for the weight of the matter, but also
 to say, the least of the things which
 the world is passing for, I want to say
 our staff, being as good as our
 rather than on taking leave of
 to say, but his usual form, and he
 would have first, but for his
 to say, on a whole, in his
 further and in his, and also
 for his, and in his, and also
 to say, and in his, and also
 almost none, and in his, and also
 first, but in his, and also
 the, and in his, and also
 even is a sublime object, in his, and also
 speaking, to say, the force of the
 world, in the darkest night, the
 the, and in his, and also
 world of steel, to say, the force of the
 the, and in his, and also

a sort of living influence that draws the point always to the north. ~~Things~~ common things do not excite wonder, but the living ocean ~~like~~ ^{with} its currents like the vital circulation in man, its essential saltness, its property of preserving the health of those who are on it, the regular tide ebbing and flowing without cessation, like the breathing of an animal, are indeed objects of wonder and admiration, and not less wonderful is the use which rest ~~less~~ man makes of this world of water by the art of navigation, ~~does~~ ^{is} passed away without making it subserve the convenience of nations, enlargement of knowledge, increase of riches, the refinement and extension of mankind. Have we not now fulfilled the antient prophesy which said "In those days - meaning the present - man shall go to and fro on the earth and knowledge shall increase"

It has been said every thing is made for man, but when we consider the ocean as a world by itself, giving life to many different animals which we never see, and on the ground every leaf with its inhabitants

The part of living in balance that bears
 the least relation to the earth things
 common things, is that which is not
 the living, ^{with} its movements like
 the wild circulation in man, the essential
 to itself, the product of processes, the health
 of those who are in it, the regular take
 of things and flowing without cessation, like
 the breathing of an animal, are indeed
 objects of wisdom and administration, and
 not left unattended as they are in such part
 life man makes of this sort of order
 by the art of navigation, a perfect way
 without making it subject to the convenience
 of nations, enlargement of knowledge, increase
 of riches, the refinement and extension of
 government. It is not more fulfilled than
 in the present progress which is the
 - meaning the present - shall go to and go
 in the earth and knowledge shall increase
 It has been said every thing is made for
 man, but when we consider the ocean
 as a whole by itself, a way of life to man, of
 great extent which we never see, and
 the great things that it inhabits

beyond our control, how can we
 imagine every thing made for man?
 Nothing shows intrepid character like
navigation the daring practice of navi-
 gation. aerial navigation is yet in its
 infancy. To the great English moralist
 a ship was a floating prison, but Johnsons
 melancholy is never felt by the sons of
 the ocean. Compare the jolly sailor
 with the thoughtful soldier, and it will
 appear that something in ocean life gives
 vigor, activity and cheerfulness to the sailor
 which all the pomp and circumstances of
 war cannot give to the soldier. I know
 from experience that after sea sickness,
 returning health, spirits and appetite give
 existence a double relish. During light
 winds and under a serene sky nothing
 in this world can equal a ~~sea~~ view

at sea

If you take into the picture the rising sun
 he whose mind is aided by Astronomy will
 be so wrapt in contemplation as to forget all
 things else, the morning out of sight of land, the sun
 gilding the ocean and the floating clouds,

33

forms a picture surpassing in splendor
all the power of description. Another
source of pleasure on the ocean is meeting
with ~~another~~ ^a family pent up like ourselves
within a few planks, and coming from
another hemisphere each equally anxious
to learn from the other whence they came
and where they are going, and what the
world they came from were doing. It is
on this account that seamen are par-
ticularly attached to their own chiefs.

X
During 17 days we had little wind and
that little was ahead. It struck our Capt
as dumb and greatly affected his temper.
Day after day and hour after hour would
our anxious Commander look to windward
with a countenance of discontent but in
silence. Provision and water expending
rising wearing wages increasing, markets
spoiling, without the power of getting for-
ward, are enough to make any Captain
uneasy, ours was a Quaker, and it is an
established opinion that a Captain cannot com-
mand without swearing. Therefore our prudent

former a further description in London
 all the former of description. Another
 source of pleasure on the ocean is meeting
 with another party, spent up like ourselves
 within a few days, and coming from
 another hemisphere each equally anxious
 to learn from the other where they came
 and where they were going, and what the
 world they came from were doing. It is
 on this account that I cannot see how
 travellers attached to their own class.

I have seen 17 boys, we had little
 that little was seen. It struck me
 in terms and greatly affected in terms
 boys often boys and have often been
 our actions commended to us
 with a countenance of discontent but in
 violence. Governor and water exploring
 signs were never making
 thinking without the power of getting for
 and one enough to make our Captain
 every one was a Quaker and it is an
 established opinion that a Captain cannot
 avoid without searching them for our part

commander kept his mouth shut.

When near the Channel we met ships bound to America, and Transports of armed vessels going to Boston to enforce the acts of Parliament, we spoke with a number and answered their numerous questions. It was then I first, ^{first} a change in my political sentiments, I saw ship loads of Soldiers going to fight my Countrymen and without reasoning on the subject I wished that my Countrymen might overcome and send them back again. We magnified our force which were raising in the Colonies and told them what would be their fate if they pulled a trigger against the Provincials, who were all well armed, well clothed and well disciplined, to every Transport we met we magnified our power our union and our resolution to resist all their oppressive acts, what we then uttered at random they found nearly true when they arrived at Boston which must have been after April 1775 when a large Detachment of British Troops were chased from Concord and Lexington thro' Cambridge to Boston with a serious loss of killed and wounded.

at length

common sense & political sense
 When we see the Channel we must strike
 down to America, and from point of view
 of going to Boston to enforce the acts
 of Parliament we speak with a number
 of answers. The first is that we must
 have then a first change in our
 political sentiments, I see that look
 of to be going to fight over Countrymen
 and without respect to the subject I
 maintain that our Countrymen ought
 to be one and the same. I see that
 over-riding our force which is
 the the Colonies and to the Colonies
 in their late is they should be
 the Colonies were all well and
 well of. They are well disposed to
 support us and we must be prepared
 our mission and our intention to resist
 all their opposition and what we then
 obtain at London. The Colonies are
 when they are in the Colonies which
 have been at the first of the Colonies
 Government of America is not what
 Colonies are. The Colonies are
 Boston with a view of killing and

Ch 4

35

Before we arrived at the mouth of the Thames I found all my Tory principles had evaporated and left such feelings as my wiser father was imbued with, ~~as~~ I was the only passenger, instead of being landed as usual at some out port I remained on board till we were opposite the Tower of London, there is no river perhaps in the world that exhibits more rich and delightful scenery than this noble avenue to the British Capitol as we approached it we were impressed with the idea of its mighty power and its noble ships trading to foreign Ports its immense fleet of Colliers and river craft, all indicating the wealth and resources of this great nation. The splendid Marine Hospital of Greenwich seemed more like a royal palace than an asylum for sailors and soldiers, yet all this magnificence did not drive from my mind the new but strong impression that England if she drew the sword against her 13 Colonies would never subjugate them. I confess that this feeling was not so much the effect of reasoning

Book 4

feeling was not so much the effect of reasoning
 of the best the spirit against her is carried
 there new but strong impression that suffering
 magnificence do not drive from our minds
 at least for sailors and soldiers, yet all this
 with some more like a royal palace than an
 action. The splendid Marine Hospital of Genoa
 indicating the wealth and resources of this great
 marine fleet of soldiers and men of war, all
 noble ships working to furnish into its
 the idea of its mighty power and its
 as we approached it we were impressed with
 them. This noble avenue to the British Capital
 exhibits more rich and delightful scenery
 than is to be seen in any other place that
 we were opposite the town of Genoa
 it some of the best of the world's
 of being landed as usual
 father was involved with, as I was the only
 cooperated and left such feelings as my vision
 The manner of forming all my thoughts
 also of an eye to the mouth of the

was

race
 as of enthusiasm I said to myself - "The ~~one~~
 is not always to the swift nor the battle to the
 strong" - Heaven means that we shall ultimately triumph or our souls would not be filled with these great and daring ideas, Samson slew his thousands and David killed great Goliath in fair fight in view of both armies.

I had several letters from loyalists in
 in Newport, ^{to deliver} and one to John Wilkes the
 Lord Mayor from whom I received attention,
 I met more people friendly to the ~~cause~~
 than opposed to our cause which I was not
 aware of when I first landed in London, I ~~con~~
~~ceived him to be friendly to us but supposed that~~
~~his English partiality predominated.~~ The first
 letter I wrote to my father gave him great satis-
 faction, nor did I withhold my change of sentiment
 from my Tory friends. The battle of Lexington tested
 the feelings of both parties ~~resentment~~ defiance on one side
 and defiance on the other. Cool headed sensible
 men like Fothergill and Franklin seeing the
 sword drawn knew that the scabbard would
 be thrown away for many years, yet they
 were disposed to conciliate.

was a well always to the south near the battle to the
 "strong" stream on one side that we shall call the
 on the left bank of our river would be
 filled with trees and brush, and
 some of the trees were killed great
 quantities of fish in view of both banks.
 I had several letters from the
 in the west, and one to John Walker the
 long ago from whom I received attention.
 I had some people friendly to the
 them offered to our cause which I was not
 aware of until I had been in London, I
 came here to be friendly to us but I proposed that
 his English friends were invited. The first
 letter I wrote to my father was about
 father, and I with him and change of sentiment
 from my father's friends. The battle of Lexington
 the feelings of both parties before on one side
 and before on the other. Cool heads and
 men like the English and French being the
 toward Boston. I hope that the English would
 be thrown away from our country, but they
 have been disappointed in their
 about to return to the west and

The first six months I passed in London was in the house of an elderly widow, a sort of probation, that the wise and wary Fothergill might see what sort of a young man Miss American was, he suspected as he afterwards told me that he was not unlike Benjamin Rush who, when in London had as much politics in his head as Physic

When the edge of my New England curiosity was abated I entered the hospitals, and attended the lectures going from one to another accompanied by a strict Quaker who was also preparing for the practice, as a sort of chain about the neck of a lively young American just come to London.

I accumulated notes and remarks by which I acquired the reputation of being a very industrious student, this, and being related to Fothergill was a great advantage to me.

In America it is thought to be a great advantage to attend British hospitals, but it is less than supposed to be, one year in full practice at the bed side is worth 3 years hospital practice. It is best for the medical student to attend first to Anatomy and Chemistry

The first six months of the year
 was in the hands of an elderly
 and good of reputation, that the
 following night he was sent of a
 young man, a member was, he
 afterwards told me that he was
 unable to perform his duty, and
 had a much better success in his
 when the age of my new
 society was about 7 entered the
 and attended the lectures going
 over then accompanied by a
 who was also preparing for the
 in a sort of strain about the
 chiefly from the fact that
 right will to some extent
 I recommended notes and
 I acquired the reputation of being a
 industrious student, and being
 to the result was a great
 The American is thought to be
 Government to attend hospitals, but
 a few of the best to be seen in
 practice at the age of 3 years
 hospital practice. It is best for
 student to attend first to Anatomy

directing the mind wholly to these few
 luminary branches, and lastly to Materia
 Medica, with Botany as a useful and
 ornamental part of the whole. ~~Should~~
~~I~~ hope that our public hospitals will
 be an improvement on the English, I
 never saw a hospital in London that sur-
 passed the one now in Philadelphia

It was about the middle of July that
 the battle of Bunker ~~hill~~ was known in
 London, it came to Englishmen at once
 in all its horrors, they never believed it
 possible that the provincials could in fair
 fight kill so many English troops with so
 little loss to themselves, they seemed never
 to have reflected that we knew the use of
 fire arms, or, if we did that we dare
 use them against ^{their} regular troops. The invin-
 cible bravery of British troops had been ex-
 aggerated by their newspapers, songs, and
 theaters, this false ^{estimate} ~~statement~~ of their own
 valor continued while they had to deal
 only with French, Spanish and East
 Indians,

The victories of the two former were detailed in their own languages and never reached the ears of the English populace, while the East Indians story was told by their oppressors. It was different in America, every battle was published by authority, and the publications of Continental Congress had acquired a high reputation for truth and accuracy.

The great slaughter of British troops on Bunker Hill dismayed all ranks. William Pitt Earl of Chatham saw the consequences if this plan of vengeance was pursued by the King, while the ordinary citizens were amazed at the thought that any nation especially their own Colonies could overcome in battle the regular troops of Great Britain.

In the summer of 1775 I could neither walk the streets nor enter a church without seeing the habiliments of mourning for relations or friends killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.

The victors of the two former wars
 battered in their own language and
 never reached the east of the English paper
 loss, while the East Indian story was
 told by their opponents. It was different
 in America, every battle was published
 by authority, and the publication of an
 intended campaign had a superior or high
 reputation for truth and accuracy.
 The great slaughter of British troops
 on the banks of the Mississippi all
 William Pitt Earl of Chatham saw the
 consequences of this plan of vengeance
 was pursued by the King, while the
 ordinary citizens were amazed at the
 thought that any nation especially their
 own Colonies could overcome in battle
 the regular troops of Great Britain.
 In the summer of 1777 I could neither
 walk the street nor enter a church
 without seeing the habitations of mourning
 for relations or friends killed in the battle of Brandywine

ner was the event without ^{its} the serious effect
 on the officers and soldiers of the British
 regiments sent to reinforce the Garrison
 in Boston. Instead of going out to drive out
 a Boston mob or herd of insurgents, they
 found war raging and their own defeat
 inevitable. My kinsman Fothergill saw
 the madness of the ministry and said,
 "A government that will not think must
 be made to feel and this is their first lesson"

It was at this time common to see crowds
 of people around the London Print shops, ga-
 zing at the engravings of George Washington,
 Putnam and Lee. The number of men under
 arms in America, and their numerous resour-
 ces were greatly magnified in the English
 newspapers, and in conversation, and as far
 as I could discover the American ^{cause} was quite
 popular in London. About this time I
 went from London to Edinburgh having letters
 from Fothergill to the Medical Professors
 there. In passing the bleak hills of
 Northumberland we saw marks of a Country
 differing every way from England. When the old

It

was the extent of the...
 of the officers and...
 arrangements...
 in Boston...
 all the...
 taking...
 the...
 "A government that will not think..."
 be made to feel...
 the...
 of people...
 ring at the...
 the number of men...
 known in America...
 es were...
 also...
 as I could...
 I...
 went from...
 from...
 there...
 North...
 differing...

From the bottom of a long hill to the top were immense blocks of houses of dark grey stone which gave the city of Edinburgh a venerable aspect, the back ground of fifty hills added to its grandeur, it appears to best advantage half a mile distant. * In Scotland they had a few industrious and acute men aiming to raise the character of their country in literature to ~~a level~~ with the English, these few shine like bright stars in a dark sky, the people at large seem less acquainted with the affairs of the world than the same class in America their prejudices being strong and deep and their views narrow, most of them are as ignorant of America as ^{of} China while there I studied diligently and never missed a lecture on a days attendance in the

* See a description of Edinburgh in Peters letters to his Kinsfolks.

I found the bottom of a bay will to the
 left of the entrance looks of houses
 of bank very stone which gave the
 city of Edinburgh a venerable aspect,
 the look of a room of light hills
 its appearance, it appears to be a
 half a mile distant. The water was
 had a few in distance and acute over
 aiming to raise the character of their
 country in relation to a canal with
 the canal built, there few shine like
 bright stars in the bank of the water
 all large trees left uncut with the
 aspect of the woods than the same
 in America. Their profusion being strong
 and deep and their river narrow, most of
 them are as vigorous of America as China
 while there I studied diligently and
 acquired a lecture on organic atmosphere in the
 the subject of the water was the subject of the
 I found that the water of the
 be a continuation of Edinburgh in
 letters to his friends.

royal infirmary, I listened to Cullen with great attention and to Professor Munroe on Anatomy but could see little of vice dissection as the seats near to him were filled with the most indigent students who attended anatomical lectures purposely - it was said - to go to America as Surgeon mates - I pass over the numerous Professors and their accomplishments saying only that after being there three months I was elected to the Royal Medical Society which I considered a compliment to Dr Fothergill, this office with my studies entirely filled my hours, I was however encouraged and assisted. There was one great advantage in studying medicine in Edinburgh rather than in London, in the former place we were altogether in a narrow circle, in the latter the students were wide apart, so it was with the hospitals. The celebrated Robertson was President of the University while I was there but we students saw little of him, there were also some distinguished preachers beside Erskine and Blair.

I had intended to visit
 with great attention and to
 examine on the spot but could see little
 of value. As the result was to
 learn were filled with the most
 in general & I had also attended
 lectures particularly it was said - to go to
 America as I had seen in the
 the numerous professors and their
 publications saying only that after seeing
 them three months I was obliged to
 report Medical Society which I
 a compliment to Dr. Williams. This
 office with my studies entirely filled
 my leisure. I was however encouraged
 and assisted. There was one great object
 target in studying medicine in
 rather than in London, in the former place
 we were altogether in a narrower circle,
 in the latter the students were
 report, so it was with the hospitals.
 the celebrated Lecturer, was President of the
 University while I was there but the
 student saw little of him. There were also
 some distinguished physicians but
 the present College of Physicians.

It may be said to the honor of the Scotch who are strong in intellect that they owe little or nothing to Greece or Rome, we see as few traces of the intellect of the Antients among Scotch Philosophers, as of Classical allusion in the poems of Burns.

On the news of some American disaster Edinburgh was illuminated, I shut myself up in my room with no lights in my window, and suffered only a few illiberal sarcasms by the raging Mob, nothing was talked of ~~exemplary~~ but inflicting exemplary punishment on the rebels, the inveteracy of the Scotch Soldier~~y~~ toward us rebels were manifest throughout the revolutionary war. When the course of Lectures was finished I returned to London by water, there was some wonder at having a young Quaker Physician^r on board, and I wondered at the immense fleet of Colliers bound to London and the immense quantity of Coal carried there.*

It was the duty on this article that built the superb Cathedral of St Pauls.

The subject being the history of the
 of the world and the progress of
 the human mind. The first part
 of the work is devoted to the
 history of the world from the
 beginning of time to the present
 day. The second part is devoted
 to the history of the human
 mind from the beginning of
 time to the present day. The
 third part is devoted to the
 history of the human mind from
 the present day to the future.
 The fourth part is devoted to
 the history of the human mind
 from the future to the present
 day. The fifth part is devoted
 to the history of the human
 mind from the present day to
 the future. The sixth part is
 devoted to the history of the
 human mind from the future to
 the present day. The seventh
 part is devoted to the history
 of the human mind from the
 present day to the future. The
 eighth part is devoted to the
 history of the human mind from
 the future to the present day.
 The ninth part is devoted to
 the history of the human mind
 from the present day to the
 future. The tenth part is
 devoted to the history of the
 human mind from the future to
 the present day.

It was arranged that I should board with a Niece of Tothmeryll. There I met the celebrated James Turquison whose astronomical and Philosophical writings are well known in America, there also I became acquainted with William Curtis author of *Flora Londonensis* and several other botanical works, Authors in London at this period had great advantage over us in America, their works were explored by their friends in social circles before they met the public eye. For a while I spent my time agreeably enough in and about Grace Church Street, Altho I was near the hospitals I did not attend them as formerly, dissections, wounds, and ulcers formed such a contrast to the flowers of Philosophy and the captivating pictures which I saw that I was misfed oftener than I was seen by the Physicians and surgeons of the hospitals, this at times disturbed my conscience, Fergusons Lectures and

The first of these was the
 with the view of the
 the celebrated Professor
 as well known in the
 also became acquainted with
 the author of the
 and several other botanical
 at the time of his
 great advantage even in the
 their work were entered by
 in social circles before they
 met the public eye. In
 I spent my time especially
 in and about Grosvenor Street
 the time I was in the
 did not attend them or
 section about the
 or contrast to the
 and the capital
 that I was
 of the
 the hospitals, this
 my course

Botanical excursions with Curtis, together
 with the garrulous philosophy of the Ladies
 seemingly overpowered the great object of my going to
 Europe, I however required a knowledge of the world
 and of domestic life, its concerns and its concerns,
 yet I was soon convinced that my situation however
 pleasant to a young man of 22 was not a pro-
 fitable one I found my life was — compared
 to what it should be — a life of disguised dissipation
 I could not be better situated for acquiring a
 knowledge of Botany but I never could admit
 it as a branch of knowledge that merited the
 name of science. The classification of plants
 is better suited to women than men. Let them
 gaze and admire their own emblems, while
 man raises his eyes to higher contemplation,
 man is master of this lower world and women
 are its ornaments. I ventured to mention
 my discontent to Fothergill and my mind was
 relieved, he had observed me and my situation
 and was glad that I was not easy in it, saying
 that he should gradually alter it.

Fothergill's practice was chiefly consulting, and
 principally among the nobility and gentry, in
 summer when they retired to their Country seats

where 46

he returned to his in Sheshure where he re-
mained three months. When he left his
City residence he told me to go there and
remain till he returned, I was not the only
one surprised at this arrangement I was
not then 22 years old born and bred in
Rhodesland, and he without personal know-
ledge of my parents, I considered it as others
did a mark of unusual confidence, to have
the command of his house in any situation
imposed a weight of responsibility, but in
such a place as London which contained
every thing alluring and vicious, as well as
every thing good and honorable was entrusting
me with more than I had a right to expect
and I being the only medical pupil he
would ever have, it excited jealousy and
produced a coldness in some of my relations
they were astonished that their uncle should
place so much confidence in a young American
whose history nobody exactly knew.

When I found myself with only two ser-
vants in the elegant mansion of Frothergill
I devoted all my time and faculties to the
study of my profession, regularly attended
the Lectures of George Fordyce and Louth and

Others mechanical and experimental and having a fine library at command I scarcely allowed myself time to sleep, I was called on and otherwise noticed by Tothergill's personal and medical friends and soon found the advantage of my change of place.

I was not however entirely immersed in the study of Physic and natural history, but I found time to write in the cause of America nor was Tothergill in his retirement silent on the same subject, we corrected popular errors elucidated obscure facts and vindicated the Americans and their cause from many vile aspersions and misrepresentations.

While there left alone I did not go to the Theatre, and next days paper announced "A crowded audience last night and among them Dr Tothergill's Nephew" I did not go again.

Sometimes I rode about the neighbourhood of London to become familiar with English scenery and English men, their general ignorance of men and things beyond their own circle was surprising, Americans were their common topic they had no idea of the relative situation of the British West India Islands and their Colonies they often confounded Quebec with Halifax

and Jamaica with N. Y. They thought Boston was the Capital of America and Philadelphia the next largest Town, they thought the people half wild savages who neither dressed nor spoke like themselves and that British troops were sent to hunt them out as we once hunted out the Indians, when we beat their regular troops they thought it was done by Ambuscade, they imagined Sunken Hull a large ^{British} mountain, and that Americans killed their troops while they were climbing its rugged sides.

When Father Gill returned from ~~his~~ retirement I could not be insensible to his great interest in my welfare, he had a clear head, quick discernment and warm affections, he passed thro' life in celibacy owing - it was said - to a disappointment, the religious principles which his pure life dignified, forbade indulgence in public amusements of the fashionable world which was nothing to him, he ~~devoted~~ ^{devoted} all his time to his profession, he studied man, earth, air, water, animals and minerals, the sacred scripture was the volume he specially studied, he was well read in the science of medicine, but relied on books less than most

of his brethren, he studied intently the stomach and alimentary canal, their economy and peculiarities, the Diet, the wonderful process of digestion the more subtle process of alimentation, these were more objects of attention than the brain and nervous system, he thought that the welfare of the latter depended on the right operation of the former, and accordingly fixed his sagacious eye on the source of our good and bad feelings. He paid great attention to the mind, he was inclined to the Grecian doctrine of critical days, and watched with care the progress of every disease. He has often told me that the great rule of his life was to do deliberately and faithfully the business before him, to say, "Thus far is right the rest I leave to Heaven"

Some have said he was inaccessible to his brethren, but he listened to those younger than himself with complacency provided they did not run into long discussion, his time was too precious to spend in subtle theories of no consequence, he was quiet and reserved but it was seen more in his looks than in his words or actions, he avoided talking on religious subjects, and when he did it was in a low tone and apparent embarrassment, he spoke the name of Duty with awe, he believed the purest act of worship was silence, he never prayed with his family,

of his brother, the 21st of October, the 21st of
 and elementary, their recovery and preservation
 limited; the first, the original process of digestion
 the more subtle process of assimilation, there was
 an one object of attention than the food and
 system, in thought that the organs of the gut
 depended on the right operation of the system, and
 accordingly fixed his researches on the source of
 the food and its digestion, the first of all attention
 to the source, the was related to the function
 of nutrition of critical days, and watched with care
 the progress of every disease. He has often told me
 that the great rule of his life was to be "goldsmithly"
 and faithfully the business before him, to say, "this
 for is right, the rest I leave to Heaven".
 I have been said he was successful to his health,
 but he believed in the system than he did with
 some success, provided they did not take any
 direction, his time was too precious to spend in
 subtle theories of no consequence, the was plain
 and positive, he did it ever seem more in his looks
 than in his words or actions, he avoided talking or
 religious subjects, and when he did it was in a low
 tone and a general conversation, he spoke the same
 of death with ease, he believed the pursuit of wisdom
 was easier, he even passed with his family,

but inculcated the duties of each one, praying for himself, he never called the Bible the word of God, yet he valued it beyond expression. I question if ~~ever~~ there was ever a life more guided than John Fothergill's he could have no superior in useful talents kind disposition, matchless industry, popular usefulness and as liberal as the Sun.

~~She~~ went about doing good. ~~I have sometimes been with him.~~ His visits were shorter than a young Physician would be allowed to make, he consumed no time in hearing long stories, direct answers to plain questions were all he wanted.

She set apart two mornings in the week to prescribe for the poor, and one for those who were not poor, on these days Starbur Street was crowded with coaches. His breakfasts were public, literary characters, relations, and particular friends were at these philosophical ^{breakfasts} occasionally Dr Joseph Banks Dr Solander, Priestly, with a succession of strangers, desirous of conversing with a man at the head of his profession.