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in New Jersey, and an eminent man in the early colony. Joseph's wife was a daughter of William Biles, a Provincial Councilor, and also a most prominent man in his day. The descendants of Abel and Joseph Janney moved to London county, Virginia, and from there, many of them went to Baltimore, Washington and further; they generally occupied a high position in the localities in which they lived. Among them was Samuel M. Janney, the historian of the Society of Friends.

The Janneys that remained in Bucks county are all descended from Thomas' son Jacob; he married Mary Hough, daughter of John Hough, who was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1710. They had one son, Thomas, born 12th-mo. 27th, 1707-8; he married Martha Mitchell, and had a son Richard who was grandfather of the late Thomas Janney, the late John L. Janney, Stephen T. Janney, Esq., and others who are or were known to many present.

The Little Neshaminy.

BY REV. D. K. TURNER, HARTSVILLE, PA.

(Galloway's Ford Meeting, June 20, 1897.)

Much of the history of any region is intimately connected with the streams that pass through it. They have much to do with the life of the people and exert a wide influence upon their welfare. The Delaware, Hudson, Ohio, and the Mississippi rivers not only delight the eyes of thousands that gaze upon them, but the business, the pleasures, the maintenance and the domestic and social habits of multitudes near them and at a distance are greatly affected by the fact that their waters flow in ceaseless current in the same channels year after year and from generation to generation. In like manner the water-courses within Bucks county have an important bearing upon the career of its inhabitants.

The Neshaminy creek, though a small stream, is almost entirely within the county and is worthy of attention. I have therefore chosen one branch of it as the subject of this paper. In traversing the bed of the stream toward its source about midway, we find it divided into two parts, one coming from the northwest, and the other from the southwest. The former is larger and

is often called the North Branch or the Big Neshaminy. The latter is the smaller and is denominated the West Branch or Little Neshaminy. The source of the Little Neshaminy is in Montgomery county, a few miles west of the county-line, and its general direction east and northeast. Soon after entering our county it is joined by a confluent of considerable size, the Park creek, a name derived from the fact that it runs through the celebrated Graeme Park farm.

Toward the last part of the life of William Penn, when he was unable by sickness to direct the affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania, his wife, Hannah Penn, sent from England Sir William Keith to act as Governor. He discharged the duties of his office from May 1, 1717, to 1726, nine years. In 1718 he purchased the tract of land, a part of which was afterwards known as "Graeme Park." It consisted of 1,200 acres, and was a portion of 5,088 acres which the Commissioners of William Penn in 1706 deeded to Samuel Carpenter, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia. After Mr. Carpenter's death his executors sold it to Andrew Hamilton, who in a few weeks transferred it to Governor Keith for £500 or \$2,500 in Federal money, a fraction more than \$2 an acre. Most of it lay in Horsham township, in what was then Philadelphia county, but a part was in Warrington, in Bucks county, and there is a tradition that the Governor built a grist-mill by the creek on the north side of the county-line. A short distance east of the creek he erected a pointed stone dwelling, 56 feet long, by 25 feet wide, two stories, being each 14 feet high, and third story ceiled, with dormer windows, a mansion much more pretentious than any other in the region at that time. Separate from the main building in the rear were a kitchen, offices, malt-house and a large barn. It was constructed in the most substantial manner of sandstone, with beams and floors of oak, and the walls are still (1897) standing much as they were 175 years ago, though a new roof was rendered necessary a few years since by the ravages of time. The front is toward the northwest, and a large lawn shaded by stately trees slopes nearly to the creek.

The principal door of entrance opening into a hall, is divided into two sections, the division running lengthwise from top to

bottom, the two leaves joined by strong iron hinges. The walls of most of the rooms are lined with panelled wainscoting, from the floor to the ceiling, and must have originally presented a fine appearance. A handsome balustrade guards the stairway. From the windows of the third story a pleasant prospect is presented over a wide extent of fields and meadows. Here the Governor used to spend the summer, attended sometimes by many of the gay, refined and cultivated from the metropolis. They traced the finny tribes along the Neshaminy and hunted game through the woods, then almost undisturbed by the hand of man. The whole vicinity was covered with forests, and at the Governor's request, in 1722, the Council of the Province directed that a road should be opened from his country-seat to the present village of Horshamville, and thence to Round Meadow Run, now Willow Grove. At the same time the County line road was being surveyed from York road somewhat beyond the Governor's place.

Governor Keith's wife had a daughter by a former marriage, Miss Ann Diggs. She was married when young to Dr. Thomas Graeme, a prominent physician of Philadelphia. To this gentleman and Thomas Souder, in 1726, the Governor made over for £500 all his personal property at his plantation, consisting of 11 slaves, several of them children; 20 horses, cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, implements, furniture and a large collection of silver and table ware and domestic utensils, the inventory of which is still preserved by the present owner of the estate, Mrs. Abel Penrose. Sir William must have lived in a considerable degree of splendor, and extended abundant hospitality to numerous friends. In 1728 he left America for London, where he resided till his death in 1740, at the age of nearly 80 years. It is stated by the historian, Proud, that his last days were passed in penury. After his departure to England his wife, Lady Ann Keith, held the property till 1739, when she transferred her claim to her son-in-law, Dr. Thomas Graeme.

The winter home of Dr. Graeme was on Chestnut street, near Sixth, Philadelphia, in which city he held several important offices. He was at different times a member of the Council, Port Physician and Collector of the Port. By appointment of Gover-

nor Gordon in 1731 he became one of the three Justices of the Supreme Court, which position he occupied nearly twenty years, and in addition, in 1732, he was made Justice of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties. In this capacity he was one of the first judges that ever acted for Bucks county. He continued to own the park at Horsham till his decease, and after the death of his wife in 1765 he resided there permanently. His earthly career closed suddenly in 1772, when he was nearly 84 years old. The property, comprising almost 1,000 acres, was not diminished during his life. A large circle of friends and acquaintances held him in high esteem, and his ability and integrity in the discharge of his public and official duties were without a stain.

His daughter, Elizabeth Graeme, to whom her father bequeathed his estate, was an accomplished young lady, highly educated, intellectual and of literary tastes. In 1772, but a few months before his demise, she married Hugh Henry Ferguson, who had come to this country not long previously from Scotland. He resided with her on the plantation three or four years, but when the War of Independence commenced he espoused the side of the British and engaged in the royal service, while her sympathies remained with the Americans. When the English forces were withdrawn from Philadelphia he went with them to New York, and was in the commissary department with the rank of Colonel. After the close of the war, a separation took place between him and his wife, and they were never re-united. He was attainted of treason and lost all right to the estate of Mrs. Ferguson, and she herself came near having the Park property wrested from her hands for supposed complicity with him, but by an Act of the Legislature in 1781 the title to it was vested in her, and she resided upon the property until 1791, when having been reduced by previous sales to 555 acres it was sold to William Smith, of Philadelphia, who had married her niece. Soon after this, it was still further reduced in size, and in 1801 the remainder, 204 acres, came into the possession of Samuel Penrose, of Richland township, Bucks county, at whose death his son, William Penrose, became the owner. He made extensive improvements to the grounds and buildings,

though the main parts of the present dwelling were erected in 1810 by his father. William died in 1863, bequeathing the farm to his son, Abel Penrose, whose widow now holds it and resides thereon. The old mansion was used as a tenant house for a considerable period, but is at present unoccupied and serves occasionally for a granary. It is regarded by the Penrose family, who have owned it almost a hundred years, as a sacred relic of antiquity, worthy of being preserved and handed down to posterity.

Mrs. Furguson, a short time before disposing of the estate, probably about 1797, removed to the house of Seneca Lukens, two miles distant, on the road to Philadelphia, where she departed this life in 1801, aged 60 years. She was an elegant, refined woman, of most agreeable manners, hospitable and charitable well nigh to her own pecuniary injury. While the American Army was at White Marsh, it is stated, she sent them on several occasions linen and woollen cloth raised and manufactured on her own place, and that she received in return letters of thanks from General Washington.

In looking over the old deeds belonging to the Penrose family I observed that the blank parts of some of them had been cut out. The explanation of this was discovered in a paper in the handwriting of Mrs. Ferguson, which had been carefully preserved, and which I copied, as follows:

"The reason why these parchments are deficient is, a couple of young ladies wanted to make some small pocketbooks to keep money in, and they took the plain part of the parchment. This I know to be the fact. Signed, E. Ferguson.

"March 12, 1791."

MILLS ON THE NESHAMINY.

Among the most important features of Neshaminy creek are the mills that are planted near it and are run principally or wholly by its waters. One of them is half a mile north of Hartsville, on the York road, now (1897) owned by John M. Darrah. The exact date of the erection of it and of the dam, an eighth of a mile west, has not come down to us, but it was about 1783. The land on which it stands is part of a tract of 1,000 acres bought by James Boyden, of London, from William

Penn. By proprietary warrant May 26, 1684, 484 acres were laid off for him in what is now Warwick township. This tract was in the Boyden family 57 years, and appears to have been occupied by few settlers during that long period. In 1741 John Boyden, James Boyden and Mrs. Mary Boyden Shute, grandchildren of James Boyden, Sen., sold 325 acres to Thomas Howell, of Philadelphia, and he, the next year, 1742, sold to John Griffith 51¼ acres, (on a portion of which is the site of the mill,) for £6, Pennsylvania currency, or \$16. In 1761 John Griffith sold 2 acres and 33 perches, on which the mill stands to Thomas McCane. How long he held it is uncertain, as there is a break in the chain of title for 25 years, covering the time of the Revolution. In 1786 Eleazer Twining sold the lots to John Carr and Joseph Hart. John Carr the same year parted with his interest in it to Col. Joseph Hart for £25 or \$66. The persons, who afterwards owned it in succession, were Col. William Hart, Josiah Hart, Benjamin F. Wright, Capt. William Hart, John Polk and John M. Darrah, the present owner. The mill building used to stand twenty-five rods east of the York road, down the race, off the main line of travel. But Josiah Hart about 1813, soon after he purchased it, said, "I want to be during the day where I can see the people." So he removed it to the west side of the turnpike, the position it has maintained ever since. In 1861 it was rebuilt by J. M. Darrah and fitted with new machinery. Benjamin F. Wright, who owned it for a short time, 1839-40, afterwards took his family to Philadelphia and was elected member of the Common Council of the consolidated city, and one of three building inspectors, in which latter capacity he served by re-election ten or twelve years. The owners of the property have not always been practical millers, but employed other men to manage the mill. Among those who within the last sixty years have conducted the business, the following may be mentioned: Jacob Slack, Samuel Pool, Charles Briggs, Samuel Hugh and Joseph M. Kirk.

MEARNS' MILL.

Another mill on the West Branch is called Mearns' upper mill, farther down the stream east of Darrah's mill. Exactly at what date it was built is unknown, but it must have

been before 1777, for in an old deed dated 1782 in possession of Hugh Mearns, 75 acres were sold by William Thompson to Hugh Ramsey. Mention is made of a grist-mill erected thereon before 1777, and of an oil-mill and tan-yard built between 1777 and 1782. The land is part of a tract of 5,000 acres, which William Penn, May 12, 1684, caused to be surveyed in Bucks county. Out of this, July 13, 1684, 1,000 acres were sold to James Claypoole in Warwick. For non-payment of what was due to the Proprietary, Sheriff William Biles in 1713 sold from this tract 400 acres to Joseph Claypole, son of James, and Joseph in 1727 sold the same to Nicholas Hellings, and in 1734 Hellings parted with it to Thomas Dungan, of Northampton. In 1739 Dungan transferred 91 acres to Samuel Faries for £112 Pennsylvania currency, or \$299, or about \$2.25 an acre. In 1777 the administrators of Samuel Faries sold 75 acres to William Thompson, and he in 1782 deeded it to Hugh Ramsey. This is the history of a portion of the land attached to the mill.

Another portion was procured in this way: The commissioners of William Penn in 1714 sold to Mary Crap 1,100 acres and she was to pay one English shilling, or 23 cents, every year for every 100 acres. In 1727 this tract was sold to Edward Pierce, of Philadelphia. In 1729 George Claypoole, became the owner, and his son, Abraham Claypoole, followed him in the ownership of 550 acres. He in 1746 transferred 100 acres to Samuel Faries.

Another piece of land connected with the mill ran through the following devious career. John Bland and John Mann, of London, in 1729, conveyed, by their attorneys in Philadelphia, one-third of 638 acres and 44 perches to Robert Mearns. After his decease his children, Hugh, Agnes, Jennet and Mary, inherited it. One of the daughters, Agnes, married John Randle. Their children, John Randle and Jane Randle, in 1786 parted with their share of the land to Hugh Mearns for £100 (Pennsylvania money) or \$266.

Some of the property has been in the possession of the Mearns family since 1729, 168 years, and has passed by inheritance from one to another; the present owner, Hugh Mearns, being the sixth generation from Robert Mearns. A large business in

the manufacture of flour was formerly done at the upper mill and previous to 1850 heavy teams were employed in hauling grain and flour from and to Philadelphia. Though the building is still standing it is no longer used for milling purposes. Hugh Mearns, grandfather of the present owner, was a student at Princeton College four years and graduated in 1823. One of the reports of the faculty, dated September 27, 1820, marks his scholarship as "distinguished."

Mearns' *lower* mill, as it was formerly termed, or Ross' mill, stands nearly half a mile from the upper mill, probably on the tract belonging, 150 years ago, to Samuel Faries, and afterward to William Mearns. The two mills were held by the Mearns family for many years and it is now impossible to accurately distinguish the history of the one from that of the other. The upper is believed to be the older of the two. In 1858 the lower mill and the farm attached to it passed into the hands of Clark Ross and Lewis Ross, by whom it was rebuilt in 1869. A saw-mill is located by the side of the grist-mill, where, for a long period, oak, hickory and other hard woods were manufactured into lumber. In 1893, after the death of Lewis Ross, by an untimely accident at the mill, the place became the property of C. F. Kindred, of Philadelphia, its present owner, by whom a new barn was erected, in 1897. The ruins of the old mill, built about 1780, are still visible, but no flax-seed has been crushed there for several generations. As one, or both, of these mills was in existence when Washington had his army encamped along the Neshaminy for two weeks in 1777, it is highly probable that his soldiers were supplied with corn-meal and rye and wheat flour from them and thus the waters of the stream may have contributed to the defence of the country in time of peril.

After the death of Rev. Nathaniel Irwin, one of the pastors of Neshaminy church, which took place in 1812, two of his granddaughters, children of his son, Henry Irwin, became members of the family of Robert Mearns, at the upper mill, and were trained with care and wisdom until their maturity. One of them, Rebecca, married a Mr. Hindman, resided subsequently in the State of New York, was the mother of twelve children

and died at Albany, N. Y. December 30, 1887, in the 81st year of her age.

LONG'S MILL.

Another mill on the Neshaminy, usually called Long's mill, is situated in Warrington township, near the western line of Warminster. The present structure was built by Hugh Long in 1855, and a steam engine was placed in it to furnish power, when the water was low, but it is not now employed. I have not been able to learn when the first mill was erected, but it must have been early in the present century. The immigrant from Ireland, who originally settled on the tract was Andrew Long, born in 1691. His son, William, born 1727, his grandson, Hugh, and his great-grandsons, William and Thomas successively owned the farm, which is entirely surrounded by public roads. It was subsequently held by Job Walton and now by Henry Shepard, of Plymouth, Pa.

THE FULLING MILL.

Across the Bristol road from Neshaminy cemetery on the bank of the creek, 75 or 100 years ago, a fulling-mill and dam used to stand on the property of Col. William Long, where for a long time people brought home-made woolen cloth to be finished for use. The sound of its machinery is not now remembered by the oldest inhabitants, and the waters curl and ripple over the ruins of what was once an aspiring dam.

BRIDGES.

Before 1850, but four bridges spanned the Little Neshaminy, one on the turnpike between Doylestown and Willow Grove; one on the Bristol road near Neshaminy church; one on the York road above Hartsville, and one at Mearns' upper mill on the Almshouse road. Within the latter half of this century six substantial new bridges have been placed, where formerly people were compelled to ford the stream, which sometimes in freshets became dangerous or absolutely impassable; two on the County-line; one on the Street road; one on the township-line between Warminster and Warrington, and two at Ross' Mill.

One of the oldest roads crossing the Little Neshaminy is the "York road," so called from the fact, that for a long period

previous to the construction of railroads it was the main thoroughfare between Philadelphia and New York, on which stages ran that carried numerous passengers. Where this highway passes over the creek in Warwick township, above Hartsville, a stone bridge was built, as stated by Gen. W. W. H. Davis in his history of the county, in 1755, which was replaced in 1789 by a much larger and finer one with six stone arches. This stood for the most part unimpaired until an unprecedented flood occurred in 1865, when it was undermined and dangerously injured. Its treacherous condition was unobserved for months, when one morning with scarcely a premonitory tremor an arch fell, and in the course of the forenoon three or four more arches quietly and deliberately gave way, and it became a mass of ruins. The turnpike company, by whom the franchise of the York road had been assumed, were obliged to restore it, which they did with a substantial covered structure built of timber in 1866.

Over the first bridge at this point, soon after its erection, Benjamin Franklin, who in 1753 was appointed Deputy Postmaster General for the Confederate colonies, used to travel on business connected with the mail service between New York and Philadelphia.

The bridge on the turnpike leading to Doylestown near Frog Hollow, or Neshaminy post-office, or Paul Valley, as it is variously termed, was originally built over 100 years ago. The present structure was reared in 1821.

The County-line road crosses the two branches of the Little Neshaminy, which unite in Warrington to form the main body of the stream, and on neither of them for more than 100 years after they were opened to travel was there any bridge. I have often forded them on horseback and in a carriage, when I have sighed for something to keep me high above treacherous mud, rocks and water beneath me. Similar was the fact with the crossing near Long's mill. Pedestrians were compelled to trust themselves to a shaky, half-decayed log, fastened to trees on the shores by a chain. Now at each of these places there is a handsome stone arch bridge. The one at the Park creek was erected by Bucks and Montgomery counties in 1853;

the one farther up the County-line near the school-house in Warrington, with five arches of dressed stone, in 1865. The Commissioners superintending the latter were Jacob Slifer, Abraham C. Cole, Tobias C. Hance, from Montgomery county, and Jesse Black, Peter Staates, Daniel Clewell, from Bucks county.

The bridge on the Street road a short distance below the Doylestown turnpike was built in 1859 under the charge of Andrew Dudbridge, Commissioner.

The bridge near Long's mill, having six stone arches, was erected in 1869 at an expense of about \$13,000, by Commissioners, Thomas Heed, David Seip and Moses O. Kulp. The master-mason was James O. Cozens.

The first bridge at Mearn's upper mill, which had stood there probably nearly a century, was replaced by a new one four or five years ago.

Near Ross' mill two bridges are required by the crookedness of the stream within a short distance of each other. One was erected in 1868 under the management of Josiah W. Leidy, Thomas Heed and David Seip, Commissioners, and the other in 1890 by J. B. Tomlinson, W. Worthington and Tilghman Barron, Commissioners.

Before a bridge existed near Neshaminy church on the Bristol road, a hundred years ago, the fording place was an eighth of a mile below, near the residence of R. H. Darrah, and at that point a large log used to be seen in the edge of the water, on which the soldiers of the army under Washington, when encamped near by, (according to tradition,) washed their clothes. A covered wooden bridge on solid stone abutments bore the storms and floods more than half a century, but by the great freshets of 1865 it was somewhat moved from the perpendicular, and the present bridge mostly of iron was erected in 1869.

Of the ten bridges now covering the creek five are of stone with neat symmetrical arches; the others are of iron and wood combined.

NESHAMINY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the edge of Warwick township, on the line of Warminster, at the point where the Neshaminy passes across the Bristol

road from the latter township to the former, stands the Neshaminy Presbyterian Church.* I have treated of its history and the biography of some of its pastors before this society in former years and it is unnecessary to dwell upon them now. The cemetery connected with the church is a little distance west of the sanctuary, and the first house of public worship, built in 1727 stood within its limits. The oldest tombstone is that of Cornelius McCartney, 1731. Probably some may have been buried there before, whose graves were not marked. It is the testimony of tradition that the remains of some soldiers, who died during the Revolution were interred there, and it is possible that deaths may have occurred in the army while Washington was encamped in the immediate vicinity. In 1873 the congregation of Neshaminy of Warwick purchased and added to the graveyard ten acres of very desirable ground, which enlarged its original size four fold. By the efforts of James Grier, Esq., of Warrington, and others a few years ago, a fund of several thousand dollars was accumulated for the care and improvement of the cemetery. This has been deposited with the Doylestown Trust Co., the interest being expended under the direction of the trustees of the Church.

WASHINGTON'S ENCAMPMENT.

In the summer of 1777 Washington, then in New Jersey with his army, learned that a British fleet was preparing to convey a large body of soldiers from New York to attack some point held by the Americans; but he could not discover what was its destination. Fearing it might be Philadelphia he slowly marched toward that city. Those were days in which telegraph lines and steam vessels were unknown and reliable information of the enemy's movements could not be obtained for several weeks. Part of Washington's forces crossed the Delaware at Coryell's ferry, now New Hope, and part at another point above, and proceeded down the York road, spent a night at the Little Neshaminy above Hartsville, where the headquarters were in the house now owned by Mrs. Sarah Campbell, and thence advanced to Germantown. Still in doubt as to the designs of the British fleet he retraced his steps after a few days to the same point on the

* See "The Neshaminy Church," Vol. I, p. 77.

Neshaminy previously occupied and remained there from August 10 to 23. A whipping-post was set up on the west side of the road, on land now owned by John VanBuskirk, by way of warning to the refractory and disobedient. The army was composed of four divisions under Generals Greene, Sterling, Stephens and Lincoln. These were subdivided into eight brigades under Generals Maxwell, Scott, Weidner, Muhlenberg, Wayne, Woodford, Nash and Conway. Marquis De LaFayette, then scarcely twenty-one years of age, who had been appointed Major General by Congress a short time previously, was there as a member of Washington's immediate family, but with no separate command.

After waiting in anxious expectation for news of the enemy, thirteen days, and enjoying the rest and abundant supplies, which the fertile valley of the Neshaminy afforded, tidings came that the hostile ships had appeared in Chesapeake Bay: then the General knew that Philadelphia was in danger, and he at once put his men en route thither. In the course of the following three weeks the battle of Brandywine took place, and as the Americans had but 13,000 and the British 18,000, the latter won the day and ere long took possession of Philadelphia.

In 1819 a Latin ode was composed on the Neshaminy by Dr. Isaac C. Snowden, who then resided near Hartsville. It was subsequently published in the *Philadelphia Magazine*, of which Dr. Snowden was the editor. He was a gentleman of fine abilities and unusual classical attainments, as is shown in the ode, a copy of which was furnished me by Mrs. Esther Mearns, of Ivyland. I will not inflict upon you the Latin, but will read a translation written by Benjamin C. Snowden and James Ross Snowden in 1872.

"TO NESHAMINY, A RIVER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Through the green valleys and among high and shady groves,
Not timed to the lyre nor cared for by the muse,
Here running and murmuring the Neshaminy rolls its waters.
Delightful stream, O Neshaminy, wherever one may look,
Some beautiful object is to be seen, always agreeable to me.
Near its green bank stands a venerable church,
Surrounded with oaks and other trees of the wood;
Here the ploughman, the herdman and many farmers come
To lay the incense of their hearts upon its holy altar.

Nearby a rude bridge spans the shady stream,
 And over the rocks and shores the falling waters plunge.
 On a steep crag overlooking the forest,
 The ruins of a small and ancient mill are seen;
 Above this the home of the pastor rears its white summit,
 Blooming with flowers amidst the forest trees, graceful to the sight,
 Toward the south, devoted to funeral rites, a piece of land
 Contains the ashes of humble farmers and kind neighbors.
 In the circle of the world no place can be found
 So agreeable and beautiful as this little spot."

Perhaps you will bear with me, if I detain you a few moments longer by reading the following lines, never published, composed by Mrs. Souder, of Philadelphia, about 35 years since.

STANZAS TO THE NESHAMINY.

The banks and braes of Bonny Doan
 Were sung, Auld Scotia's Bard, by thee;
 In humble strains I fain would sing
 Thy praises, fair Neshaminy!

Shaded by many an ancient oak
 And many a drooping willow tree,
 In tranquil beauty thou dost glide,
 Charming all hearts, Neshaminy.

The Tennents School boys hither come,
 Eager thy placid face to see,
 And here with barbed hooks and line
 They rob thee oft, Neshaminy.

I've wandered on thy lonely banks,
 And plucked the wild flowers on the lea;
 And well I know a charm there dwells,
 In thy bright streams, Neshaminy.

The wise and good of other days
 Have heavenly wisdom learned of thee;
 Perchance in heaven they sing the grace
 That brought them to Neshaminy.

The patriot soldier hither come
 From war's rude din awhile to flee,
 But thine is all a peaceful flame,
 Like thine own waves, Neshaminy.

And now farewell! to other scenes
 The voice of duty calleth me,
 Yet never from any heart shall fade
 Thy lovely stream, Neshaminy.