lease of certain iron works in the state of *Pennsylvania*, called *Cornwall Furnace* and *Hopewell Forge*, to continue until the year 1765, on the 13th of November 1750, took *Jacob Giles, John Hall* and *Amos Garrett*, into an equal partnership and interest with them in the works, in consideration of the sum of £1000 furnished by *Giles, Hall* and *Garrett*, to be repaid by *Churchman*, *Hare* and *Dicks*, with interest, at the end of five years, out of their proportions of the profits of the works, for which they passed their bonds.

In 1751 Giles and Garrett bought out Hare. In 1752 they purchased a moiety of another forge in Pennsylvania called Talphahaken Forge, and in the spring of 1753 they bought out Hall and Churchman, and thus became jointly possessed of one undivided moiety of Talphahaken Forge, and of five sixths of Cornwall Furnace, and Hopewell Forge.

On the 12th of June 1753, Giles and Garrett entered into new articles of copartnership tor carrying on the business at the furnace and two forges, leaving out Dicks.

On the 13th of November 1753, another partnership was formed for carrying on the furnace and two forges, with several other branches of business, and John Giles and Nathaniel Giles, sons of Jacob, were taken into the concern on equal terms.

On the 12th of March 1756, the last partnership was dissolved, and a final settlement made between Jacob Giles and Garrett, in the presence and with the assistance of David Caldwell, when there appeared to be a balance against Garrett of £1106 14 12, current money, for which sum he passed his bond to Giles on the day of settlement, and also gave his bond to Giles, conditioned to quit claim to the iron works, and all stock and profits accrued or accruing therefrom; and Giles, on the same day, passed his bond to Garrett, conditioned to correct all errors in the settlement, if any should be discovered, to indemnify him against all partnership demands, and to pay him one half of all the debts that might be collected, which in the settlement had been considered dubious or desperate. The three bonds are all in the handwriting of Garrett, and attested by David Caldwell and John Rigby. From which time, until a short period before the filing the bill by Garrett, in 1772, he continued to officiate as clerk