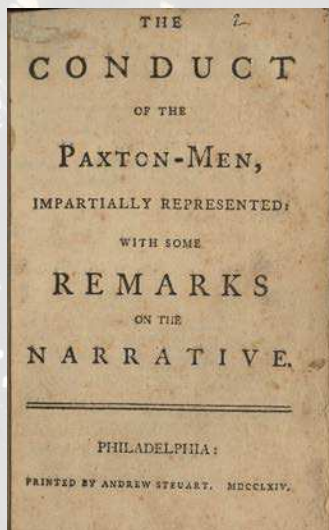




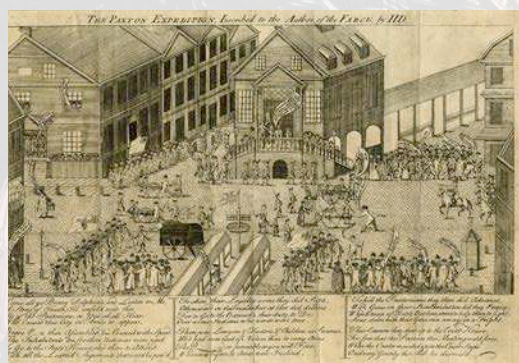
Thomas Barton, *The Conduct of the Paxton Men* (Philadelphia, 1764). The Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Conduct of the Paxton Men marked a turning point in the pamphlet war. While the pro-Paxton pamphlet was originally published anonymously, it has since been attributed to Thomas Barton, a prominent Anglican missionary from Lancaster. Barton synthesizes the apologist strategies of *Declaration and Remonstrance* and *Apology of the Paxton Volunteers* and provides a forceful response to Franklin's *Narrative of the Late Massacres*. The pamphlet disparaged the reputation of the Native victims, justified the conduct of the Paxtons using gratuitous scenes of frontier violence, and assailed the motives and pacifist principles of Quaker Assembly members.

1764 Election

Isaac Hunt, *A Conference Between the Devil and Doctor Dove* (Philadelphia, 1764). The Library Company of Philadelphia.

Hunt, whom Peter Silver has called a “one-man pamphlet shop during the Paxton crisis,” personalized the Paxton debate. In this cartoon, Hunt depicts Dove in a conference with the devil followed by a satirical epitaph that accuses him of sexual immorality.



Henry Dawkins, *The Paxton Expedition* (Philadelphia, 1764). The Library Company of Philadelphia.

Paxton apologist Henry Dawkins takes aim at Quaker militant defense of the Lenape and Moravian Indians. In Dawkins's illustration, crowds of onlookers, whose plain hats identify them as Quakers, call out in banners suitable to a parade. At the center of the frame is the ringleader, a Friend, who readies a canon. Devoid of the impetus for the confrontation (the Paxton threat to Pennsylvania's Christianized Indians), Dawkins's cartoon transforms Philadelphia's orderly, grid-patterned streets into the stage of a circus.

“The Quakers so peaceable as you will Find:
Who never before, to Arms were Inclined
To kill the Paxtonians they then did Advance,
With Guns on their Shoulders, but how did they Prance.”